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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

RAJASTHAN

1956-61

DIRECTORATE
OF
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

[illegible] 1962

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SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

1956-61

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

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JAIPUR,
RAJASTHAN.

FOREWORD

Periodic review of the plan is an integral process of democratic planning. The Annual Plan Progress Reports published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan for the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan have been in the nature of annual stuck-taking of the achievements and failures in implementing the various plan schemes. On the completion of the Second Five Year Plan, it would be useful to review the progress made over the entire Second Five Year Plan period. The experience of the past should enable us to take corrective measures for the fulfilment of the targets of the Third Five Year Plan.

The present volume while critically reviewing the progress over the entire plan period, also deals with the progress during the last year of the plan. The publication not only gives achievements in financial terms but also reports physical achievements under almost all schemes there-by providing enough material for independent evaluation of the plan schemes by any one who is interested to know the details. The first 9 Chapters in Section I of the report throw light on the over-all impacts of the plan schemes on the economy of the region and its inhabitants. The various economic indicators made available in this report would, I am sure, facilitate correct appraisal of the achievements made during the period.

Besides this publication and the Annual Plan Progress Reports, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan has also been preparing the Quarterly Plan Progress Reports and Monthly Plan Progress Reports which have been of use to the Government in taking timely action in connection with the execution of various schemes. It is hoped that this publication would enable proper assessment of the State's efforts towards planned progress. While appreciating the efforts of the Directorate in preparing this report and making the mass of statistics available, I recommend this publication to all those interested in the progress of the State.

B Mehta

26th January, 1962. Chief Secretary to Government,
Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

This Directorate, since its re-organisation in 1956, has been continuously engaged in reviewing and giving an objective assessment of the progress of plan activities in various sectors under the Five Year Plans. It brought out five appraisal reports on the sectors of Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Roads and Social Services at the conclusion of the First Five Year Plan giving an account of the plan activities during the First Five Year Plan. Subsequently, the annual plan progress reports were brought out by this Directorate for the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan i.e., from 1956-57 to 1959-60. The year 1960-61 being the final year of the Second Five Year Plan, it was thought appropriate to review the progress for the entire quinquennium to present in detail the progress achieved by the State of Rajasthan through its development efforts over the entire plan period.

In this book we have given comparable figures for all the five years of the Second Five Year Plan. It is not only a presentation of voluminous complex statistical data processed through the application of the statistical techniques in a readily intelligible form but also highlights the basic principles that guided the planners in formulating the State Plan as well as in fixing of priorities and subsequent shifts in the emphasis from one sector to another and from one scheme to another which is implicit in dynamic economic planning. During the period under review, the Directorate had also developed certain statistical indicators to measure the changes in the economy of the State. The State Income Estimates which measure the impact of various schemes executed under the Plan on the levels of living of the people in a cumulative form, have also been prepared by the Directorate which are being released for the first time through this publication. The estimates of impact of the schemes on the employment in the State and trend in employment are also reported in this publication. Besides, the various indices like Index Numbers of Agricultural Production, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices etc., are also reported and reviewed in detail to enable people to measure the progress made during these years. Physical achievements reported have been objectively and critically assessed to give correct appraisal of the developing economy.

The book has been divided into three parts. Part I gives a review of the overall economy of the State with details regarding the total allotment, expenditure, training programmes and financing of the plan etc. In Part II, the progress of the plan activities in various sectors has been reviewed and the difficulties and bottlenecks experienced for implementing the schemes have also been discussed. Part III contains the statistical tables for use of those who are interested in a detailed study.

It is hoped that this book would serve as a useful guide to all those interested in planning in the State of Rajasthan.

Jaipur, 26th January, 1962. *Director of Economics and Statistics*
Rajasthan.

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CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The completion of the country's Second Five Year Plan in March, 1961 has marked a concrete step forward towards the national goal of increase in employment, out-put and incomes and improvement in the living standards of the people in general. The process of planned development in a high population-low-income country, necessarily combines forces which tend both to accelerate and retard the pace of economic progress, resulting in creating a gap between the potential and the actual rate of progress achieved in a given period. But for this inescapable draw-back the progress achieved by the planned development would be much higher than what is actually recorded. The success achieved under the Second Plan has to be reviewed against this background of planned development in the country.

In the country, the investments made in the Second Plan have fructified in effecting sizeable improvement in the various spheres of the national economy. The index of Industrial production increased from 122 in 1955 to 151.1 in 1959 with 1951 as base. The Index of Agricultural Production increased from 115.3 in 1955-56 to 124.3 in 1959-60 with 1950 as base. The increase in production in various sectors, was more marked in the later years of the plan period than the earlier, in keeping with the rising tempo of investment. The balance of payments position which had shown marked deterioration in the earlier years continued to improve in the later period, though the deficit had shown some increase in the last year of the plan as compared with the penultimate year. The budgetory position of the Central and State Governments which was marked by a trend towards growing deficits in the earlier part of plan showed continued improvement as the plan proceeded. Considerable strides were made by the various sectors of the economy in their contribution to the national income as a result of which the indices of national income and of per capita income with 1948-49 as base increased to 135.8 and 118.0 respectively in 1959-60 as against 121.2 and 110.8 in 1955-56. It is estimated that the increase in national income (at constant prices) in the years 1951-61 has been 42 per cent and that in per capita income 20 per cent. The increase in national income during the Second Five Year Plan period has been estimated to be 20 per cent as compared to 18 per cent during the First Five Year Plan period. The contribution of agriculture sector to national income (at constant prices) decreased from 49.1 in 1950-51 to 47.7 in 1958-59 signifying the diversification of the economy particularly towards industries. Industrialization and urbanisation are concomitant. The estimates of national increase in population which form the basis for the formulation of the physical targets, in the plans all went away as the actual increase recorded was 2.1 per cent per year as against the plan estimates of 1.5 per cent. In addition to the physical increase in national demand as represented by the growth of population, monetary pressures on demand were also on the increase. The rate of investment which was 7.5 per cent of the national income at the end of the First Five Year Plan period was stepped up to 11.3 per cent in the Second Plan while the money supply increased by about 33 per cent in this period. Consequently the general price level revealed persistent inflationary pressures and the prices kept rising. The general index of wholesale prices (base 1952-53=100) recorded an increase of 19.5 per cent in the course of the period 1956-61. The largest contribution to the increase in the price level came from the industrial raw materials which continued to be in short supply. The wholesale price index in their case moved up by 29.4 per cent as against the increase of 17.2 and 18.6 per cent in the case of manufactured articles and food articles respectively. The rise in the prices was rather rapid in the last year of the plan when these indices increased by 21.7 and 11.5 per cent in the case of industrial raw materials and manufactured articles respectively. As against this, the increase in case of food articles in 1960-61 was only 1.9 per cent, which was the result of the improved supply position owing to larger foreign imports and record harvests in 1958-59.

The first national Plan had sought to strengthen the economy at the base by repairing the damage brought by war and partition and by providing essential social and economic over-heads which would make rapid development possible. The Second Plan, continuing the approach, aimed at larger increase in employment, investment and production and building up of basic industries and reorganisation of rural economy. While the initiation of community development projects was an important achievement of the First Plan, democratic decentralisation is of the Second Plan.

Rajasthan being an integral part of the country, the impact of prevailing economic conditions of the country could not but be felt in the

State. The economic trends in the State cannot be understood in isolation. The trends in the State economy during the year 1956-57 to 1960-61 are to be reviewed in the background of what has been narrated in the preceding paragraphs.

During this period the price trends in the State, alike whole of the nation showed signs of inflation and deflation. The general wholesale price index number of Rajasthan (with 1952-53=100 as base) prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics was 96.9 in April, 1956 and rose to 107.8 in November, 1956 and went down to 105.9 in April, 1957. It was prevailing at 110.4 in August, 1957, but slipped down to 99.5 in February, 1958. After one year, in February, 1959 it had risen to 120.4. During 1959-60 the general index oscillated between 115.6 and 120.4. The year 1960-61 witnessed a rising trend in prices and the general index moved between minimum of 118.4 in May, 1960 and maximum of 128.6 in December, 1960. Accordingly, inflationary pressures were also visible in the retail prices. The State Government made continuous efforts to ensure a fair price both to the producers and to the consumers. The Government started purchasing foodgrains from the open market on the 21st of May, 1959 and continued this practice till the 3rd March, 1960. The purchased and procured food-grains were distributed through fair price shops in deficit areas of the State which helped the price level to remain at a reasonable limit.

Though various ups and downs were visible in the food situation due to crop failure and inflationary effect on prices, the general food situation during the Plan period remained satisfactory. In 1956-57 the Government declared a number of villages in nine districts as deficit areas, in 1957-58 certain villages of 14 districts and in 1958-59 some villages of six districts were so declared. No scarcity conditions were declared in the year 1959-60. The year 1960-61 witnessed failure of some Kharif and Rabi crops and villages in 18 districts were declared as deficit areas. However, the food situation remained satisfactory and quite under control.

The general food situation having improved, the State was able to export 124.16 lakh maunds of foodgrains and 311.19 lakh maunds of pulses during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 through rails. Among the foodgrains, the commodities exported were Bajra, Jowar, Wheat, Maize and Rice. The level of export of foodgrains declined from 77.90 lakh maunds in 1955-56 to 58.63 lakh maunds in 1959-60. Also, the State was able to export ground-nut 1.38 lakh maunds, rape and mustard 55.67 lakh maunds, til 2.10 lakh maunds, Oil seeds 5.80 lakh maunds during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 through rails.

The index of agricultural production with 1952-53 to 1955-56 as base increased from 109.61 in 1955-56 to 126.86 in 1960-61. The highest index was recorded in 1956-57 when it stood at 132.41. In 1958-59 it was 125.28. During the last two years of the plan period, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions the index came down to 123.15 in 1959-60 and to 126.86 in 1960-61, yet the level was higher than what was achieved in the year 1955-56.

In Rajasthan the crops have mostly to depend on the vicissitude of rainfall and the climency of weather. It has been observed that a four year cycle operates in rainfall as well as in agricultural production. The four year moving averages of the production figure from 1950-51 to 1960-61 also indicate a smooth rising trend in agricultural production.

The overall industrial production in the State, except in case of cloth and yarn, registered an overall increasing trend during the Second Plan period. The production of cement and electrict meters maintained a rising trend through out the plan period. The production of other industries such as cotton textiles which had declined from their picture, the level reached during the First Plan, showed a slight improvement in the last year of the Second Plan. Mineral production also recorded significant improvement over the level prevailing at the end of the First Plan. The total sale value of the minerals increased from Rs. 364.65 lakhs in 1955 to Rs. 462.11 lakhs in 1959.

The tempo of expenditure on various plan schemes kept progressively mounting from year to year. The annual plan allocation increased from Rs. 2045.00 lakhs from 1956-57 to Rs. 2819.37 lakhs for 1960-61 recording a rise about by 38 per cent. The total allotment through annual plan budgets, in the State Plans, was Rs. 11434.82 lakhs during the Second Plan period as against a provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs in the State Plan while the total allotment as central share in the Centrally sponsored schemes by the Central Government during the Second Plan was Rs. 733.19 lakhs; the total allotment during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61 being 11260.45 lakhs for the various Plan schemes operating in the State. This excludes the provision for those schemes which were directly executed by the Central Government in the Central schemes but in the Rajasthan territory. The total expenditure on such schemes of the Central sector incurred during the Second Plan period was Rs. 1371.88 lakhs. The total expenditure under the State Plan schemes was Rs. 10274.15 lakhs or 97.60 per cent of the Plan provision, and on centrally sponsored schemes as central share was Rs. 878.00 lakhs or 119.75 per cent of the provision under the Second Plan.

Alongwith the rising tempo in allotments, the tempo of expenditure also increased. The expenditure under state plan schemes during 1956-57 was Rs. 1232.03 lakhs and during 1960-61 Rs. 3182.62 lakhs; registering an increase of 158.32 per cent. The detailed analysis of allotments and expenditures in different sectors during the plan period is given in Chapter III.

Out of the total allocation through annual plan budgets, Rs. 3597.90 lakhs or 31.46 per cent on capital account and Rs. 2199.45 lakhs or 19.23 per cent on loan accounts were allotted. A rising trend was noticed in expenditure under revenue, capital and loan categories. The expenditure under revenue account during 1956-57 was Rs. 273.59 lakhs, capital account Rs. 821.82 lakhs and loan Rs. 136.62 lakhs which increased to Rs. 1170.38 lakhs in revenue account, Rs. 963.62 lakhs in capital account and Rs. 1048.42 lakhs in loans in 1960-61 recording an increase of 327.79 per cent, 17.28 per cent and 667.40 per cent respectively. The total expenditure during the plan period on revenue account was 27.83 per cent of the total of the allotments through annual budgets, in capital account 29.05 per cent and in loans 40.41 per cent. In the following paragraphs is given the detailed account of various production trends witnessed during this period.

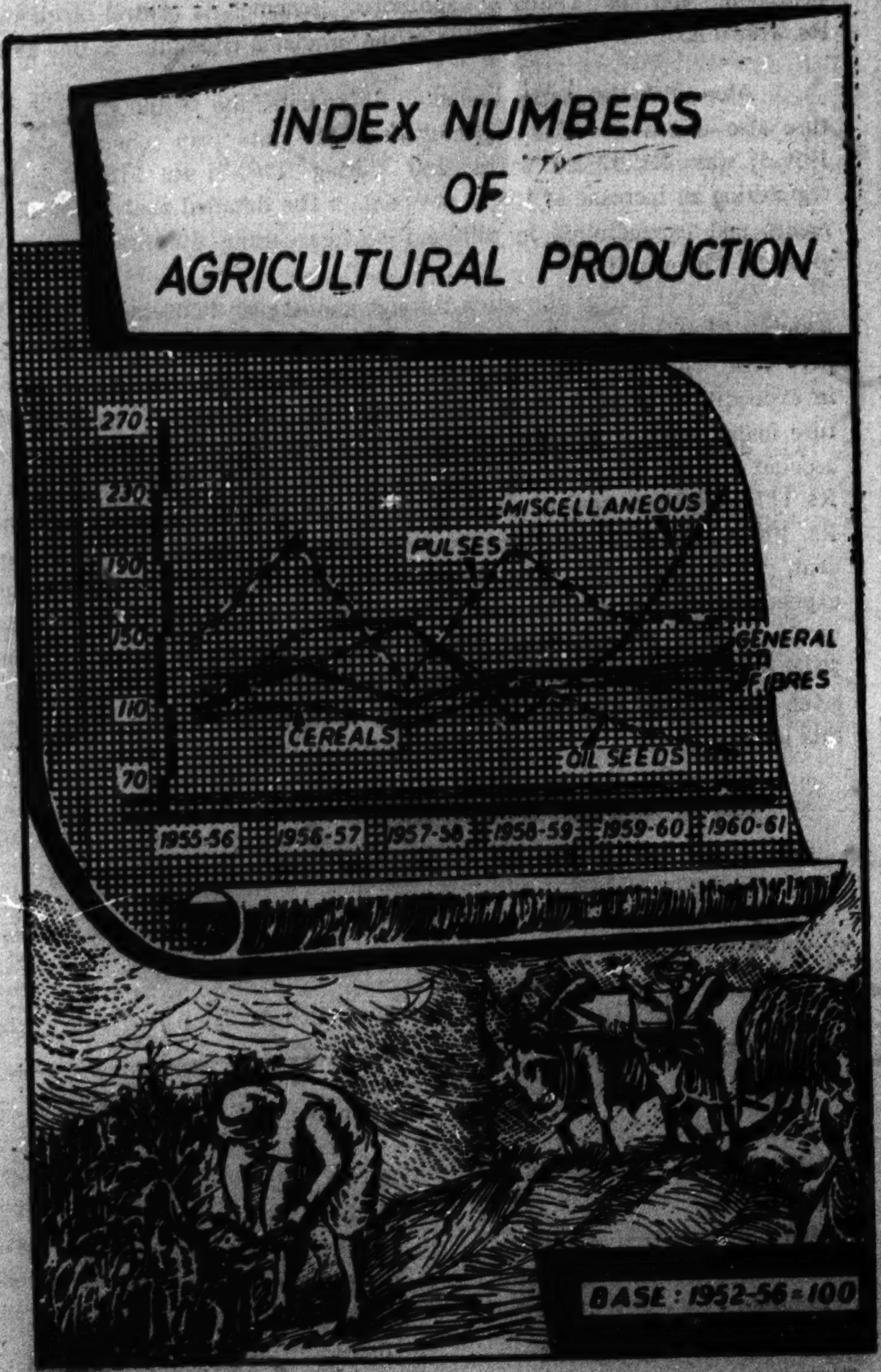
PRODUCTION TRENDS

Agricultural Production.

Below are given the indices for foodgrains, non-foodgrains and for all commodities for the years 1955-56 to 1960-61.

(*Base:*—Average of 1952 53 to 1955-56 =100)

Year.	Foodgrains.	Non foodgrains.	All commodities.
1955-56	110.46	106.58	109.61
1956-57	129.22	143.51	132.41
1957-58	100.51	138.46	108.08
1958-59	131.36	104.80	125.28
1959-60	123.80	120.66	123.15
1960-61	114.89	108.54	126.66


INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
270
230
190
150
110
70
MISCELLANEOUS
PULSES
GENERAL
FIBRES
CEREALS
OIL SEEDS
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
BASE : 1952-56 = 100

A study of the table would reveal that the trend of overall agricultural production in the State, barring fluctuations in certain years, showed an unmistakable sign towards increase during the period accounted in the table. From 109.61 in 1955-56 it increased to 132.41 in the following year which were the closing and the beginning years of the First and the Second Plan respectively. The crop year 1957-58 being abnormal year, the index in that year dropped low to 108.98 but rose thereafter to 125.28 in 1958-59 and was around the same level in 1959-60 also when it was 123.15. The index again recorded an increase to 126.86 in the final year 1960-61.

The level of food production showed marked fluctuations and after reaching a new height in the middle of the Second Plan period, registered a declining trend in the later years. However, the level reached at the end of the Second Plan was higher than that at the end of the previous one. The index of food production which stood at 110.48 in 1955-56 rose to 129.22 in the following year but dropped again to 100.51 in 1957-58. It reached its peak level of 131.16 in 1958-59 where after it recorded a downward turn and fell to 114.89 in 1960-61. The production of foodgrains in the State requires concentrated efforts for stabilising it at the higher level. Bulk of these grains have been the result of extensive cultivation and sustained and successive higher yields per acre yet remain to be a regular phenomenon of the economy of the State.

In the case of non-food crops, the production recorded a substantial increase between 1955-56 and 1956-57 but was on a declining trend for the two years thereafter. In the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, non-food production rose far above the previous peak level reached in 1956-57. The index which was 106.58 in 1955-56 rose to 143.51 in 1956-57. The next two years, 1957-58 and 1958-59 saw the index decline to 138.46 and 104.80 respectively. Thereafter, the index recorded a rapid rise when it increased to 120.88 in 1959-60 and further to 168.54 in 1960-61. The increase registered in the production of non-food crops was thus much higher than the increase in the case of food crops in this period.

The peak year of production is not the same for all the crops nor for the broad groups viz., food and non-food crops. The production of foodgrains was highest in 1956-57 when the index stood at 129.22 while for the non-food crops the year of the highest production was 1960-61 when the index stood at 168.54. Among the foodgrains cereals touched the peak in 1959-60 and pulses in 1956-57. Among the cereals the index for Rabi grains was the highest in 1956-57 and that for Kharif also in the same year.

Industrial Production.

The overall industrial production as evidenced by the output of important industries in the State, showed an improvement during the Second Plan period over the level prevailing in the First Plan. The production of cement increased more than 75 per cent i.e., from 5.4 lakh tons in 1955 to 9.5 lakh tons in the year 1960. The production of glass increased from 540 thousand tons in 1955 to 672 thousand tons in the year 1960 and the production of electric metres which was 47.8 thousand at the end of First Plan to 134.5 thousand at the end of the Second Plan. It showed rising trend throughout the Second Plan period. Production of salt was 2.8 lakh tons at the end of both the plans though it had increased to 3.7 lakh tons in the year 1958. In the case of cloth, the production showed a decline from 640.9 lakh yards in 1955 to 527.2 lakh yards in 1960.

Mineral Production.

The production of minerals as reflected by the output of some of the important minerals continued to show increasing trend during the Second Plan. The production of gypsum increased from 637.7 thousand tons in 1955 to 841.0 thousand tons in the year 1960. In this there was an increasing trend up to the year 1957, the production being the maximum i.e., 851.1 thousand tons but decreased in the year 1958 but again showed an increasing trend. The production increased by 31.9% in the end of the Second Plan over the figures at the end of First Plan. Production of mica increased from 49.5 to 164.9 thousand cwt. at the end of the year 1960 over the figures at the end of the First Plan. The production of mica showed decreasing trend up to the year 1958 but in 1959 there was tremendous rise when the production became 90.8 thousand cwt. while it was only 25.6 thousand cwt. in 1958. Lime stone (for cement making) production showed an increasing trend throughout the period and increased from 797.06 thousand tons in 1955 to 1478.75 thousand tons in the year 1960. The production of soap stone also showed an increasing trend except in the year 1957 when it showed a slight decline, it became 77.1 thousand tons in the year 1960 while it was only 33.4 thousand tons in the year 1955.

Production of iron ore increased substantially over the figures at the end of First Plan but as compared with the production at the beginning of the Second Plan it remained more or less the same. It was 56.5 thousand tons in 1955 and became 128.1 thousand tons in 1960. The production of manganese ore showed considerable increase. From 2.1 thousand tons in 1955, it became 7.5 thousand tons in 1960. Production of asbestos which was 0.8 thousand tons in the year 1955 increased to 1.6 thousand tons in 1960. Production of lead and zinc which showed steady increase over the First Plan level until 1959 recorded a sharp downward trend in the last year of the Second Plan; although, the figures for the production of lead increased from 3.1 to 3.5 thousand tons and that of zinc from 4.9 to 6.4 thousand tons at the end of the year 1955 and 1960 respectively.

ECONOMIC OVER HEADS.

Planning is a continuous and long range process aiming at raising the standards of living of the people. It has, therefore, embraced both types of schemes namely those that yield immediate returns in terms of stepping up production—agricultural, industrial and mineral—as also those that lead to the creation of physical assets and conditions which are conducive to the growth of the future productivity of the economy of the State. Schemes relating to the increase of irrigation potential, power supply, means of communications, housing and building activities may be classified into this second category which leads to creation of production potential and rise in the welfare of the people which, in turn raises their efficiency and their contribution to the creation of such production potential. In the following paragraphs are given the details of achievements in respect of this second category of schemes.

The works executed in the Irrigation Sector during the Plan period created additional irrigation potential to the extent of 6.61 lakh acres by the end of the year 1960-61. Besides irrigation potential to the extent of 2.17 lakh acres was also created through minor irrigation works executed in the Agriculture sector. Actual irrigation in 1960-61 through canals was 9.47 lakh acres; from Bhakra Canal, 2.17 lakh acres, from North Ghaggar Canal 0.13 lakh acres, from Gang Canal 6.80 lakh acres and 0.37 lakh acres by Chambal Project Canals. The State started receiving Chambal water since November, 1960, the last year of the Second Plan.

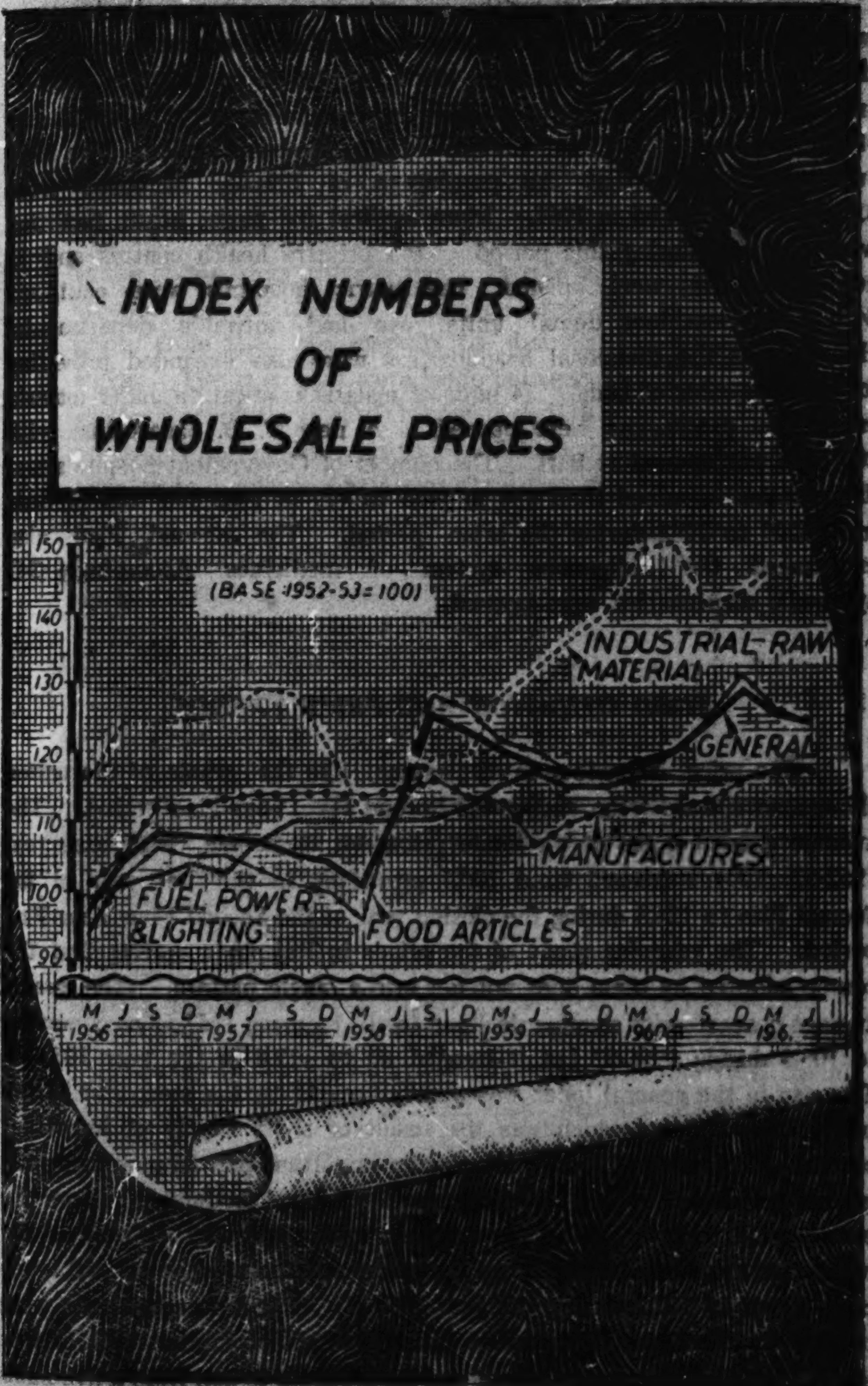
5.17 lakh acres of additional land was brought under irrigation during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61. The additional production potential of foodgrains created during the Second Plan period through various measures is estimated to be 1086.3 thousand tons as against the target of 812.0 thousand tons. The increase in the additional production potential of foodgrains during 1960-61 is estimated to be 609.8 thousand tons against the target increase of 668.0 thousand tons.

The installed generating capacity of State owned power houses had increased to 108992 KW in 1960-61 from 34900 KW in 1955-56. Power from Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project started flowing for the first time from January 15, 1960 when the grid station at Ganganagar was commissioned.

During the Second Plan period 2179 miles of new roads were constructed and 1975 miles of old roads were repaired. Almost all the tehsil headquarters were connected with roads. This resulted in the road increase of motor vehicles from 17833 in 1955 to 32074 in 1960. The number of private buses increased from 227 in 1955 to 418 in 1960 and that of trucks from 4263 in 1955 to 8326 in 1960. Rs. 751.37 lakhs were spent on construction of buildings under various sectors by the Public Works Department and Rs. 47.49 lakhs for construction of houses for labourers under subsidised industrial housing scheme. Rs. 171.29 lakhs were advanced as loans for construction of low income group houses. The loanee were required to contribute at least 20 per cent of the cost of construction and the loan could be advanced up to Rs. 8000/-. Rs. 1.32 lakhs were spent on rural housing scheme and slum clearance and sweepers housing scheme. The overall expenditure on items accountable under economic over-heads, during the Second Plan period, amounted to Rs. 5272.86 lakhs or 51.32 per cent of the total expenditure on plan schemes.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Social services assume significance in planning, for, with a view to increasing the standard of living of the people and efficiency of labour, it is necessary that social amenities such as housing, education, medical aid and social welfare facilities be provided to them. The Second Five Year Plan provided for Rs. 2391.90 lakhs or 22.72 per cent of the total plan provision for development of social services in the State. 3700 new primary schools were opened. 1550 primary schools were converted into basic schools. 606 primary schools were converted into middle schools and 113 middle schools into higher secondary schools. 26 high schools were converted into higher secondary schools and 10 into multipurpose schools. Crafts scheme was introduced in 1100 non-basic schools. Emphasis was laid on expansion of girls education, social education and physical and cultural development of the students. At the University level the three year degree course was introduced and 18 colleges were upgraded to degree colleges and one to post degree college. More emphasis was laid on technical education. Five polytechnics were opened and the number of



INDEX NUMBERS
OF
WHOLESALE PRICES
(BASE: 1952-53 = 100)
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIAL
GENERAL
MANUFACTURES
FUEL POWER & LIGHTING
FOOD ARTICLES
M J S D M J S D M J S D M J S D M J S D M J
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
196.

seats was increased to 700 by the end of 1960-61 and a medical college was opened at Bikaner. Consequently the number of educational institutions in the State increased from 10851 in 1955-56 to 18302 in 1959-60 and accordingly the number of teachers increased from 30171 to 49323 and of scholars from 745674 to 1399739 during the same period. The 1961 census has revealed that the percentage of literacy increased from 8.95 in 1951 to 14.66 in 1961. More medical and public health facilities were provided during this period. 143 primary health centres and 13 new dispensaries were opened. The district hospitals were equipped with X-Ray machines, dental units, eye and antirabic departments. Hospitals at the divisional headquarters were also expanded providing for larger number of beds. 14 units of malaria eradication under malaria eradication programme were opened. A new T. B. Sanatorium with 200 beds was opened at Bari. The number of Government hospitals and dispensaries increased from 434 in 1955 to 479 in 1960 and that of beds from 6229 to 7962 during the same period. The Second Plan also encouraged the indigenous system of medicines. Accordingly 341 ayurvedic dispensaries were opened.

FOOD SITUATION AND PRICE TRENDS.

The price behaviour in Rajasthan like the whole of the nation showed an upward trend during the Second Five Year Plan period. The average general index of wholesale prices for Rajasthan (with base year 1952-53=100) increased from 100.5 prevailing in the first year of the Second Plan to 124.3 during the closing year of the Second Five Year Plan period. The yearwise study of the prices in Rajasthan reveals that the course adopted by them does not fall into a single pattern. The annual average general index number declined to 104.8 during 1957-58 as compared to 105.5 during 1956-57 but it jumped up to 119.6 in the year 1958-59. The rise in the general index was mainly brought by the steep rise in the prices of foodgrains which was the result of short supply of important cereals. The price of foodgrains play an important part in mobilizing the general prices and even a slight change in prices of foodgrains colours the entire price texture. The Government took regulatory as well as the restrictive measures to curb down the prices and the average general index came down to 117.7 during the year 1959-60. No-movement-belts were created by the State Government in 1959 which prohibited with certain exceptions, the transport of wheat and its products to and from a five miles belt along Rajasthan border adjoining the other States. During 1960-61 the average general index increased to 124.3 as compared to the preceding year.

During the period under review the overall food situation in the State was fairly satisfactory though various ups and downs were visible. Annual average index of food articles group declined from 103.1 in 1956-57 to 101.2 in 1957-58 but it climbed up to 121.3 during the year 1958-59. The State Government declared a large number of villages as deficit areas in the six districts of Rajasthan. During the year 1959-60 the food index stepped down to 118.2 as the State Government made purchases of foodgrains from the open markets for distributing them through fair price shops. The purchases were made between 21st May, 1959 to 3rd March, 1960 and respectively 426711 maunds and 35043 maunds of foodgrains were purchased during the years 1959 and 1960. The private dealers were not allowed to purchase foodgrains from the markets until the Government had either taken their share or had declared that the Government was not interested in purchases on that day. The food index increased to 125.1 during 1960-61 as the year witnessed failure of kharif as well as of Rabi crops. A good number of villages were again declared deficit areas in 18 districts of Rajasthan and wheat, barley and gram were distributed in the famine areas. The State Government made continuous efforts to ensure a fair price both to the producer and the consumer.

In the field of imports and exports the State which used to import foodgrains from other States of the country previously, reverted its trend and became an exporter of foodgrains during the Second Plan period. As per rail and river borne trade the State exported foodgrains viz., bazra, jowar, wheat, maize, rice and others of the order of 23 lakh maunds, 9.99 lakh maunds, 3.51 lakh maunds and 28.42 lakh maunds respectively during the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. The export position of the foodgrains in the State has shown significant improvement during last four years i.e., from 1956-57 to 1959-60 when the State foodgrain exports amounted to 64.92 lakh maunds through rail and river transport.

The rise witnessed in the wholesale prices, has apparently made its effect felt on the retail prices but the rise in prices was more pronounced in case of wholesale prices as compared to retail prices in the State. The retail prices made slow and steady increase during the period under review. The average general consumer price index number for working classes at Ajmer (with base year 1949=100) increased during the Second Five Year Plan period from 97 in 1956-57 to 109 in 1960-61. The index increased to 98 during 1957-58 and further moved up to 106 during 1958-59 but declined to 105 in 1959-60 in confirmity with the wholesale prices. During the closing year of the Second Plan the general average index rose to 109. In case of Beawar also, the average general consumer price index number for working classes (with July 1952=100 as base) increased from 93 in 1956-57 to 103 in 1960-61. During 1957-58 it was prevailing at 95 and jumped up to 104 during 1958-59. It suffered a loss of one point during the year 1959-60 and came down to 103. No change was recorded during 1960-61. According to the interim series of consumer price indices of industrial workers at Jaipur (with base 1955-56=100) the annual average general index was 111, 122, 123 and 128 respectively during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, recording a gain of 15.3 per cent during closing year of the Second Plan over 1957-58.

LAND REFORMS.

Rajasthan, whose economy was organised on feudalistic lines till after the dawn of Independence, has, in a very short space of time, reached at par with other progressive states in respect of tenancy reforms and reorganisation of the agricultural economy on modern lines. The State can, therefore, claim remarkable achievement in respect of implementation of an ambitious programme of land reforms. Abolition of intermediaries, survey, settlement and maintenance of land records; prescription of ceilings on land holdings and consolidation of holdings are the four allied directions in which land reforms measures have been implemented.

The number of non-religious and religious Jagirs with rental income of Rs. 1000/- and above per annum resumed by the end of 1960-61 came to 233233. The total rental income of these resumed jagirs amounted to Rs. 398.55 lakhs.

The Rajasthan (Protection to Tenants) Ordinance, 1949, whose important provisions were later embodied in Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, afforded protection to tenants from ejectment from their holdings. The tenants were also protected against voluntary surrender through an amendment in the Tenancy Act in 1958. To safeguard the interests of tenants in case of disputes with land-holders regarding sharing of the produce, the later's share was fixed at one sixth of the gross produce and a uniform procedure was laid down for the settlement of such disputes between both the parties. A penalty was instituted under the principal Act for the recovery of excess amount realised by the land holders from the tenants. Rajasthan Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1952, fixed maximum rent for a holding and also provided summary procedure for the conversion of produce rents into cash rents on the basis of prevailing assessed rents in adjoining settled villages. The provisions of this Act were later embodied in the Tenancy Act. Further the promulgation of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, subsequent amendments therein put to an end the multiplicity of tenures and tenancies and left only four classes of tenants viz. (1) Khatedar tenants, (2) Maliks (3) Tenants of Khudkast and (4) Gair Khatedar tenants. By virtue of section 15, every person other than a sub-tenant of a tenant of Khud Kasht became Khatedar tenant on 15-10-1955 except in respect of land in which such rights can not accrue. Under the section, any one admitted as a tenant in future shall be a khatedar tenant. The amendment of section 19, conferred Khatedari rights by law on persons who were entitled as tenants of Khudkasht or sub-tenants in the annual registers on 15-10-1955, the date of the commencement of the Act. A further amendment of section 19 conferred Khatedari rights on tenants of Khudkasht and sub-tenants over lands held by them in which such rights did not accrue to them previously, provided proceedings for ejectment had not been started before 5-4-1961 within prescribed time limit or were not pending on that date.

Out of 34648 villages according to land records of the State, 34197 villages covering an area of 115267 square miles have been surveyed and 41 villages covering an area of 1952 sq. miles are under survey. Imposition of ceilings on existing holdings has been envisaged in Rajasthan Tenancy Amendment Act, 1960, and the ceiling areas for the various parts of the State in terms of this Act are being worked out. The work of consolidation of holdings was started in the middle of 1957. 1872 lakh acres of land, including 3.52 lakh acres in Bhakra area and 1.20 lakh acres in Rajasthan canal area were consolidated by the end of 1960-61. The suggestion of Land Commission, set up by the Government, to appoint a Committee for supervision and enforcement of Land Reforms Legislation is under the consideration of the Government.

The State Government has also taken effective steps for the rehabilitation of ex-jagirdar and has allotted lands with other concessions in the Bhakra and Chambal Project area of the State.

During the year 1960, under the work of Bhoodan in the State, 115 parties donated 2073 acres of land as against 37 parties donating 3364 acres of land in the previous year. During the period of Second Five Year Plan, a total of 3220 parties donated 63185 acres of land as against 5420 parties donating 370138 acres in the previous Plan. Out of the total land acquired in Bhoodan till the end of the year 1960, 83929 acres of land were distributed amongst 11495 parties. The progress of the work of Gramdan was satisfactory. During 1960, 43 villages were received in 'Dan' as against 187 in 1959. The total number of villages received in 'Dan' in the Second Plan was 235.

EMPLOYMENT.

In Rajasthan the participation rate of labour force is higher as compared to other parts of the State. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, therefore, there was, if at all, under-employment prevalent in the State. The Planning Commission have estimated that the number of new entrants in the labour force during the Second Plan period was 4.50 lakhs. This figure also seems to be an over estimate. It is estimated that during the Second Plan period work opportunities have been created for 3.77 lakh persons leaving a back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakh persons for the Third Five Year Plan.

During this period the number of employment exchanges increased from 7 to 18 and the number of applicants on the live register increased from 12515 at the end of March, 1956 to 40491 at the end of March, 1961. A rising trend was also noticed in case of registrations and placings. The number of registrations increased from 56344 in 1956 to 1,15,847 in 1960 and that of placings from 5482 in 1956 to 20146 in 1960. The increase in the number of placings was due to the employment generated by the plan schemes. However, the rate of expansion of employment opportunities was lagging behind the rate at which the employment seekers were increasing.

The occupational distribution of the number on the live register indicated that a large number of the people were going on for teaching profession rather for clerical services. Also, the number of persons in industrial supervisory category increased during this period as a result of expansion in technical training facilities. The number of employees in public sector registered an increase of 141.5 per cent in December, 1960 as compared to March, 1956. No direct measure of additional employment created in the rural areas is available yet in view of the increase in the total cropped area, double cropped area and the food production, it may be submised that the under employment has shown considerable decline during this period.

STATE INCOME

The total net income of Rajasthan for the first year for which estimates have been compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan i.e., 1954-55 which was the penultimate year of the First Five Year Plan was placed at Rs. 397 crores giving a per capita income of Rs. 235/-. At 1954-55 prices, the total net State income of Rajasthan rose to Rs. 408 crores in 1955-56, to Rs. 435 crores in 1956-57 and came down to Rs. 407 crores in 1957-58 due to serious set back in agricultural production and rose to Rs. 457 crores during the year 1958-59. In 1959-60 the provisional total income was Rs. 461 crores. The estimates for 1959-60 are preliminary and are based on the final forecasts in respect of Agriculture Sector which are likely to change with the availability of revised forecasts during the course of the year. It would thus be observed that during the four years of the Second Five Year Plan period the total net State income of Rajasthan has increased by 3.3 per cent per annum.

The per capita income in Rajasthan at constant prices (1954-55) has risen from Rs. 235 in 1954-55 to Rs. 237 in 1955-56. It further rose to Rs. 248 in 1956-57 and came down to Rs. 227 in 1957-58 being lower even than that of the base year. It was Rs. 249 in the year 1958-59 and Rs. 246 in 1959-60. Thus yearly rise is the per capita State income had been of the order of 0.9 per cent during the first four years of the Plan.

CHAPTER II

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

Rajasthan is a part of the over all integrated economy of the country and as such financing of its plan cannot be viewed in isolation to the over-all national plan. The All India Plan for the quinquennium 1956-61 provided for an outlay of Rs. 4800 crore out of which 25.00 per cent was to be financed through measures of additional taxation, 9.38 per cent from other receipts and 65.62 per cent was to be met through deficit financing. The over-all impact of this magnitude of deficit financing was to fall on the state economy also. The share of the State sector, out of this Rs. 4800 crore was only Rs. 2241 crore and of the Rajasthan State was 4.2 per cent of the amount earmarked for all the State's Plan which came to Rs. 105.27 crore.

In the First Five Year Plan an allotment of Rs. 64.50 crore was provided for the State plan of Rajasthan against which the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 54.14 crore. Looking to the achievements of the First Five Year Plan and the abysmally low level, the total allotment for the Second Plan was nearly doubled up. The State Government was required to implement this modest plan with its depleted resources since all the important elastic sources of revenue had earlier been transferred to the centre consequent upon the federal financial integration. Accordingly, the State Government set upon this difficult task of finding out adequate resources for financing its Plan which viewed from the physical planning aspect, was very modest. The following phasing for the five year period of the total outlay was thus initially agreed to.

This phasing was tentatively fixed, keeping in view the annual requirements of the expanding plan activities and the possible accretions to the coffers of the State which could be utilised for financing the development programmes.

Planning is a dynamic process which envisages generally 3 stages. One is the perspective planning, second is five year planning and third the annual planning. The perspective planning envisages the fixing of targets looking to the physical needs, very broadly, keeping in view the resources also. The five year planning as distinguished from perspective planning means the adjustments of resources to the competing physical needs whereas the annual planning implies the revisions of physical needs in the light of available, financial resources. The phasing for the Five Year period thus originally fixed upon did not necessarily imply a rigid approach. The allotment was, therefore, revised, modified and changed from year to year looking to the past achievements as well the needs for the future. Further, consequent to the reorganisation of States with effect from 1st Nov., 1956, the revision of the original phasing had become all the more necessary. The allotment for the respective years is given in the sub-joined table.

(*Rs. in crore*)

Year	Revised allotment
1956—57	20.45
1957—58	21.54
1958—59	20.12
1959—60	24.05
1960—61	28.19

As would be evident from the table given above the allotment for the year 1960-61 was of the order of Rs. 28.19 crore which constituted 26.78 per cent of the allotment of for the entire Five Year period which was highest amongst other years. This was due to the fact that the planning programme had gained the required momentum in the later stages of the Five Year Plan.

In a predominently agricultural economy with a very heavy rural bias the allotment for the irrigation sector which is aimed at augmenting agricultural production and which is the mainstay of the State's population, had obviously to be the highest. This was closely followed by social services and agriculture, roads and industries. The small but significant shift in respective shares in industries, mining and others in comparison to First Five Year Plan is indicative of the awareness of the State Government towards the steady development of industries. The sector-wise distribution of the Second Five Year Plan allotment for the Five Years is given in the following table:—

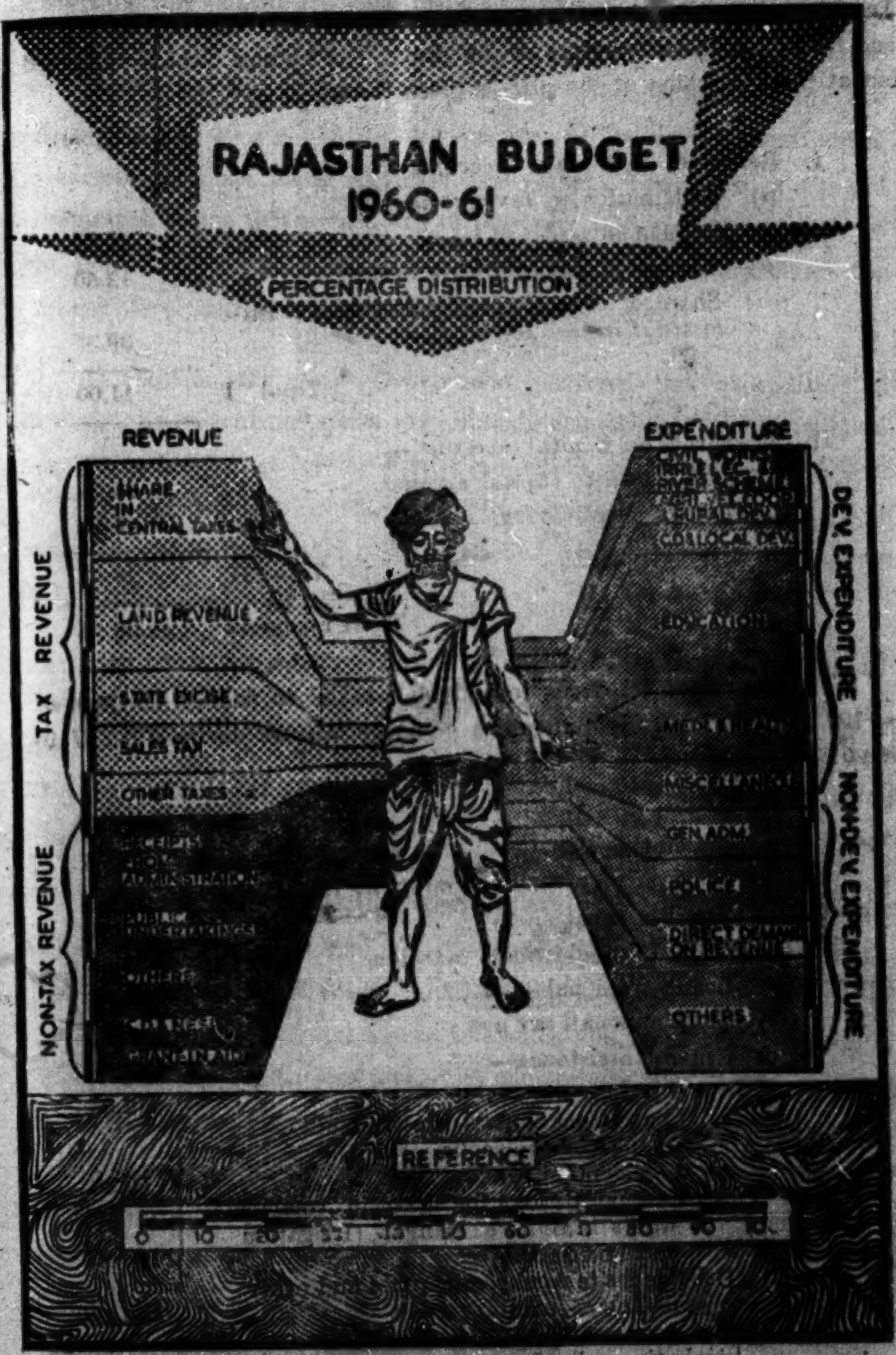
Sector	Allotment in First Plan (Rs. in crore)	% of total	Allotment in Second Plan. (Rs. in crore)	% of total
1. Agriculture & Community Development & National Extension Services	6.64	10.29	17.03	16.18
2. Irrigation.	29.83	46.26	28.13	26.72
3. Power	9.58	14.86	19.99	18.99
4. Industries & Mining	0.55	0.85	5.77	5.48
5. Roads.	6.27	9.72	9.42	8.95
6. Social Services	11.07	17.16	23.92	22.72
7. Miscellaneous.	0.56	0.86	1.01	0.96

The sectoral distribution for the year 1960-61 would also indicate that the share of irrigation sector was again highest followed by power, social services, agriculture, roads and industries, there by following the pattern of original sectoral distribution as envisaged at the commencement of the Five Year Plan. There had been a minor shift from year to year in the priorities assigned to different sectors which was not due to the priorities accorded to the particular sector but due to the expediency of the circumstances which necessiated a higher allotment for that particular sector.

The share of the State Government for financing its plan was fixed at Rs. 31.00 crore out of the total plan of 105.27 crore which was to be financed through measures of additional taxes, public borrowings, small savings as well as receipts on capital accounts and other unfunded transactions. The details of this amount of Rs. 31.00 crore are given in the sub-joined table:—

S. No.	Particulars.	Amount (*Rs. in crore*)
1.	Balance from revenue account	—15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
	A—Total resources on revenue account.	0.6
4.	Loans from public	8.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on capital account	10.4
	B—Total resources on Capital Account	30.4
	Total resources A & B	31.0

The States Government strove hard during this period to achieve the targets originally laid down. In matters of additional taxation after completing the first two years of the plan its efforts had started bearing fruits and the targets of additional taxation were accordingly revised


RAJASTHAN BUDGET
1960-61
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
REVENUE
TAX REVENUE
SHARE IN CENTRAL TAXES
LAND REVENUE
STATE EXCISE
SALES TAX
OTHER TAXES
NON-TAX REVENUE
RECEIPTS FROM ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
OTHERS
LOANS
GRANT IN AID
EXPENDITURE
DEV. EXPENDITURE
CIVIL WORKS
IRRI. E.C. & RIVER SCHEMES
AGRI. VET. COOP. & RURAL DEV.
C.D. & LOCAL DEV.
EDUCATION
MEDICAL & HEALTH
MISCELLANEOUS
NON-DEV. EXPENDITURE
GEN. ADM.
POLICE
DIRECT DEMAND ON REVENUE
OTHERS
REFERENCE
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

keeping them at a substantially higher level than the one originally planned. Targets from other sources were also revised in the light of experiences and flows in the earlier years of the plan. The picture which emerged out at the conclusion of the plan is given below:—

(*Rs. in Crore*).

I. Resources on revenue account.—	
(*i*) Contribution on revenue account at 1955-56 rates of taxes.	—41.85
(*ii*) Additional taxation (new taxes)	13.50
(*iii*) Share of central taxes and central grant-in-aid (finance commission)	39.35
Total I	11.00
II. Resources on Capital account.—	
(*i*) Contribution to capital account.	23.75
(*ii*) Share of small savings.	5.18
Total II	28.93
Total resources	39.93

The details of resources tentatively worked to finance the sum of Rs. 102.74 crore which was spent as plan expenditure during 1956-57 to 1960-61 are as under:—

(*Rs. in Crore*).

Resource on the Plan.—	102.74
(*i*) Balance on revenue account at 1955-56 level of taxation	—2.50
(*ii*) Yield from additional taxation	13.50
(*iii*) Loans from public	14.85
(*iv*) Share in small savings	5.18
(*v*) Central assistance—	
(*a*) Grants-in-aid	12.54
(*b*) Loans from Central Government	50.30
(*c*) Loans from miscellaneous development funds	
(*d*) Estimated loan for share in common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power Projects)	
(*vi*) Debt deposits and remittances and other miscellaneous capital receipt	—6.43
(*vii*) Net decrease in floating debts etc. including sale of securities	15.30
(*viii*) Additions to cash balances	

It would transpire from the above table that the State Government raised through measures of additional taxation more than 50 per cent than it had originally planned. This particular feature is indicative of its earnestness in raising funds for financing its plan programme. The table given below gives the progress of measures of additional taxation. The balance amount of Rs. 62.81 crore was to be financed by the Central Government through loans subsidies and grants. The share of Central Government during these years was of the order of Rs. 62.81 crore spread over the state plan schemes, the centrally sponsored schemes and the schemes partly shared by the State and partly by central.

In addition, the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.78 crore on schemes which were outside plan ceiling. The total allotment for such schemes for the Five Year period was of the magnitude of Rs. 7.33 crore against which the expenditure booked amounted to Rs. 8.78 crore that constituted 119.75 per cent of the total allotment for the scheme which were outside plan ceiling.

The receipts from Government of India for financing the plan expenditure were mostly in the form of loans which were interest bearing and constituted 76.98 per cent of the total receipts. Grants and subsidies share contributed 23.02 per cent of the total receipts from Central Government.

There are certain sectors where a heavy capital expenditure is involved like the construction of irrigation projects, installation of power projects, construction of roads, buildings and the like which are in the nature of productive capital assets for which the finances from Government of India were advanced largely in the form of loans alone. It was only in sectors like social services, where the expenditure is finally incurred, that Government of India advanced grants for the upliftment of basic social services. Subsidies were given where a matching amount of contribution was anticipated from beneficiary also as was in the case of agriculture sector for distribution of seeds, fertilizers, manures and animal husbandry sector for purchase of pedigree bulls etc. The break-up of the total expenditure into the revenue, capital and loans year-wise is given in the following table:—

(*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Year	Revenue	Capital	Loans	Total
1956-57	273.59	821.82	136.62	1232.03
1957-58	411.58	931.64	183.80	1527.02
1958-59	561.84	961.46	556.10	2079.49
1959-60	904.97	942.38	405.64	2252.99
1960-61	1170.38	963.82	1048.42	3182.62
Total (1956-61)	3322.36	4621.12	2330.67	10274.15

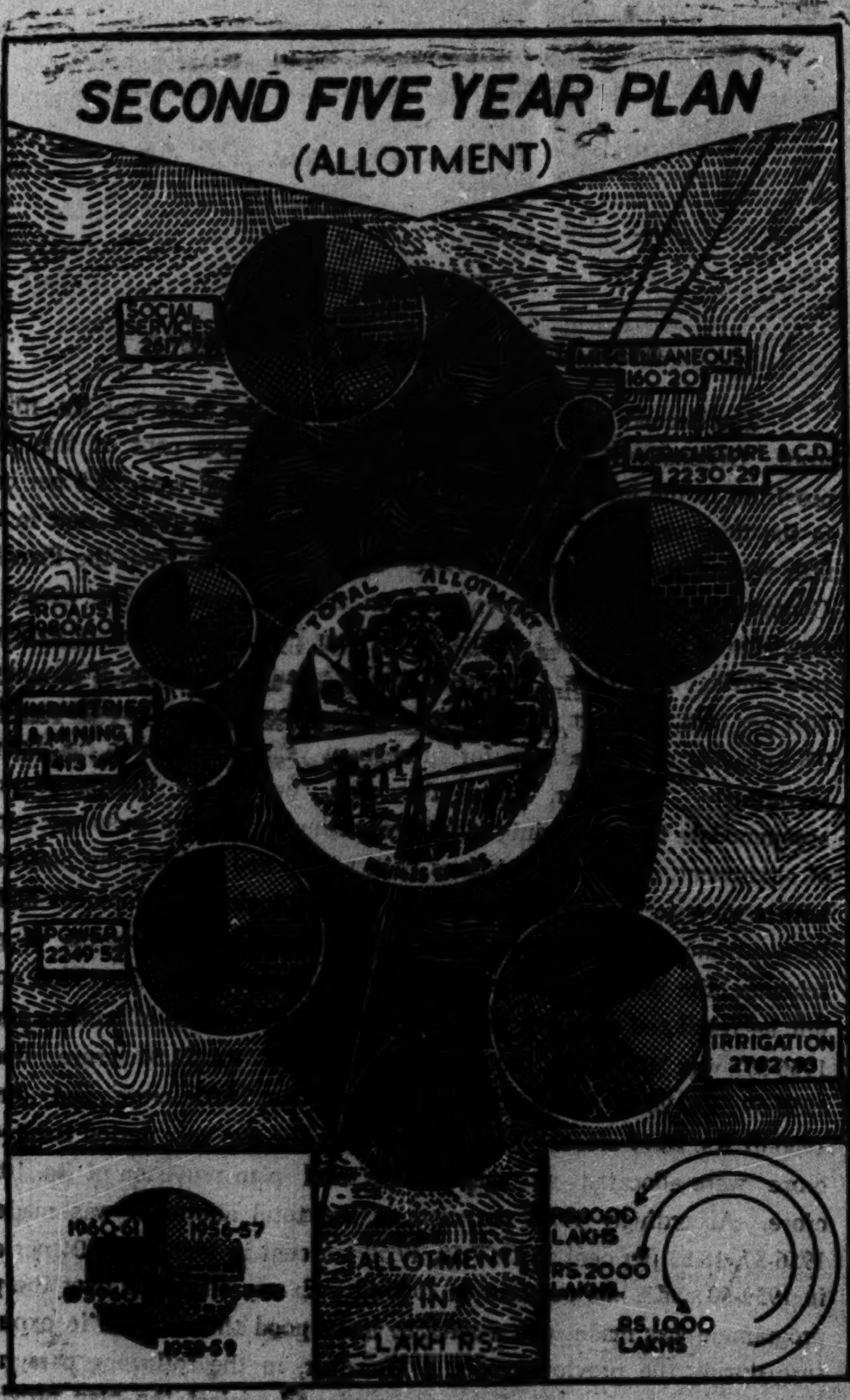
Broadly it would be inferred that the expenditure from loans has gone towards promoting capital formation and since it constitutes 22.69 per cent of the total expendiure, it may be safely assumed that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 102.74 crore or 67.65 per cent was intended for promoting capital formation only. It would be ovserved from the foregoing account that the pace of expenditure has been broadly increasing from year to year and from 60.24 per cent in 1956-57 it rose to 112.79 per cent in 1960-61, the concluding year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Within the permissible constitutional limits, the State Government has during these years endeavoured its best in raising the necessary finances either through measures of taxation or borrowings. The confidence of the people in its sound finances is reflected by the subscription to its public loans. The State can look to its Third Plan with confidence for meeting the required financial requirements to step up the development pace.

CHAPTER III

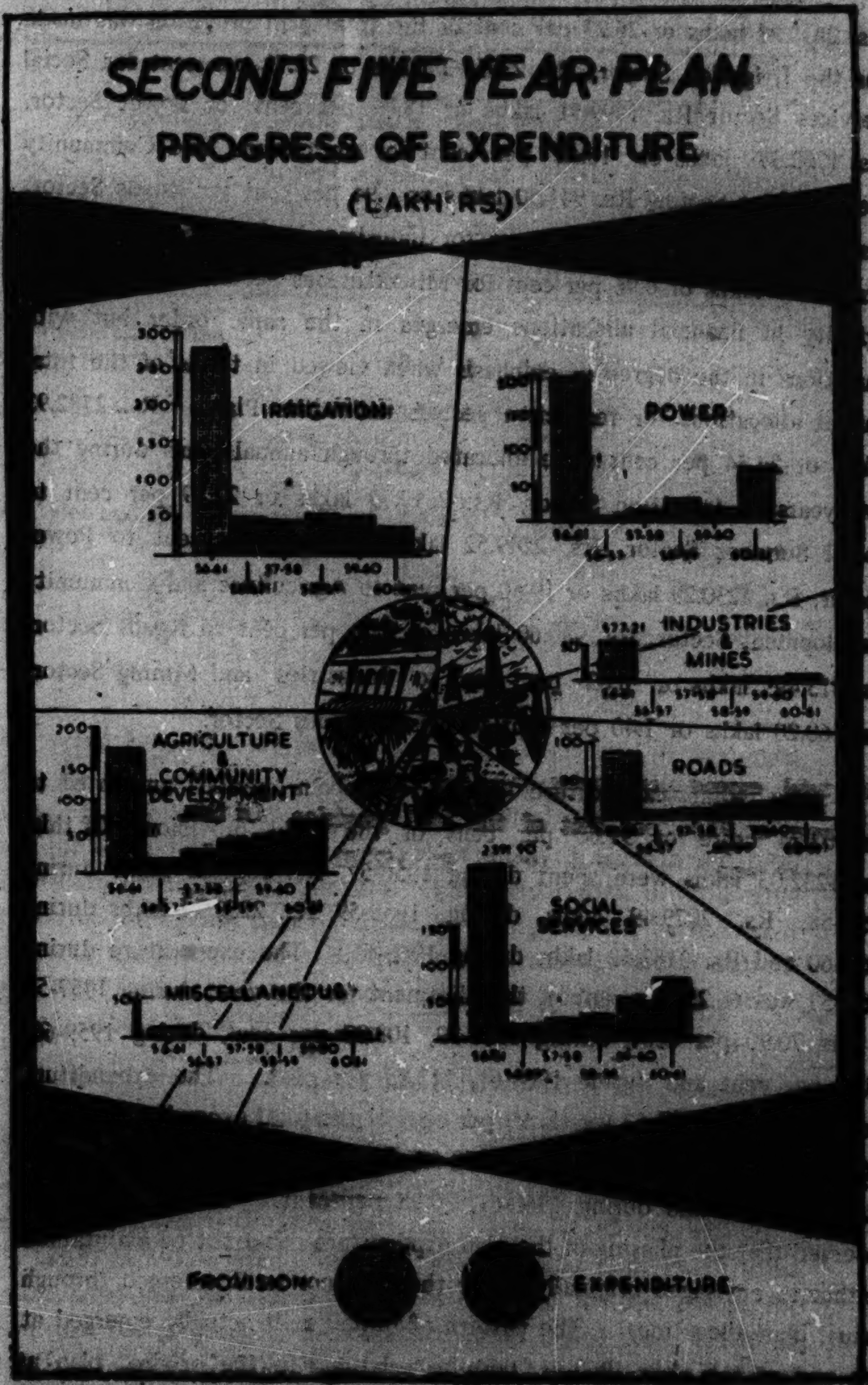
OVER-ALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The Second Five Year Plan provision for the State was Rs. 105.27 crore. Originally it was proposed to spend 23.5 per cent of this plan provision in the first year, 20.5 per cent in the second year, 22.5 per cent in the third year, 19.5 per cent in the fourth year and 14 per cent in the fifth year of the plan period. Later, upon instructions from the Planning Commission to restrict expenditure in the first year to the extent of provision of last year of the First Five Year Plan, the amount of expenditure during 1956-57 was proposed to be re-adjusted so as to be about 20.3 per cent of the total allotment for the Second Five Year Plan period. The phasing of expenditure for subsequent years was also to be changed accordingly. However, since the plan, had to be flexible so as to accommodate for uncertainty in internal resources, foreign exchange, supply of equipment, changing conditions both within and outside the State and with a view to facilitate adaptation of technological development and to take advantage of the experience gained through the progress of plan schemes, the annual allotments under the Second Five Year Plan could not be restricted to these percentage allocations. The allocation during 1956-57 was Rs. 20.45 crore, during 1957-58 Rs. 21.54 crore, during 1958-59 Rs. 20.12 crore, during 1959-60 Rs. 24.05 crore and during 1960-61 Rs. 28.19 crore. Thus in all, during the five year period Rs. 114.35 crore were allocated as against the total plan provision of Rs. 105.27 crore. Accordingly 17.88 per cent of the total allotment was made in 1956-57, 18.83 per cent in 1957-58, 17.59 per cent in 1958-59, 21.04 per cent in 1959-60 and 24.66 per cent in 1960-61. Excess allocation over the plan programme was made with a view to make good the shortfall in expenditure during the previous years. However, in the following paragraphs the progress of expenditure would be viewed against the plan provision of Rs. 105.27 crore.



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

(ALLOTMENT)


SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE
(LAKH RS)
IRRIGATION
300
250
200
150
100
50
56-61
56-57
57-58
58-59
59-60
60-61
POWER
INDUSTRIES & MINES
577.21
ROADS
AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
200
150
100
50
SOCIAL SERVICES
2391.90
MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISION
EXPENDITURE

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the largest provision i.e., Rs. 2813.28 lakhs or 26.23 per cent of the total plan provision was made for the Irrigation Sector, Rs. 2391.90 lakhs or 22.72 per cent for Social Services Sector Rs. 1999.51 lakhs or 18.99 per cent for Power Sector, Rs. 1702.57 lakhs or 16.42 per cent for Agriculture and Community Development Sector, Rs. 941.50 lakhs or 8.94 per cent for Roads Sector, Rs. 577.21 lakhs or 5.74 per cent for Industries and Mining Sector and Rs. 101.29 lakhs or 0.96 per cent for Miscellaneous Sector. The relative priority in financial allocations emerges in the same order but with variations in the degree of emphasis when viewed in terms of the total annual allocations for respective sectors under the Plan. Rs. 2782.93 lakhs or 24.34 per cent were allocated through annual plans during the five years to Irrigation Sector, Rs. 2617.79 lakhs or 22.89 per cent to Social Services Sector, Rs. 2249.52 lakhs or 19.67 per cent to Power Sector, Rs. 2230.29 lakhs or 19.50 per cent to Agriculture and Community Development Sector, Rs. 980.60 lakhs or 8.58 per cent to Roads Sector, Rs. 413.49 lakhs or 3.62 per cent to Industries and Mining Sector, Rs. 160.20 lakhs or 1.40 per cent to Miscellaneous Sector.

The total expenditure during the plan period amounted to Rs. 102.74 crore or 97.60 per cent of the total provision. Of this, Rs. 1232.03 lakhs were spent during 1956-57, Rs. 1527.02 lakhs during 1957-58, Rs. 2079.49 lakhs during 1958-59, Rs. 2252.99 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 3182.62 lakhs during 1960-61. The expenditure during 1956-57 was 60.25 per cent of the allotment for the year, during 1957-58 it was 70.90 per cent, during 1958-59, 103.37 per cent, during 1959-60, 93.67 per cent and during 1960-61, 112.88 per cent. The expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was 11.99 per cent of the total expenditure, during 1957-58, 14.86 per cent, during 1958-59, 20.24 per cent, during 1959-60 21.93 per cent and during 1960-61, 30.98 per cent. It would thus be observed that the phasing of the plan expenditure could not be maintained neither as envisaged originally under the plan nor as it emerged through annual plan allocations. The pattern of outlay as it actually emerged at the end of the year 1960-61, both in relations to the original plan as well as to the pattern emerging from the total allocations made through annual plan is given below:—

Serial No.	Sector.	Precentage of total outlay as		
		Originally envisaged under the Plan.	Emerging from the total of annual allocations.	Emerging from the total expenditure under the Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Community Development	16.42	19.50	22.70
2.	Irrigation	26.23	24.34	24.63
3.	Power	18.99	19.67	14.75
4.	Industries and Mining	5.74	3.62	3.29
5.	Roads	8.94	8.58	9.81
6.	Social Services	22.72	22.89	23.66
7.	Miscellaneous	0.96	1.40	1.16

It would be seen that though the order of priority as envisaged under the plan was maintained even through the annual plan allocations, the order of priorities for Power and Agriculture and Community Development sectors was inter-changed, as it emerged through the total expenditure incurred under the plan. Further variation in the degree of emphasis on different sectors would be noticed in the pattern as it emerged from the distribution of expenditure among various sectors. The details of annual allotments and expenditure under various sectors are given in tables 3 and 4.

The annual break-up of expenditure incurred under the Second Plan would reveal that there was a rising tempo as the plan progressed. In table 7 are given the expenditure indices. The general index number of expenditure shows a constant rise throughout the whole plan period. The general index with 1956-57 as base was 123.94, in 1957-58, 168.79, in 1958-59, 182.87 in 1959-60 and 258.32 in 1960-61. The same rising trend was visible from year to year in the case of group indices, except for Irrigation and Power groups. In irrigation group it fell from 111.03 in the year 1958-59 to 98.32 in 1959-60 and from 98.32 in 1959-60 to 75.65 in

1960-61. In the power group the index numbers fell from 403.33 in the year 1958-59 to 265.02 in 1959-60.

It may be mentioned here that the total expenditure of Rs. 10274.15 lakhs as given in the table 2 takes into account Rajasthan's share of common work of Bhakra Nangal both in Irrigation and Power sector as estimated on the basis of fixed percentages to the total expenditure incurred in Punjab for works of common benefit. It also includes the expenditure of Rs. 19.40 lakhs calculated on *pro-rata* basis, as expenditure on Tools and Plants and establishment in Irrigation, and Water Supply sub-sectors. This also includes the total amount of. Rs. 729.91 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis till end of 1960-61 under various sectors as a result of the introduction of the scheme of democratic decentralisation in the State; the transferred amount having been treated as expenditure.

Against the total expenditure of Rs. 10274.15 lakhs under the State Plan, quarterwise break-up of expenditure is available for a sum of Rs. 10191.44 lakhs; details not being available for Rs. 82.71 lakhs spent on education sector during 1956-57. According to available details, 12.38 per cent were spent during the first quarter; 15.93 per cent during the second quarter; 17.32 per cent during the third quarter and 54.37 per cent during the fourth quarter.

During the course of the implementation of plan schemes, certain targets, in terms of percentage of the annual allotment to be spent during the individual quarters of the year, were fixed up by the Planning Department. It would be observed that those targets could not be adhered to in practice. Most of the expenditure was incurred during the last quarter of the year. In almost all the sectors, the expenditure during the last quarter was more than 50 per cent. The exceptions were mostly those sectors where the expenditure was largely incurred on establishment. The concentration of the expenditure in the last quarter of the year may be ascribed to the fact that the equipment and other capital goods are purchased only towards the end of the year. Such seemed to be the case with the distribution of loans also. A study of the quarterly break-up of the expenditure reveals that the expenditure during the second and third quarters was less than the targets; more so during the third quarter. The reason for this may perhaps be that this being the period when plans for the next year are being prepared, the staff is busy otherwise and the progress of the plan activities is not supervised to the extent as desired. Anyhow the analysis reveals that for fixing the targets of uarterwise expenditure, the total amount to be spent during the year hould be split up into three components namely equipment, loans and stablishment charges. While the whole of the amount to be spent on quipment should be ear-marked for the fourth quarter, the distribution f loans may be phased over the first and the third quarters when actually he farmers need loans for their agricultural and other activities. The nalysis also points to the need for revision of the percentage targets of xpenditure for the Third Plan.

Of the total Plan expenditure of Rs. 10274.15 lakhs, Rs. 6512.14 or 63.38 per cent were spent direct, Rs. 1339.20 lakhs or 13.03 per cent on grants and subsidies and Rs. 2422.81 lakhs or 23.58 per cent on loans. Further of the total expenditure, Rs. 3322.36 lakhs or 32.34 per cent were spent on revenue account, Rs. 4621.12 lakhs or 44.98 per cent on capital account and Rs. 2330.67 lakhs or 22.68 per cent on loans. In other words, 29.05 per cent of the total allotment on revenue account, 40.41 per cent of the total allotment on capital account and 20.38 per cent of the allotment of loans was spent during the period 1956-61. Sectorwise details of allotment and expenditure under the heads revenue, capital and loan are given in table 8. The sectorwise details of expenditure under the heads direct, grants and subsidies and loans are given in table 9.

On capital account the highest amount was spent under irrigation sector amounting to Rs. 2503.19 lakhs. This was followed by Roads Sector whereunder Rs. 1007.61 lakhs were spent. Rs. 1283.20 lakhs were advanced as loans to Rajasthan State Electricity Board under Power Sector. Though this amount has been classified as loans, the activities carried out with this amount have gone towards capital formation and this may as well be reckoned as capital account. On revenue account the highest expenditure was incurred under Social Services Sector where Rs. 1627.27 lakhs were spent. This was followed by Agriculture and Community Development, Industries and Mining, Miscellaneous and Irrigation Sectors whereunder Rs. 1452.34, Rs. 169.96, Rs. 45.80 and Rs. 26.99 lakhs were spent respectively. The highest expenditure was recorded under Irrigation Sector under the head of expenditure "direct" where Rs. 2484.18 lakhs were spent. This was followed by Social Services, Roads, Agriculture and Community Development, Industries and Mining, and Miscellaneous sector whereunifer Rs. 1797.86 lakhs, Rs. 1007.61 lakhs, Rs. 839.11 lakhs, Rs. 192.93 lakhs and Rs. 115.76 lakhs were spent respectively. Rs. 2422.81 lakhs were advanced as loans during the Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 1514.97 lakhs were advanced to Rajasthan State Electricity Board under Power Sector; Rs. 630.01 lakhs under Agriculture and Community Development Sector; Rs. 106.54 lakhs under Industries and Mining sector and Rs. 171.29 lakhs under Social Services sector. Rs. 1339.2 lakhs were advanced as grants and subsidies during the Plan period Out of this Rs. 789.21 lakhs were advanced under Agriculture and Community Development Sector, Rs. 46.00 lakhs in irrigation sector, Rs. 38.6 lakhs under Industries and mining sector, Rs. 462.06 lakhs under Socia Services and Rs. 3.27 lakhs under Miscellaneous Sector.

The sectorwise analysis of expenditure reveals that the tota expenditure had exceeded the plan provision in Agriculture by 25.40 pe cent, Consolidation of Holdings by 52.83 per cent, Co-operation by 18.1 per cent, Community Development and National Extension Services b 67.90 per cent, Roads by 7.02 per cent, Education by 20.41 per cent Water Supply by 1.53 per cent and Statistics by 1.30 per cent. Th expenditure ranged between 90 and 100 per cent of the Plan provisio in Forests and Soil Conservation and Medical and Health sectors. I was between 75 and 90 per cent in the case of Power, Irrigation, Ayurvedic Housing, Publicity and Mandies sectors. In Animal Husbandry, Fisherie Industries, Labour and Labour Welfare and Social Welfare sectors th expenditure was of the order of 50 to 75 per cent of the Plan provisio The greatest shortfall was in Mining sector where only 29.39 per cent o the Plan provision could be spent during the period 1956 to 1961.

The yearwise analysis of the expenditure under various sector would reveal that during 1956-57 targets of expenditure had been exceede in case of only Forests sub-sector; and short-falls to the extent of 50 pe cent and above were evident in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries, Ayurvedic, Water Supply, Labour, Publicity and Statistics Sectors. In 1957-58 no expenditure could be booke in Mining sector. The targets of expenditure were exceeded in ca of only Community Development and National Extension Services Sub Sector. Shortfall to the extent of 50% and above were recorded f Animal Husbandry, Power, Water Supply, Labour, Publicity, Mandies an Tourism Sectors. In 1958-59 the targets expenditure exceeded in ca of Consolidation of Holdings, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries, Community Development and National Extension Services, Irrigation, Road Ayurvedic, Water Supply Sectors. In 1959-60 the targets of expenditu exceeded in case of Consolidation of Holdings, Community Developme and National Extension Services, Industries, Roads and Education sector In 1960-61 the targets of expenditure exceeded in case of Agricultu Consolidation of Holdings, Community Development and National Exte sion Services, Power, Industries, Mining, Roads, Education, Medic and Health, Ayurved, Water Supply and Mandies sub-sectors. Shortf to the extent of 50 and above was recorded in 1958-59 in Mandies Sub-Sector only; In 1959-60 in Labour and Labour Welfare and Mining Sub-Sectors and in 1960-61 in Fisheries, Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare Sectors.

Over and above the provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs in the State Plan, Rs. 733.19 lakhs were also to be provided through central share in centrally sponsored schemes. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes were operating in Roads, Education, Medical and Health, Ayurvedic, Water Supply, Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare, Publicity, Tourism, Irrigation and Industries Sectors. Besides Rs. 15.00 crores were provided for Rajasthan Canal Project which was being treated outside the plan ceiling. Thus in all Rs. 12760.45 lakhs were provided for expenditure in Rajasthan through schemes being operated in the State through the State Government. In additions there were certain schemes executed by the Central Government in the territory of Rajasthan. The Plan provision for such schemes for Rajasthan territory was Rs. 1294.06 lakhs. To sum up, Rs. 14054.51 lakhs were to be spent in Rajasthan on development activities during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61.

Besides, Rs. 10274.15 lakhs spent under the State Plan Schemes, Rs. 878.00 lakhs were spent as Central share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Second Plan period. The details of expenditure incurred on Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in table 11. The expenditure under State Plan Schemes also covers those schemes which were in the beginning kept outside plan ceiling but the expenditure on which was later to be adjusted in the plan. The scheme under the Tourism Sector were provided under the Second Plan but the provision thereon (Rs. 15.59 lakhs) was not included in the original plan and the amount spent out of this fund was to be adjusted in the Plan; similarly new schemes which were sanctioned during the subsequent years of the plan but for which there was no provision in the plan were also adjusted in the total plan expenditure. Also Rs. 12.21 crores were spent on Rajasthan Canal Project. Thus in all Rs. 12372.97 lakhs wase spent in Rajasthan on plan activities. In addition to the amount spent under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsered Schemes, Rs. 1371.88 lakhs were spent by the Central Government on schemes launched under Central Sector in Rajasthan territory. The details of schemewise expenditure on schemes under Central sector are given in table 21. The total expenditure on plan activities in Rajasthan territory, both under State and Central Sectors, stood at Rs. 13745.05 lakhs or 97.80 per cent of the provision for the Second Plan period.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The successful implementation of the schemes of development, is to a large extent dependent on the availability of adequate number of trained personnel equipped with technical knowledge. It was experienced that the shortage of technical personnel and inadequacy of provision for imparting technical know-how to the people engaged in industries and crafts retarded the efficiency and speedy execution of development programme. The Second Five Year Plan being larger in size, the need for training programmes assumed greater significance. The Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for training programmes in specific fields such as Agriculture, Community Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Medical, Industries, Engineering, Labour, Social Welfare etc.

The total provision for various training programmes during the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 382.82 lakhs out of which Rs. 132.52 lakhs or 34.62 per cent was allotted during 1960-61 alone. It may be observed that as the Plan rolled through years, the annual allotments for training programmes went on increasing.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 382.82 lakhs, Rs. 297.37 lakhs or 77.68 per cent were spent during the Plan period on training programmes in the State. In 1960-61, the expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 96.70 lakhs or 72.97 per cent of the allotment for the year. The relevant sectorwise details of plan provision, allotment and expenditure and the expenditure during the individual years of the Plan period are given in Table 20.

During the Second Five Year Plan period the intake capacities of the existing technical institutions were increased and new institutions were opened. The sectorwise details of these achievements are given in the following paragraphs.

(1) *Agriculture.*—At the end of the Second Plan period two State Agricultural Colleges, one at Udaipur and the other at Jobner and one private Agricultural College at Ajmer were functioning. During this period

the intake capacity of the Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur was increased from 80 to 160 and that of S. K. N. Government College of Agriculture, Jobner from 40 to 80. Post-graduate classes were also started at Udaipur from 1960-61. In all, 169 students graduated during Second Five Year Plan period. The Gram Sewak training centres at Deoli, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Udaipur and Mandore provided training to Gram Sevaks, the intake capacity for which during the Second Five Year Plan period was raised to 500 from 360 at the end of the First Plan. In these centres in all 1358 Gram Sevaks were trained including 226 in 1960-61. These training centres were later designated as Integrated Training Centres in 1958-59. Since then these centres have been imparting training to Agricultural Extension Officers also. Besides, the Gram Sevikas Training Centres at Kota and Mandore with intake capacity of 40 each were also imparting training. The training centre at Mandore was started in March, 1961. From the Kota centre in all 96 Gram Sevikas received training including 25 in 1960-61. A six months' training course was started at Durgapura Farm in Jaipur under the scheme of Fruit Development since 1958-59. 13 Officers were deputed for training in Soil Conservation. Five officers were trained in Agricultural Marketing at Delhi and Nagpur. Three officers received training one each in U. S. A., U. K. and Australia in the methods of communication, plant breeding and techniques of plant protection respectively. One officer is still undergoing training in the U.S.A. in plant breeding.

In the agricultural sector, against the total Plan provision of Rs. 48.57 lakhs for training schemes Rs. 71.36 lakhs were spent during the plan period—Rs. 54.89 lakhs on schemes meant for strengthening Rajasthan Agricultural College, Udaipur, and man-power requirements for graduates in S. K. N. College, Jobner, against the provision of Rs. 35.31 lakhs and Rs. 16.47 lakhs on the schemes of integrated training centres against the provision of Rs. 13.26 lakhs.

(2) *Consolidation of Holdings.*—Training was also imparted in the methods of consolidation of holdings wherein the early stages of the movement, the officers of the Department undertook study tours in the neighbouring States and later on arranged local training to the Inspectors and Surveyors by the Department itself. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan practically all the staff had received adequate training.

(3) *Animal Husbandry.*—The Veterinary College, Bikaner, continued to impart training for 4 years' degree course for B. V. Sc. and A. H. degree

with the intake capacity of 100. Besides, at the instance of Government of India, two years' diploma course was also started from 1956-57 with intake capacity of 100 candidates. This course was later on discontinued in the year 1958-59 after having three batches. 176 candidates passed out under the degree course and 239 under diploma course during the Second Plan. The Veterinary College was also imparting 6 months' training to Stock Assistants, Veterinary Compounders and Stockmen till 1959 when the Department started this training course at Sheep and Wool Training School, Jodhpur. Hithertofore the Sheep and Wool Training School, Jodhpur, was imparting training to Stock Assistants and Compounders for sheep and wool only. By the end of Second Plan period 140 Stock Assistants, 156 Veterinary Compounders and Stockmen received training. The intake capacity of Sheep and Wool School, Jodhpur by the end of 1960-61 was 30. The Department selected 12 candidates for giving stipends for training in veterinary science and sent them at Calcutta and Bikaner. Besides one officer was sent for training under T.C.M. Scheme, one under Colombo Plan and two under Point Four Programme for foreign training. Six officers were sent for advanced course in Animal Husbandry science in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, one for advanced training in animal husbandry and the other for training in livestock marketing at I.C.A.R. Six Veterinary Assistants were sent for training for Artificial Insemination at Cuttack and two were sent to Bombay for training in meat technology. In the animal husbandry sector against the total provision of Rs. 24.62 lakhs, Rs. 5.45 lakhs only could be spent on training schemes. The progress during 1960-61 was encouraging when out of the allotment of Rs. 3.48 lakhs, Rs. 2.50 lakhs were spent.

(4) *Fisheries.*—The progress in the fisheries sector was greatly hampered for want of trained personnel. The Fisheries Development Officer was sent for short-term training in 1958-59. In 1959-60 again an assistant fisheries development officer was sent for 10 months' training in inland fisheries at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore and the fisheries research assistant to Bombay to receive F.A.O. training for about 10 weeks. 20 newly recruited fishermen were also locally trained. In 1960-61 an assistant fisheries development officer was deputed for advanced training in fisheries to Calcutta.

(5) *Co-operation.*—There was only one Co-operative Training School at Jaipur in the State with intake capacity of 160 at the close of the First Five Year Plan. Initially, though provision was kept in this sector under the Second Plan for training yet there was no provision for starting new

schools. However, with the organisation of large sized societies, introduction of the scheme of revitalisation of primary credit societies and organisation of Supervisory Unions, the need for trained personnel and hence for training schools was felt. A training school was opened in 1958-59 at Jodhpur and one at Bharatpur in 1960-61. The intake capacities of these institutions was 80 each in the beginning, but later in 1959-60 that of Jodhpur school was increased to 160. These 3 schools at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bharatpur imparted training to inspectors, assistant inspectors, managers and supervisors. The total number of personnel trained at these schools during the Second Plan period stood at 525 including the paid employees of the co-operative unions and village and khadi board. Besides, the Reserve Bank of India also started co-operative training schools at Kota and Indore under the Intermediate training couse scheme for imparting training to Inspectors (executive). By the end of 1960-61 99 Inspectors were trained in these schools of Rajasthan State. 15 gazetted officers of the Department were sent for training to Officers Training College, Poona by the end of 1960-61. 25 Inspectors were sent to Poona and Madras for training in marketing. Further, in pursuance of the movement as formulated by the All-India Co-operative Union, the training of non-official members through state and district co-operative unions was started in 1958-59. In 1958-59 training was imparted through 12 unions one in each district. 26 more district units were started in 1959-60. By the close of 1960-61 there were 52 units, each with intake capacity of 1240 members. These units imparted training to 1111 office bearers, 5600 managing committee members and 63722 ordinery members of the societies by the end of 1960-61. Under the State Plan in Co-operative Sector against the provision of Rs. 11.34 lakhs, Rs. 3.41 lakhs were spent during 1956-61 while during 1960-61, Rs. 1.40 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 3.54 lakhs.

(6) *Forests*.—The provision for training programmes in the forest sector for the Second Plan was Rs. 9.16 lakhs against which Rs. 10.73 lakhs were spent during 1956-61. During 1960-61, Rs. 2.44 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 2.80 lakhs. 15 Forest Officers were trained in the Superior Forest Officers' Training Course at Dehradun during the Second Plan period as against the target of 10. Two officers were sent for study tours in U.S.A. under the Point Four Programme in 1959-60. 19 candidates were trained in rangers course up to the end of 1960-61 in Northern Forest Rangers College at Dehradun of which two were also trained in soil conservation. Three Foresters were trained at Divisional Forest School, Shivpuri

(M.P.) and 132 at Forester's School at Alwar. The intake capacity of the Alwar School was 30 per year. 1350 forest guards received training in Schools at Jhalawar, Banswara and Udaipur the intake capacity of which was 270 each. The Jhalawar and Udaipur Schools were later closed in 1960-61.

(7) *Community Development.*—The details of training imparted to Gram Sevaks, Gram Sevikas and Extension Officers have already been given above. Other workers in the field of community development were also imparted training during the plan period at various institutions started for them. With the introduction of democratic decentralisation the need arose for imparting training to the members of the Panchayat Samitis and Secretaries of the Panchayats in community development and extension methods. Accordingly, Panchayat Samitis Adhyan Kendras were started at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur with intake capacity of 100 each in 1959-60, which was later raised to 600 each in 1960-61. In these Kendras in all 1682 members of Panchayat Samitis received training during these two years. These Kendras also imparted training to 495 Panchayat Samiti Secretaries in 1960-61 when it was proposed to impart training to 100 Secretaries at each Kendra. Besides, a number of camps for different subjects viz., camps for training of workers at district headquarters, regional camps to impart training to senior officers in Med Bandi etc., Gram Kakis camps, Women Camps, functional Gram Sahayaks Camps were held during the plan period to impart practical training to different categories of workers. Subject-matter specialists seminars on agriculture, animal husbandry, medical and health, co-operation and industries were held at Divisional, District and Block levels. Besides, for the training of B. D. Os who were later designated as Vikas Adhikaris after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, the Orientation Training Centre was started by the Government of India since 1958-59.

(8) *Irrigation.*—With the implementation of the schemes in irrigation sector, the need for sending officers for further training in engineering for running and maintenance of canals was keenly felt. Batches of Engineers were sent to Gang and Bhakra Canals for on the spot training. Some officers were also sent to major projects like Bhakra Dam to see practical application of advanced methods of construction in engineering. One executive engineer was sent in 1959-60 for one year to U.S.A. under the T. C. M. Programme.

(9) *Industries.*—In industries sector there was a provision of Rs. 59.74 lakhs for training schemes, of which Rs. 32.32 lakhs were spent during

1956-61. In 1960-61 Rs. 9.61 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 14.37 lakhs for such schemes. 38 production-cum-training centres for training in small scale industries, 9 handicraft production centres were started during the Plan period. The Artistic Craft Training Institute, Jaipur, imparted training to artisan boys. During the Plan period Rs. 28.30 lakhs were spent on production-cum-training centres, Rs. 3.62 lakhs on handicrafts training institute. Besides, the programme of sending industries extension officers for training was also continued within this period and in all 164 extension officers were sent for training to various places like Bombay, Nasik, Wardha, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Nilokheri. One Technical Assistant was sent to Japan for 5 months' training in small scale industries in 1959-60. 5 District Industries Officers were sent for training to Hyderabad and 2 to Madras. One officer was deputed to Handicrafts Training Institute, Bombay for training in dyeing and printing in 1959-60.

(10) *Education.*—In the education sector, the number of Basic S.T.C. Schools increased from 14 at the end of the First Plan to 56 in 1960-61 with the intake capacity of 5,600 annually. In 1960-61 alone 5,470 teachers were imparted training in these Schools. 526 candidates received training for B.Ed. Degree in Teachers Training Colleges at Bikaner, Ajmer, Sardar Shahar and Udaipur. Besides, short-term training courses, conferences and seminars were also held for teachers. The scheme of expansion of girls education and training of women teachers started during 1958-59 continued in 1960-61. During the Plan period, Rs. 35.09 lakhs were spent on basic teachers training schools, Rs. 19.83 lakhs on short course training, Rs. 1.35 lakhs on seminars and conferences, Rs. 3.83 lakhs on expansion of girls education, and training of women teachers and Rs. 21.37 lakhs on senior basic education and teachers training colleges. On these schemes in 1960-61 Rs. 21.39 lakhs were spent.

To meet the requirements of technicians in the field of engineering, 5 ploytechnics were started at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota and Bikaner in addition to the one at Udaipur which was already functioning at the end of the First Plan with an intake capacity of 120. Admissions in the Polytechnic at Bikaner will start from 1962-63. The intake capacity of the remaining 5 Polytechnics was 760. These Polytechnics provided training for diploma course in civil, mechanical, electrical and draftsmanship. The Polytechnic at Udaipur also provided training in diploma for mining engineering. The M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, and Birla Engineering College, Pilani continued to impart training for degree courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. The M.B.M Engineering College, Jodhpur, also provided training for mining engineering and the Birla Engineering College in tele-communication. In the Jodhpur College, the intake capacity was increased from 50 to 175 for meeting the requirements of graduates in engineering and the scheme of conversion of 4 years' degree course into 5 years' was introduced from July, 1958. The short-term training course for overseers was also introduced in the year 1956-57. The first and second batches passed out in the years 1957 and 1959 respectively, the course was then stopped. The expenditure on Polytechnics during the Plan period amounted to Rs. 15.51 lakhs and on schemes relating to M.B.M. Engineering College to Rs. 18.99 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 1.20 lakhs were spent on providing scholarships to technical personnel for training abroad. An officer of the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, was deputed for higher training in structural engineering abroad. Vocational Training Institute was opened at Bikaner in 1957-58. By 1960-61 Rs. 10.63 lakhs were spent on this scheme. Thus on the training programme of the education sector, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 127.80 lakhs or 82.82 per cent of the Plan provision of Rs. 154.31 lakhs, of which 40.53 lakhs were spent in 1960-61 against the allotment of Rs. 62.70 lakhs.

(11) *Medical and Public Health.*—A new medical college was opened at Bikaner during the year 1959-60 with 50 seats. This capacity was further raised to 100 during 1960-61. The S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, was also strengthened during the Second Five Year Plan and its intake capacity was increased from 80 to 120. The Medical College at Jaipur also provided for condensed course to L.M. Ps. Training to auxiliary health workers, lady health visitors and to nurses under 'integration of public health with basic course of nursing' scheme was imparted at Jaipur. By the end of the year 1960-61, 29 auxiliary health workers had qualified and 46 lady health visitors and 184 nurses under the integration of public health with basic course of nursing scheme were under training. Training to auxiliary nurses and midwives was provided at Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Jaipur where the total intake capacity was 210 and training to compounders was imparted at Kota, Alwar, Jodhpur and Udaipur providing for 200 seats a year in all. Three centres were started for training of female compounders with total intake capacity of 150. By the end of 1960-61, 51 compounders had qualified. 377 Dais and 175 Sanitary Inspectors were trained during the Second Plan period at various institutions in the State. On all these programmes during Second Five Year Plan period Rs. 27.65 lakhs were spent against the Plan provision of Rs. 44.39 lakhs. Rs. 13.38

lakhs on schemes of medical colleges, Rs. 5.07 lakhs on training of compounders, Rs. 5.18 lakhs on training of auxiliary nurses and midwives, Rs. 1.56 lakhs on integration of public health with basic course in nursing and Rs. 2.40 lakhs on health workers and Rs. 0.86 lakhs on dais. The scheme of having refreshers courses for doctors and specialists for which a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in the plan was made could not be implemented.

(12) *Ayurvedic.*—Apart from providing facilities for education in allopathy, attention was also paid to development of ayurvedic system. The Ayurvedic College at Jaipur with intake capacity of 50 was opened during the Second Plan period in addition to the one already existing at Udaipur. The intake capacity of these colleges was later raised to 100 each. Besides, training to compounders and nurses in ayurvedic was also provided. By the end of 1960-61, 403 compounders and nurses had been qualified. Research in infantile paralysis and guinea worms diseases continued to be conducted at Ayurvedic College at Jaipur. From these schemes Rs. 5.44 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61 against the Plan provision of Rs. 9.03 lakhs. In 1960-61 Rs. 1.95 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 2.63 lakhs.

(13) *Labour.*—The Plan provisions for training schemes in the labour sector was Rs. 21.66 lakhs of which Rs. 14.59 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61. In 1960-61 alone Rs. 6.42 lakhs were spent on training schemes in this sub-sector. The number of industrial training institutes increased from 2 in 1955-56 to 6 in 1960-61. These centres opened at Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur provided for admissions to 1016 candidates in 1960-61, the intake capacity gradually increasing from 288 in 1955-56. In all 1445 candidates qualified from these institutes during the Plan period. Four Employment Officers were deputed for training at the Directorate of Employment and Training, New Delhi, in employment exchange procedure for one month in 1959-60 and in 1960-61 one officer was deputed for training in vocational guidance at the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment; one officer was also sent to attend the refreshers seminar.

(14) *Others.*—Officers were also sent for training from other Departments in their special subjects. 44 officers from the Rural Housing Cell and Community Development Blocks were sent for training at the Rural Housing Wing of School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, during the Second Plan. Similarly, one tourist assistant was sent to Delhi for training in 1959-60 and two officers of the tourist department for 10 weeks

training in the Staff Training School, Delhi, in 1960-61. Officers from the Bureau of Economics and Statistics were also sent for training to Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, in 1959-60. In the social welfare sub-sector one senior officer was sent for training in advanced studies in tribal welfare at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay in 1959-60.

Apart from the training programmes enumerated above, the Rajasthan Administrative Service Training School, Jodhpur provided for training to the newly recruited administrative service personnel, the Police Training College, Kishangarh to the officers selected for Rajasthan Police Service, the Rajasthan Accounts Service Training School, Jaipur, to newly recruited accounts service personnel. All these three schools continued to meet the requirements of the State.

As a result of these activities, it has been possible to meet the requirements of trained and technical personnel in the various fields. The Veterinary College, Bikaner, has produced degree and diploma holders, to such an extent that ultimately the two years' diploma course had to be stopped. With the present rate of expansion of technical training facilities, it is expected that in near future Rajasthan may be able to meet its requirements in all fields including medical where doctors from other States had to be imported to meet our requirements. This progress has been made in the face of the fact that candidates were not coming forth for training in adequate number on account of lack of facilities for lodging and offer of lower grades. Such difficulties were faced particularly in case of the training of compounders, dais, auxiliary health workers and social workers. It has been felt that the intake capacity of the training institutions has not been utilised only on account of these difficulties.

CHAPTER V

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF PLAN EXPENDITURE

The sector-wise distribution of the plan expenditure over the five year period has been reviewed in earlier chapter. An attempt has been made in this chapter to give briefly the important and significant economic categories for two years i.e., 1959-60 and 1960-61 like current expenditure, capital expenditure, expenditure towards capital formation etc. on the basis of data culled out from the returns submitted by the various departments. Data for earlier three years had not been given due to absence of details which could not be collected inspite of best efforts. Re-arrangements of the plan expenditure into these economic categories has its own limitations since the details which lead to classification of an item of expenditure into current and capital are wanting in a large number of the cases. However, it would serve the desired purposes of presenting in a nutshell the channels where the total plan expenditure combindly for all the sectors has been diverted. The details of this re-classification are, therefore, given for the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61 as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Economic classification of plan expenditure	Years		Total
	1959-60	1960-61	
1	2	3	4
A—Current Expenditure	**928.79**	**1332.62**	**2261.41**
1. Consumption expenditure.	593.16	725.83	1318.99
1.1. Wages and salaries.	346.38	345.52	691.90
1.2. Commodities and services.	246.78	380.31	627.09
2. Transfer payments.	335.63	606.79	942.42
2.1. Grants.	301.17	579.66	880.83
(i) Panchayat Samitis.	216.20	456.26	672.46
(ii) Others	84.97	123.40	208.37
2.2 Other transfer payments.	34.46	27.13	61.59
B—Capital Expenditure	**986.11**	**976.51**	**1962.62**
1. Fixed Capital formation.	986.11	976.51	1962.62
1.1. Buildings and Construction.	895.97	905.25	1801.22
1.2. Machinery and equipment.	90.14	71.26	161.40
C—Expenditure relating to changes in financial asset.	**338.09**	**873.49**	**1211.58**
1. Investment in shares.	7.79	15.96	23.75
1.1. Co-operative societies.	7.79	15.96	23.75
2. Loans for capital formation.	330.30	857.53	1187.83
2.1. To Electricity Board.	219.49	729.67	949.16
2.2. To others.	110.81	127.86	238.67
D—Total Expenditure.	**2252.99**	**3182.62**	**5435.61**

Final outlays which represents the flows of the funds from the State Government sectors to the rest of the economy amounted to Rs. 3281.61 lakhs or 60.37 per cent of the total expenditure. The transfer payments through which the State Government augments the spending capacity of the rest of the economy amounted to Rs. 942.42 lakhs which constituted 17.34 per cent of the total expenditure. The extent of capital formation directly by the State Government amounted to Rs. 1962.62 lakhs consisting of buildings and construction (Rs. 1801.22 lakhs) and machinery and equipments (Rs. 161.40 lakhs). The extent of capital formation through financial assistance in the form of loans advanced to rest of the economy which would further go to accelerate the growth of capital formation as well as through investments in shares of the co-operative societies etc. amounted to Rs. 1211.58 lakhs. The respective shares of these two important categories being Rs. 1187.83 lakhs and Rs. 23.75 lakhs respectively. The net capital formation out of the budgetory resources (plan) for the last two years of the five year plan period 1959-61 thus amounted to Rs. 3174.20 lakhs as per the break up given in sub-joined table:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Net capital formation by Government (direct.)	1962.62
2.	Net capital formation through financial assistance.	1211.58
	TOTAL	3174.20

It would thus transpire that out of the total plan expenditure during these two years the State Government spent 58.40 per cent towards promoting capital formation in the economy of the State. The year-wise break up of these few significant categories is given in the following tables:—

	Years		TOTAL
	1959-60	1960-61	
Final outlays.	1979.27	1702.34	3281.61
Transfer payments	335.63	606.79	942.42
Net capital formation by Govt. (direct)	986.11	976.51	1962.62
Net capital formation through financial assistance.	338.09	873.49	1211.58
TOTAL	3239.10	4159.13	7398.23

CHAPTER VI

DISTRICTWISE EXPENDITURE

Plannning with reference to physical needs of different areas subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources was a special feature of the plan. The programme of development during the Second Plan was governed by the concept of planning from the district upwards. The district plans were to be based on the objectives laid down under the State Plan and the State Plan had to accommodate the District Plans judiciously. The District Plans were for the first time prepared in 1957-58 and since then they continued to be an integral part of planning each year.

In this chapter will be discussed the details of districtwise expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan. The schemes operating in the State could be classified into three different categories.

1. Schemes operating in the districts and the expenditure incurred on which benefited the individual districts alone. In case a particular scheme benefited two or more districts and the expenditure thereon was also incurred in two or more districts, it was allocated to individual districts in the ratio of the benefit accruing to each of them. In the same way expenditure on multipurpose projects of Bhakra Nangal and Chambal has been allocated in between the districts in proportion to the ultimate physical benefits for the respective districts.

2. Headquarter's schemes, expenditure on which is incurred for providing staff at the headquarter for supervision and implementation of the schemes throughout the State. Expenditure incurred on tools and plants which could not be appropriated to individual schemes has also been included under this head.

3. Schemes though operated in districts yet for which the districtwise details of expenditure could not be available, such schemes mostly cousisted of building construction activities which were transferred to P.W.D. and for which proper records could not be available. However,

this category also includes certain other schemes for which districtwis details of expenditure are not available. In this chapter a review of th expenditure incurred on plan schemes will be given under these categorie

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 10274.15 lakhs incurred under th Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 9618.37 lakhs were spent on district scheme Rs. 473.53 lakhs on headquarter schemes and Rs. 182.25 lakhs on other Thus 93.62 per cent of the total expenditure was shared by the distric schemes. The expenditure on headquarter schemes was 4.61 per cen while on others it was 1.77 per cent of the total expenditure.

The percentage distribution of plan expenditure under these thre categories for each year is given below:—

Percentage distribution of expenditure under plan.

Category	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Period
1. District Schemes	95.05	94.24	93.74	91.13	94.09	93.62
2. Headquarter Schemes	3.78	5.76	4.46	6.18	3.08	4.61
3. Others	0.27	—	1.80	2.69	2.83	1.77
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

An analysis of the total expenditure incurred under each of the three categories would reveal that out of the total expenditure incurred on district schemes 12.29 per cent was spent in 1956-57, 14.97 per cent in 1957-58, 20.26 per cent in 1958-59, 21.35 per cent in 1959-60 and 31.13 per cent in 1960-61. The expenditure on headquarter schemes during 1956-57 was 9.05 per cent, in 1957-58 it was 18.09 per cent, in 1958-59 22.76 per cent, in 1959-60 29.41 per cent and in 1960-61 20.69 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on these schemes. It would be observed that as the plan progressed, the percentage share of expenditure on district schemes continued to decrease except in 1960-61 when it revealed a rising trend. The expenditure on headquarter schemes which mainly consisted of staff at headquarter for supervison and implementation of the schemes throughout the State oscillated between Rs. 42.85 lakhs and Rs. 139.27 lakhs, out of the total expenditure during individual years under the Second Five Year Plan. With the progress of plan, more and more expenditure was being incurred on district schemes. The yearwise details of expenditure under the three categories in which the State plan schemes are classified are given in table 14.

Most of the expenditure on district plan schemes incurred during the Second Plan period was shared by the schemes in irrigation, power, education, community development, roads, agriculture, water supply, medical and health, industries, housing, social welfare and welfare of ackward classes, co-operation and forests and soil conservation sector. In power sector 99.26 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on district plan schemes during 1956-61. Next in order were roads sector with 97.37 per cent, irrigation sector with 97.22 per cent, agriculture and community development group with 92.42 per cent, social services group with 89.76 per cent, miscellaneous sector with 89.66 per cent and lastly industries and mineral development sector with 67.20 per cent.

The sectorwise details of expenditure are given in table 15. Reviewing the break-up of district expenditure on individual sectors in relation to similar break-up of the State Plan expenditure, it would be observed that more emphasis was laid on agriculture and community development, roads and social services sector in district plans as compared to the State Plan. Below is given the percentage distribution of total expenditure in major sectors, both under the district plans and under the State Plan.

Sector.	Percentage of total expenditure during 1956-61 under	
	District Schemes	State Plan.
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	22.43	22.71
2. Irrigation.	25.58	24.63
3. Power.	15.63	14.75
4. Industries & Mining.	2.36	3.29
5. Roads.	10.20	9.81
6. Social Services.	22.69	23.66
7. Miscellaneous.	1.11	1.15
	100.00	100.00

It would be observed that the pattern of expenditure under the istrict schemes was approximately the same as that under the State plan chemes.

From table 16, it would be observed that the highest expenditure of Rs. 1173.09 lakhs was incurred in Ganganagar district. Next in order was Kota district with an expenditure of Rs. 1133.90 lakhs, Jaipur district with Rs. 927.73 lakhs, Ajmer district with Rs. 646.49 lakhs, Udaipur district with Rs. 637.33 lakhs, Bundi district with Rs. 571.68 lakhs and Jodhpur with Rs. 458.37 lakhs. In rest of the districts the expenditure ranged between Rs. 392.23 lakhs and Rs. 60.34 lakhs. For Ganganagar and Kota districts alone, 23.99 per cent of the total expenditure on district schemes was incurred and remaining 76.01 per cent of the district schemes, expenditure was incurred in the remaining twenty four districts. The least expenditure (Rs. 60.34 lakhs) was incurred in Jaisalmer district.

The per capita expenditure in districts has been worked out with 1956-61 district expenditure figures and 1961 census figures and is given in table 16. The per capita expenditure on plan activities in the State for the Second Plan period stood at Rs. 51.00. The highest per capita expenditure during this period was incurred in Bundi district (Rs. 169.94), followed in order by Kota, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Ajmer, and Jodhpur districts, where the corresponding figures stood at Rs. 133.87, Rs. 113.01, Rs. 88.34, Rs. 66.24 and Rs. 51.91 respectively. The per capita expenditure ranged between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 in Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Tonk, Jaipur, Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts. In four districts viz., Jhunujhunu, Pali, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur, it ranged between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, while in other four districts viz., Sikar, Alwar, Jalore and Nagaur it was between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. The least per capita expenditure (Rs. 17.65) was recorded in Barmer district.

CHAPTER VII

PROGRESS UNDER AJMER PLAN

At the time of formulation of Second Five Year Plan. Ajmer was a separate part 'C' State and as such had its own Plan, for which Rs. 787.02 lakhs were approved by the Planning Commission. After Re-organisation of State on 1st November, 56, State of Ajmer was merged with Rajasthan and since then it forms one of its twenty-six districts. However, it was decided that original Plan allocation earmarked for the erstwhile State of Ajmer will be spent in reorganised district of Ajmer. Against this allotment Rs. 617.36 lakhs have been spent during the period 1956-61. Details of sectorwise expenditure during individual years of the Second Plan are given in table 17. It would be observed that the shortfall is mainly in Irrigation and Power sectors. In Irrigation sector some of the schemes e.g. construction of Lasaria tank, construction of reservoir between Govindgarh and Pisangan across Sagarmati, improvement of Dehsagar and construction of tank at Tilora could not be taken up due to low percentage of return and other technical difficulties. In Power sector, since most of the schemes were connected with the acquistion of Power, House at Ajmer, the same could not be implemented as the case regarding acquisition was pending with Supreme Court of India. In passing, it may be mentioned that the power prospects in the district do not remain hampered since electricity from Chambal will soon be available and all the schemes of town and rural electrification etc. will be implemented.

The sectorwise progress of physical achievements through the plan activities is dealt with in the following paragraphs. The details of these achievements are given in Table 18.

I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) *Agriculture.*—Owing to its position on water shed of the continent the district does not possess rivers of any importance. As such there is no scope of Major irrigation projects. The future of Agriculture in Ajmer therefore lies in construction of more wells, deepening of old wells, repair of village tanks and installation of pumping sets etc. With this end in view Rs. 25.00 lakhs were earmarked for giving Taccavi to the cultivators.

against which Rs. 59.47 lakhs were spent during 1956-61. As a result of this, 1779 new wells were constructed, 2800 old wells were repaired and 35 pumping sets and 34 persian wheels were installed. An 86 acres seed multiplication farm was established opposite Government Tabiji Farm for producing improved seed for cultivators. Further, seed stores were constructed at Tehsil headquarters and at Ajmer (District headquarter).

During Plan period 65 thousand tons of compost, and 237 tons of nitrogenous and phosphetic fertilizers were distributed. Fruit plantation was undertaken in 984 acres of land and large scale plant protection measures were adopted. All these schemes have cost the State Rs. 69.09 lakhs, which has resulted in increase in production of foodgrains. The increase has been estimated to be 33% during the period 1957-60.

(2) *Animal Husbandry.*—Two hospitals were opened at Arain and Bijanagar while two veterinary dispensaries at Masuda and Pisagan were upgraded to hospitals. In addition six dispensaries were started at Srinagar, Jawaja, Todgarh, Sarwar, Baghera and Bandarsindri. With the result that the district now has eleven veterinary hospitals and eleven dispensaries.

Four artificial insemination centres were added at Masuda, Nasirabad, Bhinai and Ajmer to the existing ones at Beawar and Kekri, eleven sheep and wool extension centres and four poultry farms were also established. With a view to develop the predominent breed of the district, which is Gir, a cattle breeding farm is being set up at Ramsar. Further, seven Gowshalas were selected for intensive development and grant for the construction of scientific cattle sheds, purchase of pure breed bulls and cows were given.

In conjunction with the Pushkar Fair, three more cattle fairs were organised during 1956-61. Rs. 14.86 lakhs were spent on implementation of all the schemes under this sector. This does not include Rs. 3.60 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis for Animal Husbandry schemes.

(3) *Co-operation.*—The target of bringing 80% of the villages under co-operative fold has been achieved. As against 1186 societies with a membership of 47 thousands at the end of June 1957 there were 1942 societies with a membership of 79 thousands at the end of the year 1960-61 There has been 30% increase in societies and 70% in membership during Second Plan.

Further, branches of Ajmer Co-operative Bank were established at Pisangan, Kishangarh, Masuda, Bhinai, Kekri, Nasirabad, Beawar and Bijainagar. Also, three land mortgage banks were established at Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri. Six marketing societies were organised at Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri, Kishangarh, Nasirabad and Bijainagar. Four godowns have also been constructed at Kekri, Kishangarh, Beawar and Bijainagar.

Six co-operative farming societies were also organised in the district. Rs. 9.31 lakhs were spent on all these schemes executed under this sector.

(4) *Forest.*—Advanced soil working and sowing and plantation was done in about 1700 acres of land and roadside plantation in 50 miles. Regeneration of forests was done in 2475 acres. Twenty-five miles of forest approach roads were constructed. Two nurseries were established at Kharwa and Ghunghra, and extension of existing one at Panch Kund was also undertaken. Further, fifteen forest chowkies and five foresters' quarters were constructed.

(5) *Community .Development.*—There were 4 blocks—Pisangan, Masuda, Kekri and Jawaja—at the end of the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Plan period three more blocks at Bhinai, Srinagar and Kishangarh were opened. With the introduction of democratic decentralisation, one shadow block at Arain was started in 1959. Thus at the close of the Second Plan, there were 8 blocks, 3 in the I stage, 4 in II stage and one was shadow block. Rs. 65.70 lakhs were spent from block budget in these areas, on development schemes under various heads of development.

II. MINOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

During the period 1956-61, work on Narain Sagar Dam, Untara tank reservoir at Para No. 1 and 2, supply-cut to Tabiji and Saradhana was taken up. Desilting of Pushkar lake was also taken up under the Second Plan. At the end of the year 1960-61 all these works were under construction. Narain Sagar Dam on completion will irrigate an additional area of 7000 acres. During Second Plan Rs. 18 lakhs were spent on it. Work of construction of Untara tank near Gegal was nearing completion, on which Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent by the end of Second Plan. It will irrigate about 1200 acres of land. Reservoirs at Para I and II on which Rs. 3 lakhs were spent in the Plan period, will irrigate an additional area of 2800 acres. Supply-cut to Tabiji will irrigate about 190 acres of land on completion. Ajgara Bund in Sarwar which was transferred from

Jaipur irrigation division to Ajmer irrigation division was also nearing completion. It will irrigate about 1100 acres of land. Further, Irrigation Department constructed 20 Rapats and improved 13 Istamrari tanks. On the above mentioned irrigation schemes Rs. 44.06 lakhs were spent during Second Plan including Rs. 7.10 lakhs which were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis to undertake minor irrigation.

III INDUSTRIES

Rs. 7.33 lakhs were given as loan to cottage and small scale industries. One cutlary centre and one footwear centre were opened in Ajmer. Five peripatetic training centres, mechanical carpentry, wooden toy making, durries and niwar and handloom were started at Ajmer, Kekri, Bhinai and Jawaja, respectively. Production-cum-training centres, two in each of the trades; carpentry, black smithy, and leather footwear were also started. An Industrial Estate on rural pattern was established at Makhupura near Ajmer where 15 sheds have been constructed and another 15 are under construction. To promote the sales of handicrafts, handicrafts emporium was established at Ajmer. Industries extension officers with requisite staff were posted in all the blocks of Ajmer.

One file fastners and tag centre has been established at Ajmer, where destitute women of Aftercare Home, Ajmer are trained in this craft. On all the schemes under this sector Rs. 21.12 lakhs were spent in the Plan period.

IV. POWER

There was a provision of Rs. 99.51 lakhs for power schemes in Ajmer district, but only Rs. 10.84 lakhs could be spent for providing electricity at Bijainagar and Kekri where diesel sets have been installed. Other rural and urban electrification schemes could not be implemented, as these were dependent on the acquisition and extension of Power House, Ajmer which belongs to private company. Since the matter of acquisition was pending with Supreme Court of India the schemes connected with it have not been implemented. During Third Plan period however all the urban areas where there is at present no electricity and other important rural areas will be electrified when power from Chambal Hydel scheme is made available to Ajmer as a part of main scheme for Rajasthan.

V. ROADS

Rs. 49.94 lakhs were spent on the construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads. 269 miles of roads were metalled and painted.

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

(1) *Education.*—In Ajmer the scheme of compulsory primary education was in force during the Second Five Year Plan period. Against the target of converting 32 Junior Basic schools and Middle schools into Senior Basic, 59 schools have been so converted.

Thirty-three High schools were converted into Multi-purpose and Higher Secondary schools. Ajmer Polytechnic was started in 1958 at Ajmer (Makhupura) with intake capacity of 60 per year. This provided diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The intake capacity was further raised to 120 by having 30 more seats in mechanical and 30 more in electrical engineering courses. At the close of the year 1960-61 the building for polytechnic was under construction at Makhupura.

A teachers Training College was established at Ajmer for B. Ed. course in 1957 with intake capacity of 100 teachers. This capacity was further raised to 125.

In Government colleges at Ajmer, Beawar and Kishangarh various Post-graduate courses were added. Rs. 47.27 lakhs have been spent on the construction of various school buildings, college buildings, construction of quarters for teachers etc.

As a result of vigorous activities under education sector the percentage of literacy in Ajmer district has risen in males from 26.73 in 1951 to 34.50 in 1961 and in females from 9.03 to 13.5 during the corresponding period.

(2) *Medical and Health.*—Eight primary health centres were started at Srinagar, Pisangan, Masuda, Jawaja, Kadera, Bhinai, Rupanagarh and Kharwa. A three storeyed wing was constructed in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer for 25 beded eye ward and 25 beded padriatic ward.

T.B. clinic in Ajmer was upgraded by having more staff and modernised equipment. A T.B. clinic was also set up at Beawar.

A new double storeyed building for maternity home was constructed in Ajmer and the staff for the purpose has been increased.

Training of nurses-cum-midwives in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer was started since 1957-58 and since then every year 30 nurses are trained. Thirteen staff quarters have been constructed at Ajmer. Kekri hospital has been upgraded by having more staff.

At the end of 1960-61, there were 23 government hospitals, 5 dispensaries, 8 primary health centres, 8 maternity and child welfare centres, 11 family planning centres, two T.B. clinics, one veneral diseases clinic, two dental clinics in Ajmer district. Besides, four hospitals are being run by other departments. Twenty-six Ayurvedic dispensaries were started during Second Plan, raising the total number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district to 58.

A sum of Rs. 41 lakhs was spent on various schemes under this sector.

(3) *Housing.*—Under Low Income Group Housing scheme, Rs. 15.31 lakhs were advanced as loan for the construction of 419 houses out of which 274 houses have been completed. Under Industrial Housing scheme 500 single room and double room tenements were under construction at Beawar by the end of 1960-61. Rashtrya Mazdoor Housing Co-operative Society, Beawar was also given a subsidy of Rs. 82,775 and a loan of Rs. 2,15,215 by Central Government against which 86 tenements are under construction.

(4) *Water Supply and Drainage.*—To augment water supply at Ajmer, it has been decided by the Government to have Banas as source of water. For this purpose Bilaspur Dam is to be constructed to bring water to Ajmer through 21" pipe line to be laid at a distance of 67 miles. During Second Plan Rs. 25 lakhs were spent on the scheme. It will be completed during Third Five Year Plan at a cost of more than two crores. The water supply scheme at Pushkar is in progress. About Rs. 9 lakhs were spent under rural water supply scheme for providing protected water supply in the villages. Work of construction of drains at Beawar, Pushkar and Kekri has been completed and it is in progress at Ajmer.

(5) *Labour and Labour Welfare.*—Four labour welfare centres at Ajmer, Beawar, Bijainagar and Kekri were established. A unit for collection of employment marketing information was established in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Ajmer. It covers both public and private sectors. A vocational guidance scheme was also put into operation in the employment exchange. Employees' State Insurance

scheme was introduced at Beawar to provide against risks of sickness, employment, injury and maternity to employees of the factories, who fulfil prescribed conditions. In the Industrial Training Institute, Ajmer the number of seats which was 240 was raised to 400 in the plan period and the training is now given in thirteen trades.

(6) *Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.*—It is estimated that population of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, other backward classes and denotified tribes in Ajmer district is 7600, 72600, 99700 and 4000 respectively. For the welfare of these communities various schemes like opening of nursery schools, award of scholarships to students, establishing of community centres, vocational centres, grant in aid for agricultural purposes, cottage industries for better housing etc. were taken up.

One after-care home for checking immoral trafic in women and providing shelter was opened in Ajmer. A district shelter for males was also started.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

(1) *Publicity.*—One information centre at every block headquarter has been established. One permanent exhibition-cum-information centre has also been established at Ajmer to keep the people abreast with the progress of various schemes. For mobile publicity a film exhibition unit is functioning. In conjunction with various important functions and festivals, the Public Relations Department organises exhibitions.

(2) *Statistics:*—With a view to improve timeliness and reliability in the statistical data emanating at district level a District Statistical Agency was established in Ajmer during 1958.

(3) *Tourism:*—A Rest House at Ajmer has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 1.79 lakhs. King Edward Memorial was improved at a cost of Rs. 50 thousand. A Sarai at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.21 lakhs is under construction at Ajmer. Man Mahal at Pushkar is also being converted into a Rest House. A tourist bureau for the facility of tourists has been set up at Ajmer.

(4) *Administrative and Staff Buildings:*—Rs. 25.06 lakhs were spent in the construction of a Multi-office building, office for Revenue Board, and 113 bungalows and quarters for government servants of various categories.

CHAPTER VIII

BUILDING PROGRAMMES

Buildings constitute an essential part of social and economic overheads in any development programme and their paucity has been a great handicap in the implementation of such programmes in the sectors like education, medical and public health, agriculture and industries. The growth of various institutions such as schools, hospitals etc. has been so rapid during the past years that it has been experienced that their construction through Public Works Department alone can not keep pace with their growth. Hence in addition to the construction of buildings for such purposes through P.W.D., efforts were continued during the plan period for the acquisition of buildings in the possession of the former rulers lying vacant as also for renovation of old buildings for meeting the immediate requirements for the execution of plan schemes. The present chapter, however, reviews the progress of building construction activities executed by the Public Works Department during the year under report as well as during the Second Five Year Plan period.

During the year 1960-61, building works were sanctioned for execution in agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, community development & national extension services, industries, education, medical and health, housing, labour, social welfare, mandies and tourism, sub-sectors. Besides, the construction of administrative buildings at Ajmer and Jodhpur was continued during the current year also. As against the allotment of Rs. 186.95 lakhs, the total expenditure incurred on all the building programmes was Rs. 252.78 lakhs or 135.28 per cent of the total allotment.

The sectorwise details of expenditure and allotment on buildings are given in Table 19. It will be observed from the table that the bulk of the expenditure during the year 1960-61 amounting to 82.31 per cent of the total, on buildings was incurred in agriculture, industries, education, medical and health and mandies sectors. The highest expenditure of Rs. 86.27 lakhs was incurred in education sector followed in order by medical and health, Rs. 63.66 lakhs; mandies Rs. 24.64 lakhs; industries

Rs. 22.72 lakhs; agriculture Rs. 12.59 lakhs; housing Rs. 11.86 lakhs; animal husbandry Rs. 8.61 lakhs; labour and labour welfare Rs. 7.08 lakhs; C.D. and N.E.S. Rs. 5.72 lakhs; administrative buildings at Ajmer and Jodhpur Rs. 5.21 lakhs; tourism Rs. 3.27 lakhs; social welfare Rs. 1.04 lakhs and co-operation, Rs. 0.11 lakhs.

The total expenditure on building programmes in all the sectors during the five years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 751.37 lakhs. The highest expenditure on these programmes during the same period was incurred in the education sector where it amounted to Rs. 266.04 lakhs followed by medical and health sector, in which the expenditure incurred totalled to Rs. 157.10 lakhs. Thus these two sectors alone claimed more than half the total expenditure mentioned above. Other sectors which followed in order were agriculture with an expenditure of Rs. 61.51 lakhs, C.D. and N.E.S. Rs. 60.76 lakhs, housing Rs. 46.68 lakhs, industries Rs. 45.09 lakhs, mandies Rs. 42.54 lakhs, animal husbandry Rs. 30.86 lakhs, labour and labour welfare Rs. 15.34 lakhs, administrative buildings at Ajmer and Jodhpur Rs. 13.42 lakhs, tourism Rs. 8.58 lakhs, social welfare Rs. 2.91 lakhs and co-operation Rs. 0.54 lakhs.

The sectorwise details of progress of construction activities for the year 1960-61 as well as for the Second Plan period as a whole are given below:—

(i) *Agriculture.*—The building programme in this sector related to the construction of seed stores and buildings on seed multiplication farms, sheds for implements, laboratories, additions and alterations in hostel buildings and residential-cum-office quarters and labour quarters. The work on the hostel for S.K.N. Agriculture College at Jobner in Jaipur district was nearing completion. The progress in the construction work of the main building of Agriculture College and its Chemistry Laboratory at Udaipur was slow due to shortage of cement and steel. The construction of seed stores and seed multiplication centres was carried on in all the districts of the State. The total amount allotted for the year under review was Rs. 17.85 lakhs. The total expenditure on all these buildings in the year came to Rs. 12.59 lakhs or 70.00 per cent of the allotment, out of which the expenditure on seed stores and farms amounted to Rs. 4.19 lakhs, on sheds for implements to Rs. 1.53 lakhs, on Laboratories to Rs. 3.61 lakhs, on hostel buildings to Rs. 2.23 lakhs and on residential-cum-office quarters and labour quarters to Rs. 1.03 lakhs.

During the five years of the plan, the total expenditure incurred on building programmes in this sector amounted to Rs. 61.51 lakhs of which

Rs. 4.62 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 10.68 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 17.12 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 16.50 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 12.59 lakhs in 1960-61. The highest share of Rs. 4.19 lakhs went to seed stores and buildings on multiplication farms, Rs. 3.61 lakhs to laboratories, Rs. 2.23 lakhs to hostel buildings, Rs. 1.53 lakhs to sheds for implements and Rs. 1.03 lakhs to residential-cum-office quarters and labour quarters.

During the period 1956-57 to 1960-61, 313 seed stores, 83 sheds for implements, 16 agriculture farm buildings, 47 residential buildings, 14 office buildings, colleges etc., were constructed while additions and alterations were carried on in 12 other buildings.

(ii) *Animal Husbandry.*—The buildings provided for construction in this sector were dairy farms, poultry farms, veterinary hospitals, sheering sheds, sheep breeding farms, cattle breeding farms, research centres in sheep and wool, Veterinary College at Bikaner and buildings for miscellaneous purposes. A provision of Rs. 6.46 lakhs was made for these schemes during the year 1960-61. The expenditure on these buildings during the year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 8.61 lakhs. The expenditure on Veterinary College at Bikaner was stepped up to Rs. 2.71 lakhs while Rs. 0.76 lakhs were spent on the construction of Veterinary hospital at Chittorgarh. The works on poultry farm at Ajmer and office building of poultry extension centre at Jodhpur were completed while construction works in dairy building and poultry farm at Jaipur, hostel for Veterinary College, Bikaner, State Poultry Farm Udaipur, poultry farm at Rajasthan College of Agriculture and Veterinary Hospital at Chittorgarh, were in progress. During the year under review, Rs. 0.20 lakh were spent on dairy farms, Rs. 0.96 lakh on poultry farm, Rs. 0.76 lakh on veterinary hospitals, Rs. 0.32 lakh on sheep sheering sheds, Rs. 0.15 lakh on cattle breeding farms, Rs. 2.71 lakhs on Veterinary College and Rs. 3.47 lakhs on miscellaneous types of buildings.

The total expenditure incurred in this sector during the five years came to Rs. 30.86 lakhs of which Rs. 3.80 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 2.32 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 9.22 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 6.91 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 8.61 lakhs in 1960-61. The expenditure incurred on various subheads in the year 1960-61 has been given above.

(iii) *Co-operation.*—A provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh was made for the schemes in this sector during the year under review. The building programme in this sector related to the construction of godowns for large sized societies. The expenditure incurred on these constructions amounted to 0.11 lakh in the year 1960-61. The work on construction of godowns for large sized society and co-operative marketing society at Baran was in progress. The total expenditure incurred in this sector during the five years of the plan amounted to Rs. 0.54 lakh of which Rs. 0.60 lakh, Rs. 0.24 lakh, Rs. 0.10 lakh, Rs. 0.03 lakh and Rs 0.11 lakh were spent in the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively. The total number of office buildings, godowns etc. constructed was 13 in the five years mentioned above.

(iv) *Community Development and National Extension Services.*—Under community development programme, construction of buildings both for residential and office purposes was carried out. While a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was made for the schemes in this sector during the year under review. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5.72 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.81 lakhs were spent on residential quarters and office buildings of C. D. blocks and the rest Rs. 2.91 lakhs were spent on similar buildings in national extension centres. The total expenditure during the five years amounted to Rs. 60.76 lakhs of which Rs. 10.38 lakhs were spent in 1957-58, Rs. 21.55 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 23.11 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 5.72 lakhs in 1960-61. Of the total expenditure incurred during the last year, the expenditure on residential quarter and office buildings in blocks came to Rs. 34.34 lakhs and Rs. 15.84 lakhs while the expenditure on both these types of constructions in N. E. S. blocks came to Rs. 5.30 lakhs and Rs. 5.28 lakhs respectively. The number of office buildings constructed during the five years was 164 while the construction of 150 'F' type quarters for B. D. Os., 1044 'G' type quarters for Extension Officers and 385 'H' type quarters was also completed in the same period. Additions and alterations in 12 other buildings were also carried on.

(v) *Industries.*—The building programme in this sector related to the construction of sheds in Industrial estates at Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Bhilwara and Udaipur. The work on Industrial estate at Jaipur was completed during the year while it was in progress at other places. The expenditure on these works during the year amounted to Rs. 22.72 lakhs. The total expenditure on industrial estates during 1956-61 came to Rs. 45.09 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 0.39 lakh, during 1957-58 Rs. 2.48 lakhs, during 1958-59, Rs. 8.14 lakhs, during 1959-60 Rs. 11.36 lakhs and Rs. 22.72 lakhs were spent during 1960-61. The number of Industrial estates and offices constructed during the Plan was 14. The number of miscellaneous sheds constructed was 3 while additions and alterations were carried out in 2 other buildings.

(vi) *Education.*—An amount of Rs. 68.96 lakhs was allotted for this sector in the year under review. A provision was made for the construction of buildings for primary schools, middle and secondary schools and buildings for technical institutions. The construction of new colleges and hostel buildings was also undertaken during the year. The total expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 86.27 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.97 lakhs were spent on primary schools, Rs. 34.36 lakhs on secondary schools including middle schools, Rs. 14.83 lakhs on technical institutions, Rs. 22.91 lakhs on colleges and Rs. 2.33 lakhs on hostel buildings. Of the works undertaken during this year, a boys hostel for 100 students and a laboratory of Maharaja's College, Jaipur, were completed. The construction of home science block and additional class rooms in the Maharani's College, Jaipur were also completed. The construction of the Rajasthan College and its hostel at Jaipur were nearing completion while the construction of the Commerce College at Jaipur was in good progress. Additions and alterations were completed in Jaswant College building at Jodhpur in connection with the introduction of the three year degree course. The total expenditure in this sub-sector during the five years of the plan amounted to Rs. 266.04 lakhs, of which Rs. 31.14 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 44.02 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 50.79 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 53.82 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 86.27 lakhs in 1960-61. New works completed in the State during the plan and construction of buildings of 27 colleges, 76 higher secondary schools, 64 middle and primary schools, 8 training schools, 24 laboratories, 12 hostels and the office of the Director of Technical Education, 1 'B' type, 11 'E' type, 10 'G' type and 50 'H' type residential quarters were also constructed. Construction of 16 buildings for miscellaneous purposes was also completed while additions and alterations were completed in other 653 buildings throughout the State.

(vii) *Medical and Health.*—The amount allotted for the schemes in this sector was Rs. 55.90 lakhs for the year 1960-61. The building programme in this sub-sector related to the construction of hospitals and sanatorium buildings, dispensaries, primary health centres, college buildings, hostels buildings, residential quarters and buildings for miscellaneous purposes. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 63.66 lakhs, of which Rs. 19.38 lakhs were spent on hospitals and sanatoriums, Rs. 2.28 lakhs on dispensaries, Rs. 9.99 lakhs on primary health centres, Rs. 12.87 lakhs on residential buildings, Rs. 9.11 lakhs on college buildings, Rs. 9.32 lakhs on hostel buildings, and Rs. 0.71 lakh on buildings for miscellaneous purposes. Work on the Senior Boy's Hostel of S. M. S. Medical College at Jaipur was completed during the year while the work on the Isolation Hospital at Jaipur was also nearing completion. The construction of large size clinic theatre in the S. M. S. hospital at Jaipur was also completed up to the roof level. The work of construction of a T. B. demonstration centre was started during the year at Jaipur. 34 Primary health centres and 5 residential quarters of miscellaneous types were constructed. The total expenditure incurred on various building schemes in this sector during the five years between 1956-61 amounted to Rs. 157.10 lakhs, of which Rs. 14.30 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 23.93 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 26.03 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 29.18 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 63.66 lakhs in 1960-61. 107 dispensaries and public health centres, 2 colleges, 3 hostels and 4 laboratories were constructed at various places in the State in the five year period. 6 'E' type, 17 'F' type, 120 'G' type and 82 'H' type residential quarters were also constructed. Besides, 53 buildings for miscellaneous purposes were constructed while additions and alterations were carried on in 144 buildings.

(viii) *Subsidised Industrial Housing.*—The provision made in this sub-sector related to the construction of tenements for industrial workers in the industrial towns of the State. During the year 1960-61, Rs. 17 lakhs were provided for the schemes in the sub-sector. A sum of Rs. 11.86 lakhs was spent on the schemes during the year while the total expenditure incurred during the five years of the plan amounted to Rs. 46.68 lakhs, of which Rs. 17.63 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 5.07 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 6.80 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 5.32 lakhs in 1959-60 and 11.86 lakhs in 1960-61. The total member of tenements constructed under the scheme was 1022 of which 908 were single room tenements while the rest were double room tenements.

(ix) *Labour.*—A provision of Rs. 16.31 lakhs was made for the schemes sanctioned in this sub-sector. The schemes sanctioned in this sub-sector related to the construction of buildings for labour welfare centres, technical training centres and Employees' of State Insurance dispensaries. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7.08 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.55 lakhs were spent on technical training centres, Rs. 0.41 lakh on E. S. I. building and Rs. 0.12 lakh on labour welfare centres. The construction work of Technical Training Institute at Jaipur was completed while the construction work of these institutes at Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur was in progress. Besides, the work of labour welfare centres at Jaipur and Bhilwara was also progressing satisfactorily. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes in the plan amounted to Rs. 15.34 lakhs of which Rs. 0.03 lakh were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 1.84 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 5.31 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 1.08 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 7.08 lakhs in 1960-61. 9 labour welfare centres and 2 technical training institutes were completed during the plan period.

(x) *Social Welfare.*—The construction works in social welfare sub-sector related to the provision of hostels for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes and construction of dispensary buildings for scheduled tribe areas. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 1.04 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.03 lakhs were spent on the former schemes while the rest Rs. 0.01 lakh were spent on the latter scheme. During the period under review, work was started for construction of boarding house for scheduled castes at Siwana in Barmer district, hostel building for backward classes at Bhagat-ki-Kothi, Jodhpur, hostel building for scheduled castes at Moti Dungari, Jaipur, hostel building for 50 students at Kotra in Udaipur district, hostel building for girls at Banswara and dispensary building at Sajangarh in Banswara and dispensary building at Pipal-Khunt in Banswara district was completed while additions and alterations were carried on in the building of the State Rescue Home at Jaipur and in the After Care Home at Ajmer. The total expenditure on the schemes in the sub-sector during the plan amounted to Rs. 2.91 lakhs, of which Rs. 0.10 lakh were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 0.67 lakh each in 1957-58 and 1958-59, Rs. 0.43 lakh in 1959-60 and Rs. 1.04 lakhs in 1960-61. The total number of building completed during the five year was 9.

(xi) *Tourism.*—With a provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs for this sub-sector during the year under review schemes were provided for the construction of rest houses at the tourist centres in the State. As against the sanctioned cost, an expenditure of Rs. 3.27 lakhs was incurred on these schemes in the same year. To provide increasing facilities to tourists, Bhopal Bhawan at Chittor was purchased by the Government while work on construction of rest houses at Pushkar and Ajmer, Tourist Bungalows at Udaipur, Mount Abu and Sarai at Ajmer was in progress. Total expenditure incurred on these schemes during the plan amounted to Rs. 8.58 lakhs, of which Rs. 0.37 lakh were spent in 1957-58, Rs. 2.59 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 2.35 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 3.27 lakhs in 1960-61. The number of buildings completed in this sub-sector was 4 during the same period.

(xii) *Mandies.*—The provision for constructions in this sub-sector related to road works and buildings in the various mandies of the Bhakra area. The expenditure incurred on the improvement of mandies during the year amounted to Rs. 24.64 lakhs of which Rs. 22.59 lakhs were spent on road works and the rest Rs. 2.05 lakhs on mandi-buildings. The total expenditure during the five years of the plan was Rs. 42.54 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.38 lakhs were spent in 1957-58, Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 12.02 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 24.64 lakhs in 1960-61.

(xiii) *Administrative Buildings.*—Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 5.21 lakhs was spent during the year under review. The total amount spent during the plan period came to Rs. 13.42 lakhs, of which Rs. 8.21 lakhs were spent in 1959-60 and the rest Rs. 5.21 lakhs in 1960-61.

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CHAPTER IX

EMPLOYMENT

The problem of assessing unemployment and providing employment to the unemployed has been engaging attention of the economists and the planners of the country since the very beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

The Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission has estimated that there was a back-log of 1.86 lakh persons at the end of the First Five Year Plan. This figure has been arrived at by having a break-up of the total of All India back-log on the basis of percentage distribution of total population in the States. In estimating the back-log at the All India level, the assumption made by the Planning Commission has been that 90 per cent of the males and 36 per cent of the females in the age group 15 to 64 fall in the working force and the number of unemployed persons has been worked out after deducting the number of persons employed. According to the 1951 census, in Rajasthan, there were 91.23 lakh persons in the age group 15 to 64 and applying this formula, the working force in Rajasthan stood at 58.45 lakhs, but the 1951 census figure reveals that there were 59.11 lakh persons who reported as self-supporting of which 26.6 per cent were females. In addition, there were 21.33 lakhs' persons who reported themselves as earning dependents. Amongst earning dependents 66.9 per cent were females. Obviously the formula adopted by the Planning Commission for working out the back-log is not applicable to Rajasthan. On standards adopted for All India estimation purposes it may be inferred that there was almost no back-log of unemployment at the end of the First Five Year Plan. However, the larger percentages of earning dependents taking into account the larger than All India participation rates, indicates a situation of substantial under-employment at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan in the State.

The fact that there was under-employment, is also borne out on consideration that 81.5 per cent of the population of the State was living in the rural areas and because of low population density and larger size of land holdings (according to Agricultural Labour Enquiry, Rajasthan had 16.59 acres per agricultural family as against 7.5 acres in All India), Rajasthan had a higher participation rate (49.7 per cent as against 40 per cent in All India). There were only 227 towns in the State and only four of them had a population of more than one lakh each. Only Jaipur, Ajmer, Ganganagar and Beawar had a fairly large industrial base to come under the category of industrial towns. The potential of job creation for the unemployed thus largely lay in diversification of the pattern of economy towards industrialisation.

It is estimated by the Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission that during the Second Five Year Plan period the number of new entrants into the labour force would be 4.50 lakhs. This figure too seems to be inflated to some extent.

The activities during the Second Five Year Plan laid great emphasis on stepping up agricultural production through extension in area under crop and larger use of improved agricultural practices. Minor irrigation works both under the agriculture and irrigation sectors were carried out with a view to providing employment to the people in rural area. Construction works in irrigation, power, roads and building sectors were taken up. Industrial development was encouraged through assistance to small scale and cottage industries, with a view to provide more employment to the under-employed persons in the rural areas. Also, licenses were issued for large scale and medium sized industries. Industrial estates were constructed. These activities were carried out with a view to shift emphasis gradually on industrialization and to provide more employment facilities to the people therefrom. Moreover, specific schemes like development of thermal power stations, rural electrification, opening of single teacher primary school and relief to the educated unemployed were implemented with a view to improve the employment situation. The activities carried out under the Second Five Year Plan were also calculated to provide indirect employment through maintenance of economic activity continuously at high levels.

As the concern of the people towards general situation of growing unemployment in the country developed, the need for maintaining reliable statistics of unemployment began to be felt. The available sources of information on employment are employment exchanges, census of government employees, census of manufacturing industries, state budget papers and the plan executing departments which are required to maintain broadly the information on the extent of employment generated by the plan activities. However, the available data through all these sources do not lend themselves to comparison between themselves owing to different concepts and the different points of time and periodicity with which they are collected.

A regular source of information has been the data emenating from the employment exchanges, but this too reflects behaviour of unemployment trend only in the urban sector and there-too it is frought with the limitation to the extent that only a limited section of unemployed persons utilises the services of employment exchanges for obtaining jobs. While interpreting the data available with employment exchanges, the increase in the number of such exchanges and frictional unemployment resulting out of the registration of a candidate in two exchanges simultaneously or registration of an employed person for better job, has to be taken into consideration.

In the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, there were only 7 employment exchanges, and the number increased to 18 by the end of the plan period. The following table will indicate the growth of applicants on the live register during the plan period.

Year ending	No. of Employment Exchanges	Applicants on the Live Register	Annual increase
March, 1956	7	1251	—
„ 1957	10	20313	8090
„ 1958	12	20261	352
„ 1959	12	29762	9501
„ 1960	17	38430	8368
„ 1961	18	40491	2031

It would be observed that the increase in the number of applicants on the live register was generally on an increase even if certain allowances are given to the increase in number consequent upon the increase in the number of employment exchanges. The number of new registrations and placements effected during the years 1956 to 1960 is given below:—

Period	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Percentage of the vacancies to the total no. of fresh registrations.	Placements effected
1956	56344	10390	18.4	5482
1957	62018	12851	20.8	8155
1958	72176	17150	23.8	12630
1959	109597	28429	25.9	21886
1960	115347	31830	27.5	20146

The above table indicates that while the employment exchanges tried to keep pace with the growing number of new registrations, and have been able to increase the percentage of the vacancies notified to the total number of fresh registration from 18.4 in 1956 to 27.5 in 1960, yet the rate of increase in the number of placements lagged behind the rate of increase in new registration.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of the total number of applicants on the live register at the end of each year into different occupation categories:—

Occupational category	Percentage distribution of total on live register at the end of			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Industrial supervisory	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1
2. Skilled & Semi-skilled	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1
3. Educational	13.1	14.4	17.4	22.1
4. Clerical	21.0	22.0	18.9	14.6
5. Domestic services	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.2
6. Unskilled	50.2	48.9	48.7	46.9
7. Others	7.6	6.3	6.3	8.0
TOTAL ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It would be observed that while there has been larger concentration in the educational category, the percentage in the clerical category is thinning out. Also the percentage in the industrial supervisory category was on an incline. These factors lead to a possible conclusion that with the increasing provision of technical training facilities under the plan activities, more candidates were made available for supervising industrial activities. This also bears out that with the growing consciousness for education, the number of matriculates is swelling, a majority of which either not being able to get admission in technical institutes or not finding it financially possible to pursue further education, take up to jobs and there since the teaching profession offers more prospects of employment and of possible promotions after passing further examinations privately, they prefer it to the clerical job.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the employment in public sector was also on an increase though the percentage of the reporting establishments varies from year to year, yet the available data may broadly be taken to be an indicator of the employment situation in public sector. According to the available reports, the number of employees in public sector increased from 1.32 lakhs at the end of 1955-56 to 3.19 lakhs at the end of December, 1960 registering a rise of as much as 141.5 per cent. The number of employees of the Central Government increased from one lakh to 1.12 lakhs, that of State Government employees increased from 1.17 lakh to 1.60 lakhs. Quassi-Government employees increased from 443 to 1.12 lakhs and local bodies employees from 536 to 36 thousand during the same period. A classification of the employment in public sector by industries would reveal that most of the employment is provided in services category; in 1956 it was 1.18 lakhs which increased to 1.77 lakhs in 1960. The next in order was transport, storage and communication category, where in 1960, 96 thousand persons were reported to be employed as against 4.4 thousand in 1956. Construction absorbed nearly 24 thousand persons in 1960 as against 5.8 thousand in 1956. The employment under agriculture, live stock, fishing etc. was 7624, under mining and quarrying 1527, under electricity, gas, water and sanitation services 7025, under manufacturing industries 4015 and under trade and commerce 2032 in 1960. It is of course, to be noted that above variations do have a built in impart of increase in reporting establishments.

The statistics of the employment exchanges and of employment in public sector given above are indicators of the extent of employment opportunities provided under the plan activities in the urban area. Data on employment provided in the rural area are not available. However, the extent of grant of loans for development of agriculture, setting up of small scale and village industries and house construction activities in the rural areas may broadly be taken to be an indicator of the possible indirect employment which would have been generated in the rural areas through plan schemes. That the employment situation in the rural area where the under-employment dominated has improved, is borne out by the fact that the net area under crops has increased from 283.03 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 311.04 lakh acres in 1958-59. The double cropped area has also increased from 27.03 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 28.18 lakh acres in 1958-59 and the index of agricultural production has gone up from 109.61 in 1955-56 to 126.81 in 1960-61 during the same period.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has endeavoured to assess in quantitative terms and magnitude of the additional employment provided during the Second Plan period. The approach has been to assess the direct and indirect employment separately. Further the direct employment has been classified into four distinct categories namely construction, employment and continuing employment under State Plan activities, employment under the Central Plan Schemes operating in the State and employment under development schemes outside Plan. The indirect employment has been estimated separately both for agriculture sector and for sectors outside agriculture.

While working out additional construction employment in a sector, the norms given by the Planning Commission for the year 1955-56 have been applied to the expenditure relevant to the construction activities incurred in the year 1955-56. These norms, deflated by 16.10 per cent in view of the rise in prices during this period as reflected by the consumers price index numbers, have been applied to the corresponding expenditure in 1960-61. The difference of the employment figures so obtained for the years 1960-61 and 1955-56 gave the additional construction employment provided during the Second Plan period.

In case of continuing employment, the norms provided by the Planning Commission were applied to the total expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period. In some cases the figures of actual employment which were made available from the official records were used in place of estimation through adoption of norms. The continuing additional employment in non-plan sector namely large and medium industries, mines and road transport was also worked out on the basis of the available official records. In case of road transport, the additional employment was calculated from the increase in the number of vehicles of different categories during the Second Plan by multiplying the same with the number of persons employed per vehicle.

Figures of direct employment provided under the Central Plan schemes have been adopted as given for Rajasthan by the Employment and

Labour Division of the Planning Commission. Similarly the ratio of 52 per cent to the total direct employment has been adopted for working out indirect employment outside the agriculture.

5.17 lakh acres of additional land have been brought under irrigation during the Second Plan period. Assuming that 30 per cent of this additional area would be available for absorption of new hand and that a family can be settled at a 5 acres' farm, where two persons per family get employment, the additional indirect employment in agriculture has been estimated to be 62 thousand.

According to the estimate worked out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the additional direct employment works out to 2.07 lakhs. 0.70 Lakhs was continuing employment in plan sector and 1.05 lakhs continuing employment in non-plan sector and 0.17 lakhs construction employment. Employment due to Central Plan was 0.08 lakhs and that due to development schemes outside Plan which consisted mainly of the Rajasthan Canal Project was 0.07 lakhs. The indirect employment outside agriculture was estimated to be 1.08 lakhs and that in agriculture 0.62 lakhs. Thus the total additional employment provided during the Second Plan period has been estimated to be 3.77 lakhs, thus leaving a back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

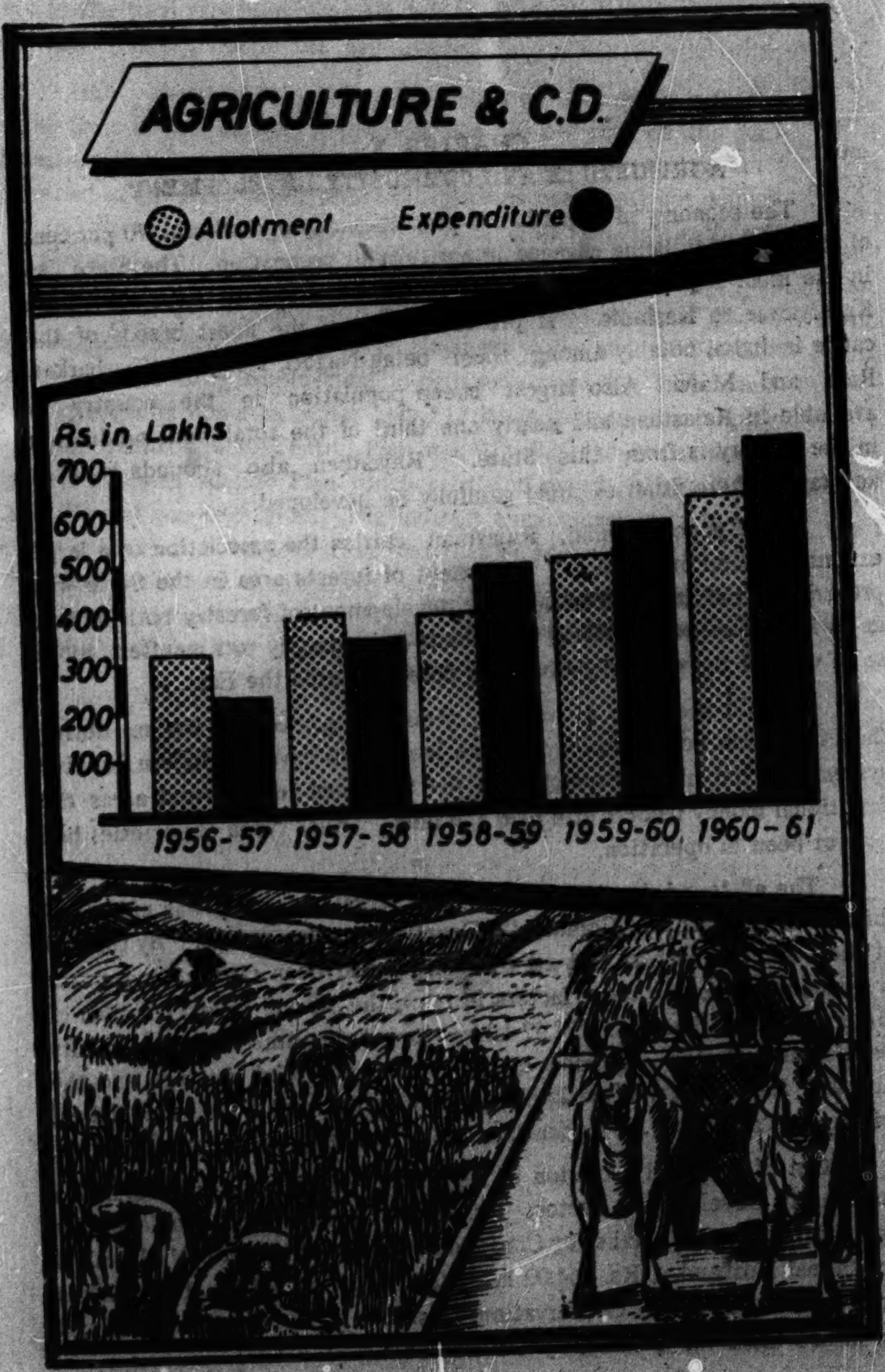
The economy of Rajasthan is predominantly agricultural, 70 per cent of its population being engaged in agricultural occupation. The State lies in the most important cattle rearing belt of the country expanding from Kathiyawar to Kashmir. It provides some of the finest breeds of the cattle in India, notably among them being Nagori, Hariyana Tharparkar, Rath and Malvi. Also largest sheep population in the country is available in Rajasthan and nearly one third of the total wool production in the country is from this State. Rajasthan also abounds in lakes and tanks where fisheries could gainfully be developed.

In the popular mind, Rajasthan carries the association of a large expanse of sand and desert. The extent of forests area in the State was precariously deficient. The need for development of forestry both in area and with a view to exploiting the forests economically was manifest, more so in view of the gradually advancing desert towards the East.

The Co-operative Movement, though it gained momentum during the First Plan period, had yet much lee-way to cover. Modern banking system was not highly developed in the State and in the rural areas the traditional money lenders still held the field. Other types of societies had not yet been in operation.

The all round development of the rural economy was envisaged through the initiation of Community Development Programme. By the end of the First Plan period, not all the villages had been covered under this programme. Keeping these factors in view, the Second Five Year Plan of the State ear-marked Rs. 1702.57 lakhs for Agriculture and Community Development Sector. In view of the countrywide food shortage and the fact that Rajasthan was predominantly an agricultural State, the highest priority was attributed to Agriculture and Community Development Sector.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 1702.57 lakhs for Agricultural and Community Development Sector, Rs. 429.38 lakhs were provided for Agriculture, Rs. 32.50 lakhs for Consolidation of holdings, Rs. 211.19 lakhs for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 164.00 lakhs for Co-operation, Rs. 182.00 lakhs for Forests and Soil Conservation, Rs. 9.00 lakhs for fisheries and Rs. 674.50 lakhs for Community Development.


AGRICULTURE & C.D.
▨ Allotment
Expenditure ●
Rs. in Lakhs
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61

During the Second Five Year Plan period, Rs. 2333.02 lakhs or 137.03 per cent of the total provision were spent on Agriculture and Community Development Sector. The financial achievement with reference to the Plan allocation for the individual sub-sector was 125.40 per cent for Agriculture, 152.83 per cent under Consolidation of Holdings, 60.58 per cent under Animal Husbandry, 118.10 per cent under Co-operation, 91.01 per cent under Forests and Soil Conservation, 60.11 per cent under fisheries and 185.65 per cent under Community Development. The details of allotment and expenditure under these sub-sectors for individual years are given in Table No. 3 and 4.

The following table gives an idea of the percentage distribution of the allotment and expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan among the various sub-sectors of the Agriculture and Community Development sector.

Sub-sectors	Percentage distribution	
	Allotment	Expenditure
1. Agriculture	26.66	23.11
2. Consolidation of Holdings	2.03	2.13
3. Animal Husbandry	8.05	5.47
4. Cooperation	11.38	8.30
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	7.86	7.10
6. Fisheries	0.46	0.23
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	43.56	53.66
Total	100.00	100.00

It would be observed that the priorities among the sub-sectors were almost maintained in respect of expenditure as those envisaged in respect of allotment with the only exception of Animal Husbandry and Forests and Soil Conservation sub-sectors where they were inter-changed.

In the following paragraphs are given the details of the various schemes under individual sub-sectors.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the principal industry in Rajasthan. 70 per cent of its population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Yet, prior to the First Five Year Plan, Rajasthan was deficient in respect of its food resources to the extent of nearly 50 thousand tons in normal years. Efforts made under the First Five Year Plan resulted not only in wiping out this deficit but the State also started exporting. The rate of increase in agricultural production, however, lagged behind the rate of population growth. The growth of food resources has not only to be commensurate with the population growth but also has to yield a reasonable surplus for export. In fact, sustenance of a tempo of industrial development, to a large extent, depends upon the substantial increase in the production of food and other crops needed for industries. In the context of the food shortage at all India level, the unprecedented growth of population and a larger emphasis on industrial development, which calls upon the increase in production of cash crops to provide the raw material for resource based industries, the need for increasing agricultural production was keenly manifest at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.

In 1955-56, out of 844.06 lakh acres of total geographical area of the State, the net area sown was 283.03 lakh acres or 33.54 per cent as against 39.46 per cent for the Indian Union. The total cropped area was 36.73 per cent of the total area of the State as against 44.96 per cent in India. Similarly the net irrigated area was 11.78 per cent of net area sown in Rajasthan as against 20.80 per cent in India. With nearly one third of the area of the State being under crops and nearly one eighth of the crop area being under irrigation, the land potential remained under-utilised. There was considerable scope for extension in acreage under crop and under irrigation. Large tracts of cultivable waste lands remained unreclaimed. The double cropping was almost non-existent; in 1955-56 only 27.03 lakhs acres or 9.55 per cent of the net area sown were double cropped. The agricultural extension services provided under the programme of community development had introduced to the people the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, manures, improved implements and improved agricultural practices. By the end of 1955-56, there were 50 community development blocks in the State covering 8655 villages and 25703 square miles of area, where these intensive methods of cultivation had been introduced.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the level of use of improved seeds had increased to 0.06 lakhs tons and of fertilizers to 0.03 lakhs tons. It is estimated that during the First Five Year Plan period 6961 tons.

8743 tons and 833 tons of additional production was obtained through introduction of improved seeds, fertilisers and manures respectively. The plant protection measures intensified during the First Plan period saved 108,000 tons of crop worth Rs. 296.7 lakhs. The intensive methods of cultivation needed to be further popularised and extended to the entire State during the Second Five Year Plan period, with a view to intensify inputs to increase per acre yields. Amongst the farmers, poverty and indebtedness was common. Credit facilities were not readily available at reasonable rates. Though the co-operative societies were getting popular, yet it has not been possible for the co-operative movement to bring the entire rural population under its fold. Also the farmer stood in a disadvantageous position in so far as the means of production and of disposal of the produce were concerned. Agricultural marketing was not organised. The agricultural development programme for the Second Five Year Plan, therefore, was required to keep in view the provision of improved means of production and credit facilities to the farmers to inculcate in them a scientific approach towards farming and improved marketing conditions.

The most conspicuous of the land reforms to be carried out during the First Five Year Plan was the Jagir abolition and the passing of the Land Tenancy Act of Rajasthan. By the end of 1955-56, 5475 Jagirs with an approximate income of Rs. 203.04 lakhs were resumed, and by the end of 1960-61, 231520 Jagirs with an approximate income of Rs. 369.37 lakhs were resumed. Also 56581 religious Jagirs remained unresumed. The work of resumption of Jagirs had to be carried over the Second Five Year Plan period. The abolition of Zamindari and Biswedari estates had to be taken up. With the passing of the Rajasthan Land Tenancy Act, 1955, the tenancy was secured, Khatedari rights could now be acquired by Gair Khatedar tenants and the cultivator was sufficiently protected from the ejectment. The ceilings on agriculture had yet to be fixed. Fragmented holdings had to be consolidated. Also the cadastral survey in unserveyed areas needed to be completed, land records were to be properly prepared and unsettled tracts needed to be covered under settlement operations. A large lee-way had thus been left for the Second Five Year Plan in the field of agrarian reforms.

The Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for Rs. 429.38 lakhs for the agricultural production programme. The agricultural production was proposed to be increased both for food and non-food crops through increase in entire area under crops by reclaiming waste lands and by adopting double cropping; as well as through adoption of intensive cultivation methods such as irrigation, soil conservation, the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, manures, improved implements, adoption of improved agricultural practices and plant protection. Initially, while the Second Plan was being formulated, it was estimated that the production level of the State in 1955-56 was as follows:—

Foodgrains	35 lakh tons.
Oil Seeds.	1.15 lakh tons.
Sugarcane (Gur)	0.45 lakh tons.
Cotton.	1.46 lakh bales.

The production was proposed to be increased by 17 per cent in case of foodgrains, 25 per cent in case of oil seeds, 50 per cent in case of Sugar Cane (Gur) and 64.3 per cent in case of cotton as against 15 per cent, 27 per cent, 22 per cent and 31 per cent increase envisaged at the All India level, over the 1955-56 production of these crops respectively. In November, 1956 the targets of production were further revised so that at the All India level the production of foodgrains was envisaged to increase by 31 per cent, of oil seeds by 38 per cent, of sugarcane (gur) by 34 per cent and of cotton by 55 per cent. In consonance with the revised targets at the all India level, the targets of agricultural production for Rajasthan were also revised and accordingly it was envisaged that by the end of 1960-61 the production of foodgrains would be increased to 42.12 lakh tons, oil seeds to 2.42 lakh tons, sugarcane (gur) 1.12 lakh tons and cotton 2.65 lakh bales. These revised targets indicated that by the year 1960-61, the production of foodgrain would be raised by 21 per cent, of oil seeds by 60 per cent, of sugarcane (gur) by 1.49 per cent and of cotton by 82 per cent over the then estimated production of 1955-56. It may be observed that the percentage increase in production as envisaged under the State Plan was higher for all important crops except foodgrains as compared to the percentage increase envisaged at the All India level. The Second Five Year Plan was designed to ensure a balanced production of food and cash crops as also to create conditions for a rapid an improvement in the peasants' standard of living as possible.

In 1955-56, 19.12 per cent of the total area was not available for cultivation and 25.78 per cent was culturable waste lands. With a view to having more area under crop, schemes such as reclamation of land, conducting of land planning survey were proposed in the Second Five Year Plan and for these schemes relating to land development, Rs. 19.56 lakhs were provided. Emphasis was, however, laid on intensive cultivation. In

Rajasthan, wells constituted the most important source of irrigation as perennial rivers which can be utilised for irrigation are few and far between. Prospects of the tubewell boring are also limited to certain pockets on account of rocky strata. In 1955-56 out of the total area of 33.35 lakh acres under irrigation, 64.50 per cent received waters from wells. The scheme for minor irrigation had, therefore, to be restricted to construction and deepening of wells, provisions of loans for pumping sets and persian wheels and in some cases where other sources of irrigation were available, development of village tanks and construction of anicuts, rapats channels. Realising that the minor irrigation works need the small amounts for completion, are labour intensive and yield equal results in terms of additional acreage brought under irrigation, emphasis was laid on these schemes. The minor irrigation schemes had assumed greater significance by their being capable of providing employment to the under-employed people in the rural areas. Rs. 141.83 lakhs were provided for minor irrigation schemes in the plan.

During the First Plan, improved varieties of wheat and barley seeds were distributed to the farmers. The contribution which pure seeds of improved varieties can make towards stepping up crop yields was recognised and in the Second Plan Rs. 75.00 lakhs were provided for multiplication of pure seeds and Rs. 4 lakhs for distribution of improved seeds. It was proposed to start 41 seed multiplication farms of hundred acres each and to construct 174 seed stores (besides the seed stores in the farms) so as to have one farm for every three to four blocks and one seed store in every important block or tehsil. Multiplication of seeds was also envisaged through registered seed growers and a target to satuarate 120 lakh acres with improved seeds under various crops by the end of the Second Plan period was fixed and it was intended to distribute seeds to cover one fifth of the saturated area every year as well as to provide seed for covering new areas.

Chemical fertilizers particularly the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers had been introduced in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Plan provided for Rs. 3.35 lakhs for distribution of fertilizers. Besides, two new schemes—one for increasing production and improving quality of urban compost and the other for development of local manurial resources including night soil compost in villages were also proposed to be started with a provision of Rs. 7.60 lakhs.

It was felt that in order to popularise improved implements, it would be necessary to evolve correct implements actually suited to local conditions and demonstrate actually to farmers and produce them in adequate quantities in the State. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to conduct a survey of basic tillage and implements, to work out a programme for manufacturing agricultural implements actually suited to various soils of the State, to establish agricultural workshop and to distribute improved implements to the farmers. Rs. 2.55 lakhs were provided for these schemes.

Annual damage caused to crops and plantations by pests and diseases has been variously estimated to range from 10 to 20 per cent of the total expected production. The important insect pests in Rajasthan affecting the major crops are Phadka, Armyworm, Aphids, Jassids, Bollworms and Topshoot borer of sugarcane. Besides, rats take a heavy toll of crops. The rusts of wheat and barley, wilts of gram and cotton, smut and red rot of sugarcane early and late blights of potato, powdery mildew of cucurbits and peas are common diseases in field crops of the State. The Plan provided for Rs. 17.46 lakhs for plant protection measures, mainly for the use of pesticides and for purchase of plant protection equipment.

Besides food crops, attention was also proposed to be paid for development of commercial crops, horticulture, and food preservation with a view to providing raw material for resource based industries, the requirements of which were expected to rise. Rs. 11.00 lakhs were provided for cotton extension, Rs. 9.10 lakhs for sugarcane development and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for fruit development schemes. It was proposed to increase the production of cotton to 2.65 lakh bales and of sugarcane (Gur) to 1.12 lakh tons. 10 thousand acres of additional land were proposed to be brought under horticulture, besides rejuvenating 5000 acres of the existing orchards. Out of Rs. 18 lakhs provided for fruits development, Rs. 12.34 lakhs were to be advanced as loans to fruit-growers, at the rate of Rs. 300/- per acre.

Rajasthan had not made much head-way in the field of agricultural research. The adoption of improved agricultural practices and higher level of inputs, newer varieties of crops and fertilizers and change from cultivation of rainfed crops to irrigated one, had enlarged the sphere of research work. The Second Plan provided for Rs. 80.12 lakhs for agricultural research, information and statistics. This amount was provided for research on sugarcane, maize, wheat, date palm, citrus fruits, reclamation of saline and alkaline soil, extension of various research sections, establishment of research farm, soil survey, survey of additional agricultural implements, designing of agricultural implements and model agronomical trial, besides the contribution in I.C.A.R. scheme, Commodity Committee scheme relating to oil seed and lump sum provision of mechanical farm in Chambal area. This amount also included provision for strengthening of staff at all levels, head-quarters, divisions and districts, establishment of agricultural workshops, improvement of agricultural statistics and intregated training centres.

By the end of the First Plan period, adequate and efficient marketing facilities for disposal of agricultural commodities were not available. The Second Plan provided for Rs. 4.50 lakhs for initiating the agricultural marketing scheme with a skeleton staff. The marketing organisation was needed to check malpractices associated with buying and selling of agricultural produce to ensure efficient flow of marketable surpluses to substitute intermediaries of vested interest with co-operative marketing societies, to organise market news surveys and to introduce gradation of the produce. A chain of warehouses for storage of the produce and provision of facilities for credit was also needed. The neucleus marketing organisation proposed to be set up under the plan aimed to achieve some of these objectives.

Trained technical personnel were needed for implementing these schemes aimed at increasing agricultural production and dissemination of knowledge relating to use of improved techniques of production. Rs. 35.31 lakhs were provided for agricultural education in the Second Plan. This amount was proposed to be spent on Agricultural Colleges at Jobner and Udaipur and in providing specialised training to extension workers namely village level workers and agricultural extension officers.

As against the plan provision of Rs. 429.38 lakhs for agriculture, Rs. 594.60 lakhs were provided during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61 through annual budgets. The total expenditure during this period amounted to Rs. 538.44 lakhs which registered an increase of 25.40 per cent over the plan provision. In 1960-61 itself against the allotment of Rs. 150.00 lakhs, Rs. 202.45 lakhs or 34.97 per cent more than the allotment was spent. The additional expenditure has mainly been on the minor irrigation schemes, where against the plan provision of Rs. 141.83 lakhs, Rs. 265.21 lakhs were spent. However, shortfalls have been registered in other groups of schemes such as land development, seed multiplication and distribution, development of commercial crops, agricultural research, improvement of agricultural statistics and soil conservation.

In the land development scheme the shortfall was on account of two reasons, firstly the annual allocation for advancing of loans for the purchase of tractors were kept lower than the proposed programme in view of the shortage of tractors in the market and secondly the cultivators themselves failed every year to utilise the sanctioned loan for one reason or the other. In multiplication and distribution of improved seed scheme, the shortfall was due to difficulty in acquiring land and in purchasing pumping sets, tractors etc. needed for the establishment of the seed multiplication farms. The schemes relating to development of commercial crops being new, the response from the farmers could not be to the extent anticipated, hence the shortfall in this scheme. In other schemes the shortfall was because of the non-availability of technical staff.

Minor irrigation works were partly executed by the Irrigation Department and partly by the Agriculture Department through Panchayat Samitis and the Rajasthan Underground Water Board. The construction of irrigation flow work was undertaken by the Irrigation Department. Works costing Rs. 25,000/- or less were passed on to Panchayat Samitis by the Irrigation Department for execution. The details of activities in regard to construction of irrigation flow works will be dealt with in the irrigation sector where the provision was made under the Second Plan. In this chapter there will be given the details of activities relating to construction and deepening of wells, development of village tanks, boring of tube-wells and loans for pumping sets and persian wheels and construction of anicuts, rapats and channels, the provision for which, totalling to Rs. 141.83 lakhs, was made in he agriculture sector. Loans were given to the cultivators to meet 50 per cent of the total expenditure for construction of wells and pumping sets, to the extent of 75 per cent for construction of tube-wells and setting up of persian wheels. Subsidy was also granted to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost for construction of village tanks. Rs. 191.02 lakhs against the target of Rs. 70.58 lakhs and Rs. 17.48 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 11.00 lakhs were advanced as loans and subsidies for construction and deepening of wells respectively. Rs. 11.10 lakhs were advanced as loans for pumping sets and Rs. 3.53 lakhs for persian wheels. The scheme for the development of village tanks was started in 1957-58. The scheme of construction of anicuts, rapats and channels was started only during the last year of the plan period.

Under the scheme of land development, Rs. 9.86 lakhs were provided as loans to cultivators for the purchase of tractors. The land planning survey was conducted during the first two years of the Plan. The programme of medh bunding was taken up in 1958-59 and by the end of 1960-61, 17.70 lakhs acres were brought within this scheme. Similarly contour bunding of 1.19 lakh acres had been done by the end of 1960-61.

38 seed multiplication farms were opened under the scheme of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds. 174 seed stores were also opened and 41.40 lakh acres were saturated with improved seeds, 34.83 lakh acres under food crops and the remaining under non-food crops. A mechanised farm of 1600 acres was also established in the Chambal commanded area for production of improved seeds.

Under the scheme of distribution of fertilizers and manures, 10,300 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and 2,500 tons phosphatic fertilizers were distributed in the year 1960-61. Loans were advanced to Municipalities and Panchayats for purchase of transport equipment to facilitate proper utilisation of town refuse, night-soil and farm-waste as compost. By the end of 1960-61 one compost inspector in each of the 123 blocks had been appointed to guide the farmers in preparation of [illegible] compost. The level of distribution of compost to the extent of 15 [illegible] been achieved by the end of 1960-61. Similarly the [illegible] manuring in an area to the extent of 1.03 lakh tons had been secured by the end of the plan period. The loans to the cultivators for the purchase of improved implements were advanced to the extent of Rs. 2.87 lakhs. 20,000 implements were distributed. A survey of tillage operation and local implements in use was conducted and the recommendation in respect of the improved implements were finalised. A workshop to manufacture the recommended implements is being established at Jaipur. As regards plant protection, 1.65 lakh acres were protected from grasshoppers, 22.63 lakh acres from rats and 4.07 lakh acres from other pests. 72.10 lakhs fruit trees were treated against insects and 9.83 lakh maunds of seed was treated against pests by the end of the year 1960-61.

Since November, 1960, Intensive District Agricultural Programme has been started in Pali District with a view to estimating the maximum production potential. Under this programme efforts are being made to reach the maximum numbers of farmers through Co-operative and Panchayats and supplies of seed fertilizers and implements etc. are being arranged to meet the requirement in full, besides credit on production plan basis. Two dry farming demonstration centres have also been set up, one each at Pali and Ajmer.

The development of commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation constituted an important scheme under the Second Plan. Efforts were made to increase the production of sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds through extension in acreage, provision of irrigation facilities, use of improved seeds, application of improved agricultural practices and plant protection measures. Besides the expenditure being incurred under the State Plan scheme, Rs. 0.56 lakh were provided by the Commodities Committees set up at the all India level, for development of production of oil seeds, cotton and sugarcane. Under the fruit development scheme, in order to create interest in the peasants for plantation of orchards long term loans were advanced at the rate of Rs. 300/- per acre to the needy farmers for plantation of new orchards and short-term loans at the rate of Rs. 65/- per acre for rejuvenation of old ones. Consequently 8600 acres of new orchards had sprung-up and 1500 acres of old orchards were rejuvenated. 7 nurseries were started at Durgapur (Jaipur), Kotah, Sadri (Pali), Ganganagar, Khumbhalgarh (Udaipur), Jodhpur and Mount Abu. The progressive gardners were also being encouraged to set up nurseries to augment the supply of fruit plants. Training stipends were provided to young gardeners and other interested in horticulture for whom a training scheme was started.

During the Second Plan period, the organisation of agricultural research was strengthened both in respect of the staff and equipments. Four fairly well equipped laboratories one each for Chemistry and Pathology at Udaipur, for Botany at Durgapura (Jaipur) and for Entomology at Jobner were started. A beginning toward finding out methods of reclamation of saline and alkaline soil was made. Works evolving improved varieties of crops, agronomical practices, methods of control of insect pests and diseases have made good progress. Trial with Hybrid Maize schemes were in progress at Tabiji (Ajmer) under the guidance of Rockteller Foundation expert. Wheat varieties C-591 and NP 718 were found superior both in respect of quality of grains and yield to the local variety. The Agronomical Section started functioning from the year 1958-59. Ten experiments on different farms of the State were laid out for studying culturable and manurial schedules of wheat, barley etc.

The crop cutting surveys were conducted for wheat, barley, gram, Jowar, Bazra, Maize, Cotton, Sesamum, Rape mustard and lin-seed. Rationalised supervision of crop acreage was also undertaken. Towards the end of the Second Plan the work relating to crop cutting experiment and rationalised supervision was transferred to the Board of Revenue with a view to effecting proper scrutiny and guidance under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. With a view to transmit findings of the agricultural research to the farmers through various means of communication an Information Unit was established in the Second Five Year Plan. A number of leaflets and pamphlets were published by this unit in simple Hindi with attractive illustrations. Exhibitions and cinema shows were also arranged to popularise the use of improved agricultural practices.

The Scheme of Market Intelligence was started since 1956-57. The wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities prevailing at 28 centres of the State were collected by the Market Intelligence Unit daily and broadcasted by the All India Radio Jaipur for the benefit of the producers.

By the end of the Second Plan, there were two State Agricultural Colleges namely Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur and S. K. N. Agricultural College, Jobner and one college in private sector. During the Plan period, the Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur was expanded and its annual intake capacity was stepped up from 80 to 160. Post-graduate classes were started in 1960-61 in three subjects. The college has also made a considerable progress in carrying out extension work in ten villages of Girwa Panchayat Samiti. Besides the plan activities, the College received substantial help through Inter-institutional arrangement with the Ohio State University under Technical Co-operation Agreement between Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. The intake capacity of the S. K. N. Agricultural College, Jobner was increased from 40 to 80. The D. A. V. College, Ajmer recruited 40 candidates every year. Besides these agricultural colleges, there were Agricultural Extension Centres also, which imparted training to Gram Sewaks and Agricultural Extension Officers. There were five Gram Sewak Training Centres in the State at Kotah, Mandore (Jodhpur), Udaipur, Deoli (Tonk) and Sawai Madhopur. The latter three were started during the Second Plan period. The intake capacity of these centres was raised to 500 during Second Plan period from 360 at the end of the year 1955-56. These centres were later designated as Integrated Training Centres since 1958-59 and since then these centres have been imparting training to Agricultural Extension Officers also besides to Gram Sewaks.

Under the scheme for strengthening of staff, two posts of deputy directors of agriculture (with supporting staff) each one at Ganganagar and Kotah; five posts of district agriculture officers were created in the first two years of the Second Plan, so as to have one deputy director of Agriculture in each division and a district agriculture officer or an assistant district agriculture officer in each district except in Jaipur and Ganganagar district, where two district agriculture officers were provided. In 1959-60 with the intensive agricultural development programme in the Chambal commanded area, the post of deputy director of agriculture was upgraded to that of joint director of agriculture and one additional district agriculture officer was provided.

With the introduction of democratic decentralization, the schemes relating to construction and repairs of wells, development of village tanks, installation of pumping sets and persian wheels, compost development, development of local manurial resources, distribution of fertilizers, seeds and improved agricultural implements, fruit development and plant protection were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis for implementation so as to create enthusiasm in the masses and to get their active support. Loans and subsidies in respect of these schemes were provided through Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. Public co-operation was elicited through preparation of village-wise production targets, fixing minimum targets for all important activities such as distribution of seeds, fertilizers, green manuring, compost preparation in consultation with the villagers keeping in view the local resources and the enthusiasm of the masses. The Block Advisory Committees and the District Development Committees helped in bringing about the co-ordination and proper execution of schemes at the block and district levels respectively. Panchayats, co-operative societies and vikas mandals were associated with the implementation of agricultural programme. Certain programmes were also entrusted to Bharat Sewak Samaj and Farmers Forum for implementation. Various campaigns were organised to spur up the drive of the people; important amongst these campaigns being the Rabi campaign, Kharif campaign, and Medh Bundi. Under the campaigns more inputs for increasing agricultural production were distributed to the farmers.

During the Second Plan period 41749 wells were constructed, 29971 deepened, 558 village tanks were developed, 14 tube-wells bored, 8917 pumping sets and 1732 persian wheels were installed. 1.12 lakh acres of area were reclaimed. Owing to rise in prices of [illegible]ural commodities about 32.42 lakhs acres of marginal land have been brought under cultivation. In addition, double cropping has been extended to about 10.00 lakh acres. Thus the gross increase in area under cultivation by 1960-61 is estimated to be 42.42 lakh acres. 38 seed multiplication farms, 174 seed stores were opened and 41.40 lakh acres of area was saturated with improved seeds. 169 students graduated during this period from agricultural colleges and 1358 Gram Sewaks were trained.

The effect of various development activities is reflected in the increase in area under crop, reduction in area under fallow lands, increase in area under double crop and change in the crop pattern. Up-to-date data on land utilisation is not yet available. However, if the data available till the year 1958-59 is taken to be an indicator of the progress being made under the planned efforts, the above inferences stand valid.

The net area sown had increased from 33.54 per cent in 1955-56 to 36.90 per cent of the total area in 1958-59. The percentage of area not available for cultivation to the total area decreased from 19.12 in 1955-56 to 17.77 in 1958-59. Similarly that of culturable-waste lands decreased from 25.78 in 1955-56 to 25.24 in 1958-59 and that of fallow land from 17.44 in 1955-56 to 16.73 in 1958-59. The area sown more than once increased from 27.03 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 28.18 lakh acres in 1958-59. There was a net increase of 29.16 lakh acres in total crop area in 1958-59 as compared to 1955-56. The details of land utilization pattern are given in table No. 22.

The gross irrigated area increased from 39.37 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 40.67 lakh acres in 1958-59. The net irrigated area too had increased by 2.36 lakh acres in 1958-59 as compared to that in 1955-56. The significant increase in the irrigated area was in respect of area irrigated by tanks where it increased from 4.40 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 7.74 lakh acres in 1958-59.

The extension in acreage under crops was recorded to the extent of 14.34 per cent in case of cereals, 55.38 per cent in case of sugarcane, 1.72 per cent in case of oil seeds in 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56. An shortfall in acreage was, however, registered in case of Pulses and Cotton, where the decrease was to the extent of 0.22 per cent and 17.88 per cent respectively. The details of area under crops for which forecast returns are issued regularly are given in table No. 23 for individual years from 1955-56 to 1960-61. It would be observed that there was an increase in area in respect of Bajra, Maize, Tur, other Rabi pulses, Sugar-cane, Chillies, Seasamum and ground-nut. The area was fluctuating from year to year in case of Jowar, Wheat and Gram and that it had considerably decreased as compared to 1955-56 in case of Barley, other Kharif pulses, Rape and Mustard, Lin-seed, Cotton and Tobacco. However, as mentioned above, there has been an increase in acreage under crops as also in the area under irrigation during the plan period.

The details of production under individual crops for the year 1955-56 to 1960-61 are given in table No. 26. It would be observed that the production of Cereals had increased by 5.51 per cent, of Pulses by 11.20 per cent of Sugarcane by 114.35 per cent in 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56. The production of oil-seeds and cotton had decreased by 32.54 per cent and 20.11 per cent respectively in 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56. Among the individual crops increase was registered in case of Jowar, Wheat, Maize, and Gram by 32.73 per cent, 8.71 per cent, 21.18 per cent and 28.15 per cent. The production of Tur and other rabi pulses had increased by 75.00 per cent and 80.00 per cent respectively that of chillies by 233.33 per cent and that of ground-nut by 30.56 per cent.

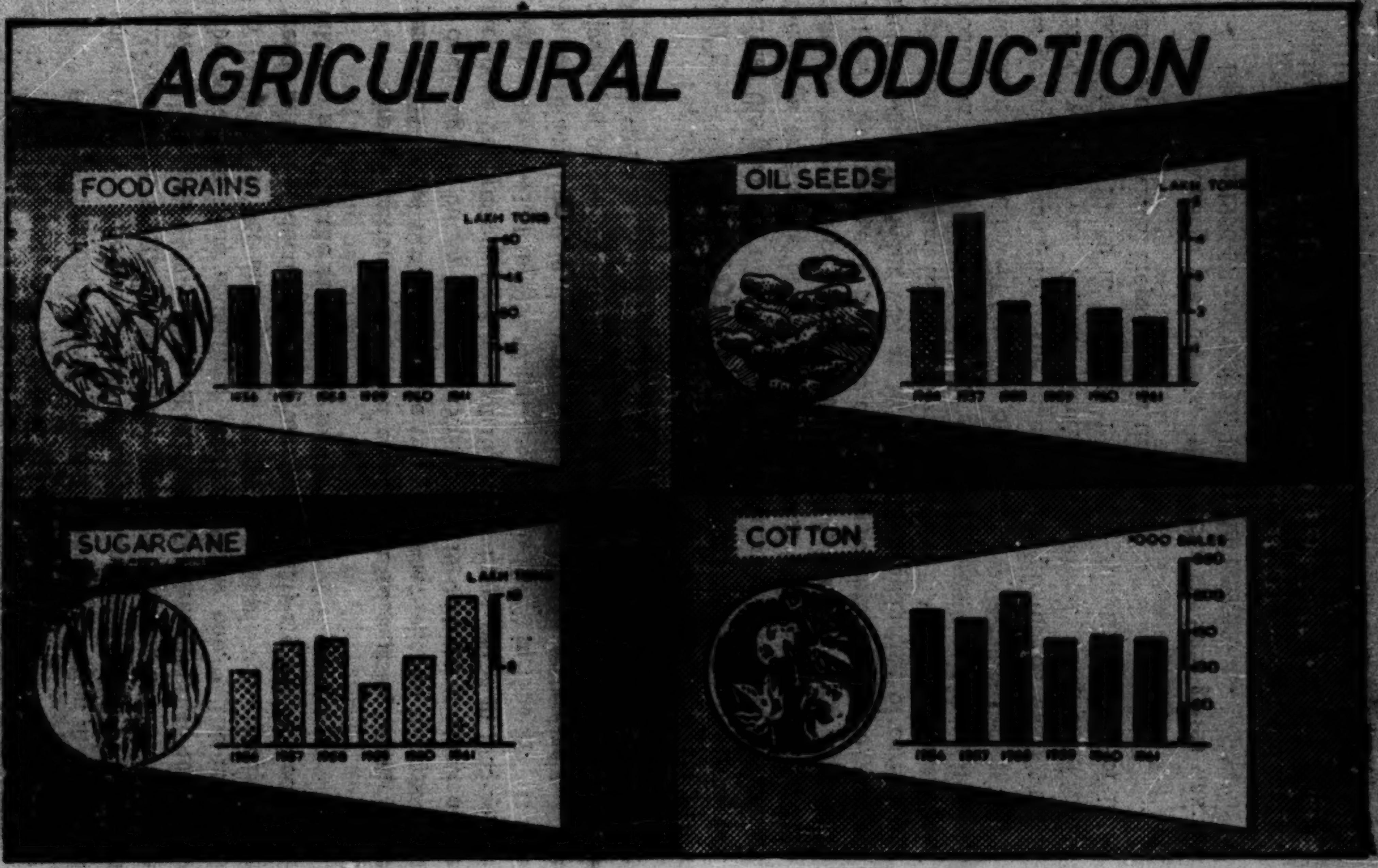
However, since the production in Rajasthan has yet to depend on the vagaries of monsoon and clemency of weather, the year-wise comparison is not apt to lead to sound conclusions. An analysis of the rainfall data available for the State revealed that a four year cycle operates in the agricultural production.

Four year adjusted moving averages worked out from the data of agricultural production for the years 1951-52 to 1960-61 indicate that there has been an increasing trend in production in regard to Cereals, Pulses, Oil seeds, Cotton and Sugar. For the foodgrains as a whole also there has been an increasing trend of production.

The estimated production in 1960-61 is higher by 8 per cent and 13 per cent in respect of foodgrains and oil seeds respectively as compared to the revised plan target fixed for the end of the plan period. The estimated production for 1960-61 is, however, less by 13 per cent in case of sugarcane (Gur) and by 45 per cent in case of cotton as compared to the revised plan target for the period ending 1960-61.

Here it may be observed that the all India estimated production for 1960-61 in respect of foodgrains was less by 11 per cent and that in respect of cotton was less by 22 per cent as compared to the revised plan target for the period ending 1960-61.

The index of agricultural production as worked out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics recorded mainly an increasing trend during the Second Plan period. The index which stood at 109.61 in 1955-56 rose to 132.41 in 1956-57 but dropped again to 108.98 in the following year. Barring these abnormal movements, the index remained at a high level thereafter. It was 125.28 in 1958-59 and remaining almost


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
FOOD GRAINS
LAKH TONS
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
OIL SEEDS
LAKH TONS
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
SUGARCANE
LAKH TONS
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
COTTON
'000 BALES
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961

at the same level in 1959-60, it recorded a further increase to 126.86 in 1960-61.

Food production, however, showed marked fluctuation in the period under review. The index of food production which stood at [illegible] in 1955-56 rose to 129.22 in the following year. Dropping again to the base level of 100.51 in 1957-58 it reached the peak level of 131.16 in 1958-59 whereafter the trend maintained was a declining one. The index fell to 123.80 in 1959-60 and again to 114.89 in 1960-61. The study of the trends in food production suggests that all necessary steps should be undertaken to stabilise the same at the higher level.

The production of non-food crops recorded a rising trend in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. In the two years that followed the trend was a declining one but in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 the production rose far above the previous peak level of 1956-57. From 106.58 in 1955-56, the index rose to 143.51 in 1956-57 but declined to 104.80 in 1958-59. It rose to 120.88 and 168.54 in the years 1959-60 and 1960-[illegible] respectively. The production of non-food crops [illegible] increase than that of the food corps.

The index numbers of agriculture production for individual groups and crops year-wise are given in table 27. It would be observed that neither the peak nor the lowest years of production were the same for all the crops or for the broad groups viz., food and non-food crops. The index of foodgrains production was highest in 1958-59 when it stood at 131.16. In the case of non-food crops, the highest production year was 1960-61 when the index was at 168.54. The production of cereals was highest in 1959-60 and that of pulses in 1956-57. Among the cereals, the production of both Rabi and Kharif grains was highest in the year 1956-57. The index was the lowest for most of the crops in the year 1957-58 which was generally a lean year. The index of food production was lowest in 1955-56 when it was 110.48. Similarly, the lowest index of non-food production was 104.80 in the year 1958-59. A further study of index numbers of individual crops, reveals that—

(a) Among the cereals, the index for Rabi grains was the highest in 1956-57 and that for Kharif in 1959-60.

(b) Among the non-food grains oil seeds recorded the highest index during 1956-57 and fibres and miscellaneous crops during [illegible] and 1960-61 respectively.

(c) Among the pulses, gram and tur recorded the highest index during 1956-57 and 1959-60 respectively. Other Kharif pulses touched the peak level in 1956-57 and other Rabi pulses in 1959-60.

(d) Among the oil seeds ground-nut recorded a rise till 1959-60 and rape and mustard till 1957-58. While rape and mustrad have maintained the increase in index numbers till 1957-58, ground-nut though sustaining the increase has indicated oscillating trend during these years. During 1960-61 while the index for rape and mustard has decreased as compared to 1958-59 that for ground-nut declined sharply in 1960-61 as compared to the previous year. The index for lin-seed has shown constantly a declining trend since 1955-56 when it was 147.09. It steeply declined in 1957-58 and finally in 1960-61 it was 67.91.

(e) Cotton and sun-hemp touched the highest index during the 1957-58 and 1959-60 respectively. The index for cotton had been on an increase till 1957-58 excepting the year 1957-58. Since after 1957-58 it steeply came down to 112.13 in 1958-59 and could not improve much even during 1959-60 and 1960-61 when it was 113.78 and 113.59 respectively.

(f) Sugar-cane, another important commercial crop, recorded the highest index during 1960-61 when it registered an increase of about 120 per cent over the production during 1955-56.

(g) The indices for miscellaneous crops indicated that 1960-61 was the best year of production.

II CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

The land holdings at the State were rendered uneconomic due to excessive fragmentation which was the outcome of the pressure of increasing population accompanied by social customs. There was no regulation to consolidate these holdings till 1954 when the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act was passed by the Assembly. The Rules thereunder were framed in 1955. As such nothing could be done to improve the conditions of the farmers in this direction till the end of the First Five Year Plan, though other important land reforms were introduced.

The Bhakra commanded area had already received waters in 1954. The Chambal commanded area was expected to receive waters during the Second Five Year Plan period. These areas had to be developed and the colonies built up. This involved the allotment of land to agriculturists. It was felt that it would be easier to effect consolidation of holdings in the area to be newly developed rather than in the areas where fragmentation had been in existence since long.

Under the Second Plan, therefore, initially it was proposed to cover 30 lakh acres of land—20 lakh acres in project area and 10 lakh acres in Community Development and National Extension Services blocks under the scheme of consolidation of holdings with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 180 lakhs, but finally the target under this scheme was reduced to consolidation of 10 lakh acres of land (in Community Development and National Extension Services area) with an outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakhs. The work was to progress in four stages. Firstly, up-to-date records of the fields in the village were to be prepared. Then in consultation with the village people the valuation of each acre of land and its conversion into standard acre was to be done. Thirdly, regarding all the lands situated in the village as lands within a common pool, a scheme was to be drawn out for redistribution and partition of the pool amongst the various right holders according to their shares. The fourth stage was that of finalisation of the scheme by the Settlement Officer (Consolidation); disposing of objections raised by the villagers to the proposed redistribution. Thus basically the scheme sought to be implemented through public participation. It was to be carried out in consultation with the village Advisory Committee consisting of the Patels, members of the Panchayat and other important persons of the village. At every stage this Committee was to be consulted and the views of the members were generally honoured. The cost of consolidation work was estimated to come to Rs. 6/- per acre, of which Rs. 5/- per acre were to be recovered from the land holders.

Since the scheme was entirely new to the State, during the first year of the Plan period, the activities concentrated round the recruitment of staff and training thereof. The preliminary requirements such as prescribing of forms, purchase of equipments, drawing materials and vehicles, were completed. Thus in 1956-57, the ground for the actual field operations to start, was prepared and the actual field operations started from May, 1957. By the end of March, 1961, 1812 villages with an area of 28,68,009 acres were notified under the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954. Out of these, consolidation operations were totally completed in 706 villages covering 14 lakh acres. In 1957-58, the consolidation of holdings operations were taken up in Jaipur, Ganganagar and Pali districts and 0.57 lakh acres of land were consolidated. The work in these districts was continued in 1958-59 and 2.70 lakh acres were consolidated. In 1959-60, the work remained in progress in Baswa, Dausa, Sikrai and Jamuwa Ramgarh Tehsils of Jaipur District and Pali and Bali Tehsils of Pali District. Work in Gangapur Tehsil of Sawai Madhopur District, Ahore Tehsil of Jalore District, Bilara Tehsil of Jodhpur District, Sehara Tehsil of Bhilwara District, and Talera Tehsil of Bundi District was also taken up. During this year 4.52 lakh acres of land were consolidated. In 1960-61, 6.21 lakh acres of land were consolidated in the State. Thus in all by the end of 1960-61, 14.00 lakh acres of land were consolidated against the target of 10 lakh acres. On this scheme a total sum of Rs. 49.67 lakhs or 152.83 per cent of the Plan provision were spent in the period 1956-61 excluding Rs. 8.60 lakhs spent by the Colonisation Commissioner in Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal area. This excess amount spent over the Plan ceiling was met by reappropriating necessary funds out of the funds from other sectors, the details of expenditure are given in Table 12.

As already mentioned the consolidation work was also being done in Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal area. In Bhakra Canal Commanded area in all 3.64 lakh acres and in Rajasthan Canal Project area 1.96 lakh acres were consolidated till the end of 1960-61. Thus during the Second Plan period 19.60 lakh acres were consolidated in the State.

The work of recovery of fee from the holders of land was initiated in 1957-58 in the Bhakra area where the consolidation work was being done under non-Plan Schemes. In Bhakra area, Rs. 0.44 lakhs were recovered till end of 1960-61 against the total demand of Rs. 2.34 lakhs. In the plan schemes, the work of recovery of fee was started in 1959-60 and till the end of 1960-61 Rs. 5.75 lakhs were recovered against the demand of Rs. 13.32 lakhs.

Trained personnel was the basic requirement for implementing this scheme. The senior officers of the department were sent to the neighbouring States for study tours. Training for lower staff was organised at four centres namely Bassi, Bhadra, Sumerpur and Udaipur in 1956-57. These centres continued in 1957-58 and during 1958-59 only two centres one at Sumerpur and the other at Bhadra were run. In 1959-60, centres at Baswa and Bassi were functioning. By the end of this year practically all the staff received adequate training.

In implementing this scheme, the conservatism of the rural masses, their sentimental attachments, their own hereditary land and lack of availability of complete and systematic revenue records came into way. To achieve fuller public participation, publicity was done through departmental staff, blocks and panchayats by distributing literature and pamphlets as well as by organising exhibitions and documentary film shows depicting advantages and procedure of consolidation.

There were two schemes; survey settlement and consolidation of holdings concurrently running in the State. Co-ordination was achieved by the amalgamation of Settlement and Consolidation Departments in 1960-61. Then the consolidation operations were to be taken alongwith revision settlement resulting in economy and greater output. It has also been decided that the operations should be restricted to a limited number of tehsils and in a tehsil all villages should be taken up irrespective of fragmentation. When the work in these tehsils is complete, the others should be taken up. This will result in uniformity of land records in up-to-date corrections.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Rajasthan where more than half the area is arid, livestock raising is an important occupation of the people. Rajasthan may well be proud of being the house of some of the famous breeds of cattle of all India importance such as Nagauri, Kankraj, Tharparkar, Mewat, Rathi, Hariana, Gir etc. However, much attention could not be paid to the development of animal husbandry even till the end of the First Five Year Plan period. The schemes in the field of Animal Husbandry were introduced for the first time during the year 1954-55. The efforts during the First Plan period were concentrated towards checking mortality amongst cattle through opening of hospitals, dispensaries and mass immunisation units. The breeders of male calves were encouraged and necessary facilities provided to them. The existing government cattle breeding farms at Alwar, Bassi and Nagaur were reorganised in order to produce pedigree bulls. Realising that the availability of trained personnel is a pre-requisite to the scientific development of animal husbandry in the State, a Veterinary College was started at Bikaner in 1954 which provided four years' degree course. A short-term diploma course of two years duration and a six months training course for stockmen compounders was also started. In 1955-56 double shifts were introduced in the college.

During the Second Five Year Plan, it was proposed to have a four-pronged approach towards development of animal husbandry. Concentrated attention was proposed to be paid to proper breeding, feeding and management of cattle and control of their diseases. Besides, attention was for the first time paid to improve the breeds of the camels and to piggery development. Poultry development and sheep rearing were also taken up on a larger scale. Besides, efforts were also proposed to be made towards providing better facilities to consumers for the purchase of dairy products. Rs. 211.19 lakhs were provided for animal husbandry sector under the Second Five Year Plan.

At the end of the year 1955-56 there were 57 hospitals, and 138 dispensaries in Rajasthan. This number was too inadequate looking to the cattle population of the State. The distances being large and means of communication poor, in many places it became difficult for large number of people to take advantage of these institutions. It was, therefore, proposed to take the veterinary aids closer to the cattle through establishing new veterinary dispensaries so that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period there could be atleast one veterinary dispensary in every community development block under the National Extension Service Programme. The dearth of properly qualified veterinary surgeons had so far made it obligatory to put the veterinary dispensaries under the charge of trained compounders. The output of the Veterinary College, Bikaner, had now made it possible to substantially meet the requirements of technical personnel and the veterinary dispensaries could now be converted into hospitals. The Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for opening of hospitals, dispensaries, conversion of dispensaries into hospitals and opening of mobile dispensaries which could provide veterinary aids to the villages situated at remote distances from fixed dispensaries. Rs. 20.07 lakhs were provided for these schemes.

The contagious diseases which took a large toll of cattle every year had also to be eradicated gradually. Rinderpest was by far the most rampant. In accordance with the All India Plan of eradication of rinderpest, in the Second Plan, it was proposed to launch a State wide campaign and Rs. 13.49 lakhs were provided for this scheme.

Rajasthan was very short of pedigree bulls; the shortage could roughly be estimated to be of about 16,000 bulls. Under the First Five Year Plan recourse had been taken to undertake intensive development in smaller areas through All India Key Village Scheme. It was proposed to establish 11 artificial insemination centres and 66 key village centres during the Second Five Year Plan period. 5 Urban Artificial Insemination Centres were also proposed to be established besides

9 extension centres. The total cost of this scheme was Rs. 29.64 lakhs. Further for ensuring the production of improved bulls it was proposed to select and buy young male, calves and handover them to Panchayats. A subsidy of Rs. 10/- per calf per month for about 24 months or till the calf reached maturity whichever was earlier was proposed to be given. 1000 calves were thus to be selected and subsidized at a total cost of Rs. 5.01 lakhs. Rs. 12.90 lakhs were provided for bull premium, rehabilitation of nomadic breeders, State cattle shows and cattle breeding farms of Gir breeds were to be financed from savings of other schemes.

It was also considered that given certain facilities, a large number of goshalas which for lack of proper initiative and guidance wasted money on maintenance of useless decrepit and old animals could be effective centres of cattle breeding and milk production. It was proposed to provide grants and subsidies to 30 goshalas for development. Useless and old animals were to be removed to gosdans of which two already existed and two were proposed to be opened by private agencies only. Rs. 6.60 lakhs were proposed to be spent on goshalas development scheme and Rs. 2.29 lakhs on gosadans.

Rajasthan State has the largest camel population in India. The importance of camel for the arid regions is well known. In order to improve the breeds of the camels it was proposed to subsidize outstanding camels and to purchase and distribute good camels free of charge to bonafide breeders. Besides, it was proposed to undertake research in the diseases of camels and their treatment. Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided for camel improvement scheme. Piggery development scheme was to be financed out of savings from other schemes. 99 sheep and wool extension centres, and 3 sheep breeding farms were proposed to be upgraded and the staff and equipment for wool analysis laboratory were proposed to be provided. A sheep and wool training school was to be opened. Rs. 55.49 lakhs were provided for sheep and wool development under the Second Plan. Rs. 5.61 lakhs were provided for poultry development. A milk unit for Jaipur city was proposed to be established so that it could provided with 150 maunds of milk per day. The union was to be run on co-operative lines. A co-operative creamery was proposed to be established with a capacity of about 2,000 maunds of pure ghee per year. A survey of milk and milk products had also been proposed to be undertaken. Rs. 11.90 lakhs were provided for dairy and milk supply scheme. Rs. 24.62 lakhs were provided for veterinary education and training. Rs. 13.37 lakhs were provided for supervisory staff, Rs. 0.20 lakh for mass insemination of cattle and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for miscellaneous schemes. Out of the Plan Provision of Rs. 211.19 lakhs for animal husbandry sector, Rs. 127.94 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61. The tempo of expenditure increased with the progress of the Plan Schemes. During 1960-61 Rs. 45.16 lakhs or 90.32 per cent of the allotment for the year were spent.

By the end of the year 1960-61, 10 key village blocks with 60 key villages and two urban artificial insemination centres were opened and 4 key village blocks were expanded by addition of 2 key villages to each centre and subsidy to 130 calves was given. 30 goshalas were selected and granted aid for cattle development. One gosadan opened previously continued to receive aid and three more were started in the year 1960-61. 400 calves were purchased and subsidized. 522 young calves were selected and given premium. 24 bulls were supplied and subsidy to 70 calves was given under the scheme of rehabilitation of nomadic breeders. 7 cattle shows were organised during the period 1956-61.

The scheme of camel development was undertaken during the year 1957-58. During the first two years subsidy was paid to 38 young camels and they continued to receive subsidy till end of 1960-61. The scheme was later merged with I. C. A. R. Camel Development Scheme in 1959-60 wherein one camel breeding farm and 10 camel key village centres were started. These too continued to function up to the end of the Second Plan period. The piggery development scheme was started in 1958-59. One piggery development unit and one piggery development block were opened in the year 1958-59 and 1960 respectively.

Under the sheep and wool development scheme 63 sheep and wool extension centres were running by the end of the Second Plan. 10 new wool grading centres were opened in 1956-57 and they continued to function till the end of the Second Plan period. Buildings of 3 sheep breeding farms, sheep research stations at Jaipur and Bikaner, and wool analysis laboratory, Bikaner, were constructed. 24 sheep sheering sheds were also constructed. The sheep and wool training school imparted training to 150 students by the end of the year 1960-61. For poultry development scheme, 12 poultry extension centres were opened. 3 poultry farms were also reorganised and modernised by providing suitable buildings and breeding stock.

4 new hospitals, 54 new dispensaries were opened and 46 dispensaries were upgraded into hospitals. 2 new mobile dispensaries were opened.

27.45 lakh vaccinations of cattle were performed under the scheme of eradication of rinderpest.

The Veterinary College, Bikaner, continued to impart instructions both for degree and diploma courses. 176 graduates passed out from the college during the Second Plan period. The diploma course was later abolished from the year 1958-59 when in all 239 candidates had been trained under this course. The stock-men compounders training was later transferred to the departmental school at Jodhpur from Veterinary College, Bikaner in 1959-60. 20 departmental officers were sent out for training, and 6 candidates for veterinary assistant surgeons course were provided stipends. A survey of milk pockets in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Alwar, and Jaipur districts and Abu and Pilani towns was conducted. A ghee grading station at Jaipur was started and building and equipment arranged for ghee grading station at Alwar. The Alwar station, however, did not work till the end of 1960-61 for want of technical staff which was being arranged. The Jaipur milk supply scheme (co-operative milk union) could not start functioning for want of dairy equipment which was not available in India and was required to be imported from foreign countries. However, minor equipments and vehicles were purchased. The building under this scheme was nearing completion.

The supervisory staff both at the headquarters and the districts was strengthened. The scheme of feed and fodder development was undertaken in 1960-61 in certain key village blocks. Originally this scheme was not included in the Second Plan. Under this scheme 12 pasture development plots of 10 acres each were started in different key village blocks. Grass seed was also distributed at subsidized rates. The expenditure on this scheme was to be adjusted in the over-all ceiling of the All India Key Village Scheme. In 1960-61 a new scheme viz., "Co-ordinated Sheep Skin Studies" was also taken up in collaboration with the I. C. A. R. The State's share of expenditure on this scheme was met out of the Plan ceiling.

With the introduction of democratic decentralisation, 7 important schemes viz., poultry extension centres, sheep and wool extension centres, key village blocks, purchase and subsidy to calves, bull premium, veterinary dispensary and wool grading and marketing centres were transferred to the Panchayats Samitis alongwith the technical personnel, to implement these schemes. These schemes were transferred to Panchayat Samitis only after completing the required formalities viz., location of suitable sites, purchase of equipment and appointment of technical staff. The transfer has brought a change in the outlook of the people in that they have now become conscious in tackling the local problems concerning livestock development and have started taking interest in forming their own co-operative societies for disposal of livestock products.

By the end of the year 1960-61 there were 107 veterinary hospitals, and 148 dispensaries in the State as against 57 hospitals and 138 dispensaries in 1955-56, 16 key village centres benefited nearly 86,000 livestock in 307 villages. Two urban A.I. centres, 3 sheep breeding farms, 12 poultry extension centres and 3 poultry farms were functioning at the close of the year 1960-61. 46 sheep sheering sheds had been constructed. The activities has been extended to camel, pigs and poultry during the Second Plan period while they were restricted only to cattle and sheep in the First Five Year Plan. The subsidies provided under the schemes viz., purchase and subsidy to male calves, bull premium scheme, goshala development scheme, rehabilitation of nomadic breeders, gosadans, poultry development and piggery development attracted fuller public participation and rendered greater use of local resources. These subsidies provided incentives to the local breeders for further development. The experience of the breeders was also utilised through these schemes. The Second Five Year Plan programme which related to breeding, feeding and management of cattle and control of their diseases has thus brought prosperity in the field of animal husbandry.

IV CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative Movement in Rajasthan took its first root at Bharatpur in 1915. Gradually the movement had steadily spread in 15 States till the integration took place. There too, the movement was in varying stages of development and was solely confined to provision of credit facilities. The fact remained that the movement did not cover the life of the individual as a whole. During the First Five year Plan, the development activities were concentrated mainly towards the integration of the Co-operative Movement emerging in different integrating princely States and creating conditions suitable for setting up a net work of Co-operative institutions. A fair measure of success in these directions was achieved in the period 1951-56 with the organisation of 6000 societies of various types, enactment of uniform co-operative legislation, opening of a school to impart training in co-operation, opening of an apex co-operative bank and a number of central co-operative banks etc., for providing adequate finances to co-operatives.

In 1951 the Reserve Bank of India undertook a survey of Rural Credit all over India. The results of this survey were available in 1955. It revealed that the Co-operative Credit given to the agriculturists was quite inadequate in as much as it amounted to only 3.1 per cent of the total borrowings of the cultivators and out of the little that Co-operatives have provided only a mere fraction reached the small and medium cultivators. Governmental financial help also constituted not more than 3.3 per cent of the total borrowings. The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in the All India Survey Report recommended the integrated scheme of rural credit i.e., active State partnership at different levels, full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities, specially marketing and processing and administration, through adequately trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of rural population.

Further, the basic objectives of the Second Five Year Plan viz., sizeable increase in National Income so as to raise the level of living of the people and reduction of in-equalities of income and wealth by more even distribution of economic powers brought to bear the importance of the role the Co-operative Movement could play in economic development along democratic lines. Accordingly the Second Five Year Plan of the State was formulated with the long term objective that within 15 years at least 50 per cent of the total business, credit, marketing, procession etc. will pass on to Co-operatives.

Rs. 164.00 lakhs were provided for the Co-operation Sector under the State Second Five Year Plan. The Plan aimed to bring 15 per cent of the rural population within the fold of co-operation by 1960-61, to make about 25 per cent of the total requirements of agricultural finances available through Co-operatives and to handle through Co-operatives at least 10 per cent of the produce sold in mandies. The plan was broadly based on the recommendations of the 'Committee of Direction' appointed by the Reserve Bank of India. The important features of the plan were (a) re-orientation of the loan policy of Co-operatives,—issue of loans on the basis of production programmes and anticipated crops instead of on the security of land and other immovable property, (b) strengthening the Co-operative credit structure at all levels, (c) strengthening the capital structure of Co-operatives by State participation, (d) development of Co-operative marketing, procession and village industry, (e) establishment of storage and ware housing agencies, (f) improving the training facilities and (g) strengthening the supervisory and administrative machinery.

The 'industrial policy resolution of 1956' reaffirmed that the principles of Co-operation should be applied wherever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of the activities of the private sector be developed along Co-operative lines. The resolution emphasised the need for the State to give special assistance to enterprises organised on Co-operative lines for industrial and agricultural purposes. Accordingly a provision for organising two Co-operative Cotton Gin factories were provided in the Second Plan period.

While the development of Co-operation in the State was going on a pace there was a shift in the national policy on Co-operatives that required a few changes in the co-operative development plan of this State too. With the resolution of National Development Council on 9th November, 1958, a new co-operative era commenced in the State with its emphasis on services co-operatives, one village co-operative society for the population of 1000 and grant of full credit to the cultivator according to his production plan. The target of bringing 15 per cent of the rural population in Co-operative fold was raised to 27 per cent, meaning thereby that 2.5 lakh more members were to be enlisted bringing their number to 7 lakhs. Similarly the target of medium and short term loans was revised to about Rs. 11 crore.

The plan provided for organisation of large sized societies, central co-operative banks, land mortgage banks etc., with a view to reorganise the co-operative credit structure. These institutions need trained and qualified staff for efficient management and therefore, a provision of Rs. 10.71 lakhs was made for grant of subsidy for staff to credit institutions. With a view to link credit with marketing it was proposed to organise primary marketing society in each mandies. Accordingly Rs. 28.84 lakhs were provided for organising primary marketing societies. It was also proposed to organise the existing Apex marketing society through provision of share capital contribution, subsidy and loans; for constructions of godowns and meeting the cost of additional managerial staff. Rs. 5.50 lakhs were provided for this scheme. Rs. 7.25 lakhs were provided for subsidising the processing societies, Rs. 5.25 lakhs for Cotton Gin and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Oil Mill. With a view to provide storage facilities to the large sized, small sized societies, marketing societies, a provision for Rs. 19.00 lakhs, Rs. 9.00 lakhs, and Rs. 26.13 lakhs was made. Similarly a provision for Rs. 10.00 lakhs were made for purchasing shares of the Rajasthan State warehousing corporation. It was estimated that the share capital of

Rajasthan State warehousing corporation would be Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The State Government contributed to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the remaining Rs. 10.00 lakhs were to be subscribed by the All India Ware Housing Corporation. A provision for creation of State Agricultural Credit (Riting and Guarantee) fund and Co-operative Development Fund for Rs. 10.50 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan to strengthen the credit and non-credit aspects of the movement. Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided for co-operative farming. The execution of all these schemes called for strengthening of the departmental staff for which Rs. 52.86 lakhs were provided in the plan. Realising that the chief handicap in the success of the co-operative movement earlier was the paucity of trained hands Rs. 11.34 lakhs were provided for co-operative training and Rs. 0.50 lakh for research and experimentation. Thus in all the plan provision of Rs. 164 lakhs was distributed among the schemes enumerated above. In 1960-61, 3 more schemes viz., organisation of industrial co-operative banks, study tours and award of prizes to co-operative societies and organisation of wool marketing society included in plan for implementation. The expenditure incurred on all these schemes was to be adjusted within the plan ceiling of Rs. 164 lakhs.

Besides Rs. 164.00 lakhs provided for the co-operation Sector in the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 118.00 lakhs were also provided for the scheme of share capital contribution to credit institutions. This amount was to be received by the State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India and to be distributed among the co-operative institutions. The main objective of this scheme was to raise the borrowing power of these institutions.

As against the total provision of Rs. 164 lakhs for the Co-operative Sector, Rs. 253.87 lakhs were provided through the annual plan budgets during the period 1956-61 out of which Rs. 193.69 lakhs or 118.10 per cent of the plan provision were spent during this period. The expenditure during the initial year was appreciably small when Rs. 3.3 lakhs were spent during 1956-57, Rs. 27.11 lakhs during 1957-58 and Rs. 21.77 lakhs during 1958-59. Then was ushered in a new era the co-operative movement through the implementation of the National Development Council resolution and the movement gathered momentum in 1959-60 and 1960-61 when considerable huge budget allocations were made. Consequently the expenditure during these years stood at Rs. 61.54 lakhs and Rs. 80.14 lakhs respectively.

The schemewise details of expenditure and allotment for the year 1960-61 are given in table No. 12.

The State Government took loans of the order of Rs. 54.20 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India for implementing the scheme of share capital contribution to credit institutions against the target of Rs. 118.00 lakhs, besides the expenditure under the plan provision.

The share capital contribution was provided to 215 large sized societies against the target of 525. The shortfall in this case was because as per resolution of the National Development Council the providing of share capital contribution to large sized societies was discontinued later. Such contribution was also made to 12 Central Co-operative Banks against the target of 16. Rs. 15.00 lakhs were contributed towards the share capital of the State Co-operative Banks thereby fulfilling the target.

Under the scheme of provision of subsidy for staff of credit institutions, 1 central co-operative land mortgage bank, 215 large sized societies, 15 new and 10 existing central co-operative banks and 25 primary land mortgage banks (as also 10 previously benefited primary land mortgage banks) were subsidised.

Under the primary marketing society scheme the plan originally provided for organisation of 55 such societies at primary level and construction of 55 godowns for them. Later on, as a result of the change in the co-operative policy, the number of primary societies to be organised and the godowns to be constructed was raised to 103 with a view to cover all the important mandies of the State by marketing societies and to provide each marketing society with a godown. This target was achieved in full by the year 1960-61. The construction of godowns takes its own time while the societies require them as soon as they start their functions, therefore, to enable the societies to hire godowns, the scheme of grant of subsidy to the co-operative societies for hiring of godowns was introduced. This subsidy was to be provided to the primary marketing societies to whom loans and subsidy for the construction of its godowns had not been advanced or in respect of which the existing provision in the plan was insufficient. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 0.70 lakh. Further, though there existed no provision in the original plan for construction of rural godowns for the primary marketing societies, the target of construction, 100 such godowns in 1959-60 and 50 in 1960-61 was fixed, and it was achieved in full; the expenditure on this item being Rs. 9.29 lakhs. Also, 77 godowns were constructed for large sized credit societies. This under the scheme of primary marketing societies, for which there was an initial plan provision of Rs. 28.84 lakhs which was later revised to Rs. 59.30 lakhs, Rs. 58.76 lakhs were spent by the end of the year 1960-61.

The Rajasthan State Ware Housing Corporation was established in 1957 and 32 ware-houses at different places in the State were being run by the corporation by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The storage capacity of these ware-houses is 18900 tons.

The agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) fund was created by the State in the year 1957-58, on the recommendations of the Committee of Direction and a sum of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was credited to the fund by the end of the year 1960-61. Similarly a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was credited to the co-operative development fund by the end of 1960-61.

Originally under the plan, the target was fixed only for organisation of 20 co-operative farming societies. Later on, following the recommendations of the Nagpur Congress session and the National Development Council, the target for organisation of 120 more joint farming societies was fixed. It was also proposed to provide subsidy to co-operative joint farming societies. During the period 1956-59, 7 joint farming societies were organised. In 1959-60, 80 more of such societies were organised and subsidy to 110 was provided. In 1960-61, 2 societies were organised under the original plan and 10 under the Nagpur resolution and subsidy to 10 societies was provided. Thus by the end of 1960-61, 99 joint farming societies were organised and subsidy to 120 was provided. The target was fully achieved in case of provision of subsidy to co-operative farming societies.

The existing strength of the departmental staff was raised by 1378 during the period 1956-61. The existing co-operative training school at Jaipur continued to impart training to the subordinate personnel of the department. Originally, no training scheme programme was provided in the plan, but later on due to the organisation of large sized societies introduction of the scheme of re-vitalisation of supervisory unions, a large number of trained personnel was required for appointment as managers and supervisors is these co-operative institutions. Therefore, one more training school was started at Jodhpur in 1958-59. Further as a result of the recommendations of the National Development Council, assistance in the form of managerial subsidy was provided for the service co-operatives and the programme of re-vitalising of societies was started which again increased the demand for trained personnel. To cope with the increased demand for trained personnel a new school was started in 1960-61 at Bharatpur. By the end of 1960-61, 3 co-operative training schools were functioning in the State with a capacity of admitting 400 trainees.

The need for providing training to non-official workers in the co-operative movement was also felt and the scheme of co-operative education to non-officials, sponsored by the All India Co-operative Union, was introduced in 1957-58. The scheme envisaged opening of a co-operative union in each of the 26 districts with an education instructor. The National Development Council laid further emphasis on Co-operative education of non-officials and consequently the number of educational units to be provided to the district co-operative unions was raised to 52. This target was fully achieved and training was imparted to 1111, office bearers, 5600 managing committee members, and 63722 ordinary potential members.

The scheme for co-operative development below district level envisaged establishment of service Co-operatives and revitalisation of existing agricultural credit societies. The State Minister's Conference held at Mysore in 1959 laid down that the work of revitalisation and reorganisation should be completed by the end of June, 1963, and accordingly the target of organising 5100 small sized credit societies and revitalisation of small sized societies through contribution to share capital, grant of subsidy for staff and increasing training facilities for non-officials was fixed. By the end of 1960-61, 3947 service co-operatives were organised, 2910 small sized societies revitalised and 80 supervisory units organised.

Realising the necessity of establishing an industrial co-operative bank to cater to the needs of the organised industrial co-operatives, Rajasthan Rajya Industrial Co-operative Bank was organised in 1960-61. The wool marketing society at Kekri was organised in the same year. The scheme of study tours and award of prizes was incorporated in 1960-61 and Rs. 0.04 lakhs was spent for encouraging good societies to enable the non-official co-operators to study the movement of the other states.

Following the recommendations of the National Development Council that the responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the "village co-operative and the village panchayat", after democratic decentralisation of the State a few Plan schemes viz., construction of rural godowns for small sized credit societies, subsidy for staff and loans for the construction of godowns for the primary marketing societies, co-operative farming societies, revitalisation of small sized societies and departmental staff, were transferred to panchayat samitis and during 1959-61, Rs. 41.69 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis for execution of these schemes. Also the services of 163 inspectors and 328 assistant inspectors were placed on deputation to the panchayat samitis for implementation of these schemes.

The All India Co-operative Conference convened under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India, was held at Jaipur in 1960.

The number of co-operative societies increased from 8077 in 1955-56 to 17974 till the end of March, 1961. During this period 3947 service co-operatives were formed. The number of farming societies increased during the period from 99 in 1955-56 to 665, in 1960-61 and that of marketing societies from 2 in 1955-56 to 105 in 1960-61. Now at all important mandies in the State there exists a co-operative marketing society with its godown. The membership increased from 2,74,718 in 1955-56 to 8,93,931 in 1960-61. It is estimated that as a result of this achievement, 53 per cent of the villages and 24 per cent of the rural families have been brought into co-operative fold. The working capital increased from Rs. 635.78 lakhs in 1955-56 to 2667.11 lakhs in 1960-61 and the share capital from Rs. 98.44 lakhs in 1955-56 to 471.85 lakhs in 1960-61.

The rural godowns provide the facilities of storage, for seeds, fertilisers, implements etc. to the members of the rural credit societies. The members also are now able to collect their produce for transport to the headquarters of the marketing societies for sale. The State Ware-Housing Corporation, provides to the agriculturists the facilities of getting ready cash against the ware-house receipt from the State Bank of India anywhere. 28 Central Co-operative Banks opened till the end of 1961 provided facilities to the members of agricultural credit societies through loans and investments of their savings by way of deposit. The 45 primary land mortgage banks opened till the end of 1961, advanced long term loans to the agriculturists for the improvement of land, sinking of wells etc. The industrial co-operative bank organised in 1960-61 provided financial facilities to the co-operatives of the cottage and small scale industries section. The process of strengthening of the rural co-operative credit structure has taken rapid strides during this period. The training imparted to the departmental staff and non-officials which ensured better understanding of the principles and techniques of co-operation also resulted in better management of co-operative institutions. The organisation of 80 co-operative supervisory unions by the end of Second Five Year Plan went a long way in officialising the supervision of the institutions and ensured prompt and local guidance to them.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Forests occupy 15,000 sq. miles or only 11.5 per cent of the total land of 1,30,000 sq. miles in Rajasthan. Normally, 25 to 33 per cent of the land area is required to be under forests for meeting the needs of the people of any tract. In order that the existing resources of the forests may be exploited properly, scientific management is necessary. Prior to First Five Year Plan, little efforts were made in both these directions viz., extension of the forest area and the exploitation of the forests on scientific basis. The main difficulty even during the First Five Year Plan period, when activities in regard to the development of forests were afoot, was lack of trained personnel. During the period 1951-56, 3 forest officers and 3 rangers were trained at Dehradun, 1 Foresters Training School was started at Alwar, 3 Forest Guards Training Schools were started at Banswara, Udaipur and Jhalawar, 1994 sq. miles of forest area was demarcated and 1732 sq. miles was settled. 8 Nurseries were established, 9 paddocks were created and 8 games sanctuaries were started. Thus only a beginning was made towards scientific management of the forests and their proper exploitation during the First Five Year Plan period.

Demarcation and settlement of the forests which was started during 1953-54 was contemplated to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period. With the resumption of Jagirs, the forests in the Jagirs which were in a very depleted condition and needed rehabilitation were taken over. Settlement and demarcation was required to be done more particularly in these areas. The existing teak forests which should have been a very valuable source of production of timber were seriously depleted by uncontrolled fellings in the past. These required rehabilitation and improvement by cultural treatment to improve the existing growing stock. Large number of tanneries depend on the bark of cassia auriculate, the sources of which were steadily diminishing on account of extension of cultivation. For such tanneries and for the establishment of new tanneries, plantations yielding tan barks like babool were urgently needed. With the expansion of irrigation facilities in Bhakra commanded and other areas, irrigated plantations of Sissu and Mulberry could be raised for sports goods industry. The sources of Khus were also gradually diminishing on account of extension of cultivation. It was, therefore, being felt necessary that besides rehabilitation of the existing forests, commercial and industrial plantations should also be promoted.

The fact that the desert of Rajasthan is progressing towards the east had already raised an alarm and efforts to arrest the desert through afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to wind erosion, were to be continued in the Second Five Year Plan also. Soil conservation in areas subject to water erosion viz., ravines of Chambal, Parbati and other rivers had also to be attended too as also the tracts inhabited by bhils and other tribal people where in order to increase the productivity of the agricultural fields it is necessary to resort to terracing, gulli plugging, bunding and other soil conservation measures.

With the reclamation of land under agriculture, the area available for grazing was dwindling day by day in the villages. It was, therefore, of urgent importance to rehabilitate the existing grazing grounds by periodical closures.

The Second Five Year Plan of the State aimed at scientific development of forests for which it was necessary to prepare working plans which in turn needed statistical data of growth and yield of species of trees which grow in the State. Thus research formed an important part of the Second Five Year Plan in the forest sector.

With these long term objectives, Rs. 182.00 lakhs were provided for the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan for the forests sector. Besides, a Central Arid Zone Research Institute was also contemplated to be started by the Government of India at Jodhpur for which a provision of Rs. 42.22 lakhs was made in the Central Sector of the Plan.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 182.00 lakhs, Rs. 13.40 lakhs were earmarked for demarcation and settlement, Rs. 33.40 lakhs for afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to water and wind erosion, Rs. 12.58 lakhs for commercial and industrial plantations, Rs. 15.20 lakhs for rehabilitation of Jagir forests and existing forests, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for creation of paddocks for rotational grazing, Rs. 7.53 lakhs for national park, nurseries and games sanctuaries, Rs. 10.25 lakhs for construction of roads and buildings in the forest area, Rs. 1.98 lakhs for forest research including working plans and Rs. 9.16 lakhs for education. Considerable emphasis was laid on soil conservation in the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 56.33 lakhs were provided for this scheme and it was proposed to extend soil conservation work in desert area, to carry on field improvement measures in the marginal lands including N.E.S. Blocks and soil conservation activities in agricultural lands through contour bunding, gully pulgging, plantations etc.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 182.00 lakhs under the Plan in this sector, Rs. 165.63 lakhs or 91.01 per cent of the plan provision was spent during the period 1956-61. The expenditure during the initial two years was small but as the plan progressed the tempo increased and the level of expenditure also moved up. In 1960-61 92.80 per cent of the allotment for the year was spent. The schemewise details of expenditure incurred during the individual years of the Second Five Year Plan period are given in table 12.

During this period 135 foresters, 1350 forest guards, 19 rangers and 14 officers received training both in the institutions running in the State and at Dehradun. The 3 Forest Guards Training Schools at Banswara, Udaipur and Jhalawar and the Forester's Training School at Alwar continued to impart training during this period. Two officers were also sent for study tours in the U.S.A. under the Point Four Programme. The shortage of trained personnel having been made good, the activities in other spheres regarding development of forest were carried on with much vigour during the Second Five Year Plan period. As against the target of demarcating and settling 9,000 sq. miles, demarcation and settlement was done in 8.492 sq. miles. 7050 Acres of area were brought under plantation in areas subject to water erosion and 5460 acres in areas subject to wind erosion. Plantations of commercially important species in 1000 acres were planted in Bharatpur with Khus and in 4650 acres with mulberry and sissu in Hanumangarh. Besides, 3 nurseries for mulberry and sissu and 27 nurseries for commercial plantations were also being maintained in the State. 1750 acres of depleted jagir forest were restocked and 17420 acres were treated culturally. 3675 Acres of existing depleted forest were restocked and cultural operations were carried out over 32274 acres of degraded teak forests. 10600 acres of depleted grazing areas were brought under rotational grazing. 9573 Acres of eroded marginal lands adjoining agricultural fields were afforested as a measure of soil conservation. 18 Nurseries were created and maintained for these plants, 1500 acres of hilly area were afforested, 49½ miles of road side avenues were planted and 18 nurseries were maintained under soil conservation scheme.

Up to the end of 1960-61, 8 games sanctuaries were being maintained and developed; one of them (at Kesharbagh in Dholpur) was since abolished and a new sanctuary constituted at Mount Abu. 18 Miles of fair weather motorable roads were constructed in the sanctuaries and the old roads repaired and maintained. Two Game Rangers' quarters and 4 Games Watchers' huts were constructed. One rest-house was constructed at Siriska for tourists. By the end of the year 1960-61, 98 forest buildings and 479 miles of fair weather motorable forest roads were constructed.

38 Statistical sample plots were laid during the period. Interim data for volume and weight tables for anogeissus pendula were collected. Experiments on the introduction of exotic species like Eucalyptus, Mahagony and medicinal plants like Rauwolfia Serpentina, Ammunagus and tapping of acaciasenegal for gum were in progress. Studies in the natural and artificial regeneration of indigenous species like anogeissus pendula were undertaken, and Phenological observations were being recorded for all common species.

By the end of the year 1960-61 working plans of Jodhpur and Jhalawar forest divisions have been completed. The field work at Kota was completed and the field work and working plan on Baran, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Banswara and Sirohi divisions was in progress.

Towards the end of the plan period a Forest Enquiry Committee was set up by the Government in order to investigate into various complaints received with regard to the demarcation and settlement. This Committee visited Kota, Baran, Kishanganj, Bhanwargarh, Shahabad, Abu Road, Kotra, Kherwara, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh and Jaipur and gave hearing to the local M. Ps., M.L.As., and other local public committees. On the recommendation of the Committee, 4 major decisions were taken:—

1. Local committees for each development block, and district committees for each district were to be constituted for broad land capability survey so as to decide what land should

be earmarked for agricultural purposes, what for grazing, what for creation of village forests and what should be handed over to the Forest Department for management.

2. Transfer of grass birs and jors of less than 100 acres was made to the Revenue Department for settlement of landless persons.

3. Steps were taken to constitute small co-operative societies of Adivasis for all forest operations in the Adivasi areas.

4. Creation of village forest was prescribed as a compulsory function of the village Panchayat.

In the Central sector Rs. 28.64 lakhs were spent on Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, and Rs. 18.14 lakhs on pasture development work in western Rajasthan under the grass land improvement scheme sponsored by the Government of India in 1958. The main objective of this scheme was to demonstrate to the public the effects of proper management practices on improvement of grass lands and maintaining them in their highest state of expression. The work was started in 52 demonstrational areas and 8 nurseries in 18 N.E.S. Blocks in 10 districts of the desert regions.

The forest area in the State in 1959-60 was 16752 sq. miles as against 15536 sq. miles in 1955-56. The soil conservation measures checked the expansion of the desert, prevented loss of agricultural land by extension of the ravines along the rivers and helped to increase the productivity of the land. By rehabilitation of the depleted forest the yield of the forest products increased and it was possible to feed the forest based industries with necessary raw materials to a much greater extent that it was possible before. By extension of the areas under species which yield tan-barks, the existing tanneries could be able to extend their activities and new tanneries could be established. The local industry of khus distillation could be expanded thus opening more avenues for employment. The tribal people were able to settle down to permanent cultivation and thereby improve their economic lot as a result of, stopping shifting cultivation and introducing rotational grazing. By improvement of the grazing areas the breed of all livestock could be improved and yield of dairy products, wool etc., could be increased. Thus the benefits of the forest development schemes operated in the State during the Second Five Year Plan were many.

VI. FISHERIES.

Rajasthan with the large number of lakes and bunds and few shallow rivers offers a fruitful ground for the development of Fisheries.

However prior to integration of the States, there were only a few States where attention to development of fisheries was paid; not much could be done even in the First Five Year Plan period in this direction. It was only during the Second Five Year Plan that a separate scheme for development of fisheries was undertaken in the State.

The total allocation for this sub-sector, in the Second Five Year Plan, was Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The main objectives were to increase fish production and to develop fisheries so as to ensure its adoption by rural population as profitable subsidiary occupation.

Under this sub-sector, it was proposed to survey waters of the lakes, tanks and shallow rivers with a view to explore facilities of culturing different varieties of fish; to provide 100 lakhs of fish for seedlings, to establish fish nurseries; to open 18 fish farms; to form fishermen's co-operative societies and to provide subsidy to 100 fishermen for purchase of boats and nets. It was proposed to develop fisheries as an occupation on co-operative basis. Besides, it was also proposed to provide cold storage facilities to the fishermen and to develop one fish market on modern lines. All these needed technical guidance from trained personnel and, therefore, the scheme also consisted of provision for training of officers and for conducting study tours for them.

In the beginning, the organisation of fisheries development was with the Director of Agriculture. Later the fisheries section was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department in 1958-59.

In 1956-57 there was no trained hand to operate this scheme, and therefore, nothing could be done except stocking of 0.52 lakhs fish seeds. In 1957-58 a separate organisation for administration of this scheme was set up, but again the non-availability of trained personnel remained a potential handicap.

It was in 1958-59 that the Fisheries Development Officer, after having been trained at Calcutta, started the implementation of the schemes. During 1958-59, 30 thousand acres of water were surveyed by the block development officers and about 3 thousand acres by the staff of fisheries development section. One Fish nursery at Amber and 2 fisherman co-operative societies were started at Jaipur and Bharatpur, benefiting 179 fishermen. A research laboratory building was constructed at Udaipur. 1000 mirror carps were stocked in Mautha at Amber and in all 14.27 lakhs of seedlings were stocked in the waters of the State.

In 1959-60 the Fisheries development officer was sent for short-term training at Cuttack and the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer for 10 months training at Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barracpur. A Fisheries Research Assistant received F.A.O. Training in Bombay for about 10 weeks. This trained personnel gave an impetus to the progress of Fisheries Development work in State. During this year, 53300 acres of waters were surveyed. 7.65 lakhs fish seeds were stocked and 4 fish nurseries, 2 at Alwar and 2 at Bharatpur were opened. The construction work at Fish Farm and Research work in Fisheries Laboratory at Udaipur was continued. It was during this year that the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation came into operation. Accordingly the village tanks commanding an area of 50 acres or less were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis along with the services of the Fishermen working there and the funds provided for those tanks for development of fisheries.

In 1960-61, 16.72 lakh fish seeds were stocked, 2 Fisheries Co-operative Societies were further organised one at Kota and the other at Tonk. The nurseries and Fish farm established earlier continued to function, as also the development of fish in village tanks through Panchayat Samitis.

The fisheries organisation participated in several exhibitions at various places in the State and outside including the World Agriculture Fair, 1959 held at New Delhi. This has brought the activities of the State in encouraging the fish trade to a sharp focus in public mind.

On these activities, in all Rs. 5.41 lakhs or 60.1 per cent of the allotment were spent during the entire Second Five Year Plan period. The expenditure during 1959-60 and 1960-61 also included the amount of Rs. 0.36 lakh and Rs. 0.28 lakh respectively transferred to Panchayat Samitis for development of Fish in the State.

The shortfall in expenditure as well as in the fulfilment of the physical targets was mainly due to lack of trained personnel to execute the scheme in this sector. Practically no progress could be made during the first two years until the officers were sent for training. Also there were administrative and procedural difficulties, such as delay in allotment of land for construction of nursery, delay in finalising rules for providing loans and subsidies to the fishermen's co-operative societies. It was also observed that people in Rajasthan being temperamentally opposed to fish killing on account of their religious sentiments, the work of development of fish for village tanks through Panchayat Samiti could not get the desired impetus. It was felt that there is a need of imparting education and understanding to the people towards a good knowledge of utility of fish and fish culture.

The efforts made during these five years have resulted in stocking of 37.16 lakh fish seeds, starting of one fish farm, 5 nurseries and 4 fishermen co-operative societies as well as a Research Laboratory at Udaipur. The production of fish in 1960-61 was 60 thousand maunds and it is estimated that the consumption in the State was 15 thousand maunds. Rajasthan has emerged as a fish exporting State, to the extent of 45 thousand maunds. 95 per cent of the fish are exported to West Bengal and the remaining 5 per cent to Agra and Delhi markets. The total revenue earned by public fish auctions during Second Five Year Plan period was reported to be Rs. 1021 lakhs of which during 1960-61 alone it was Rs. 3.35 lakhs while during 1955-56 it was only Rs. 0.69 lakhs.

At present Rajasthan stocks 56 varieties of fish. Of the commercially important are Rohu, Kotla, Mirgal, Calbos, Narem, Mouashilir, Aswi, Singhpara, Salonia, Pabda, Leviehi. These are mostly found in Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICES.

"Community Development is the method and rural extension agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages". This programme envisaged an integrated development of the village community covering all aspects of development in the rural areas such as agricultural and animal husbandry extension, irrigation, reclamation, health and rural sanitation, education, social education, communications, rural arts, crafts and industries and housing. The transformation in the social and economic outlook of the people is sought chiefly through village organisation viz., Panchayats, Co-operatives, Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals etc. The basic idea underlying the programme is to make people self-reliant and to elicit people's participation to the largest possible extent.

The Community Development Programme in Rajasthan was started from the 2nd October, 1952, with the inauguration of eight Blocks—one in each Division and one for former Ajmer State and two in special areas, one for scheduled tribes in Dungarpur district and the other for displaced harijans in Alwar district. By the end of the First Five Year Plan there were 50 blocks covering 8655 villages, 25703 sq. miles of area and 34.51 lakhs of population. According to the pattern laid down by the Community Project Administration a development block was to cover 100 villages with a population of 66 thousands. Accordingly in order to cover the entire State 203 Blocks were required by 1961 and 153 blocks were targeted to be opened under the Second Plan. These Blocks were initially proposed to be started as National Extension Service Blocks and approximately 40 per cent of the number allotted to each year were proposed to be converted into Community Development Blocks after about a year's working. It was also laid down that after the operation period, the recurring liability on the working of these blocks will be taken over by various Departments of the State as a part of their normal budget.

The phasing of the programme of opening 153 Blocks during the Second Plan period was such that in 1956-57, 23 blocks, in 1957-58, 26 in 1958-59, 30, in 1959-60, 36 and in 1960-61, 38 blocks were to be opened. The target of opening of new blocks each year was to be fulfilled in two instalments one in April and the other in October. The Second Five Year Plan provided for Rs. 674.50 lakhs for Community Development and National Extension Services.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan there used to be three stages of the development blocks—N.E.S., intensive and post-intensive. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Study Team for the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme (popularly known as Balwant Rai Mehta Committee) two stages of Blocks namely stage one and stage two each having five year's duration, were adopted, since 1958-59. The budget provision for the first stage was made of Rs. 12 lakhs and for the second stage of Rs. 5 lakhs. Before the beginning of the stage one, every new block was to pass through one year period of pre-extension in the field of agriculture. For this purpose provision of one Block Development Officer, one Agricultural & Extension Officer and five fully trained Gram Sewaks for each such Block was made and it was laid down that this staff would be absorbed later in the staffing pattern for the block when it enters the first stage. The expansion programme was also rephased such that the entire State was now to be covered under the Community Development Blocks by October 1963. Further the following objectives were kept in view while formulating the programme and budget estimates for each block.

1. In every block, from the very beginning, the block organization

and village organisation should be regarded as basic units for formulating and carrying out different programmes.

2. The foundations for the block development programme are the Village Panchayat, the Village Co-operative and the Village School as well as a Statutory Body at the Block or District level to which full responsibility for planning and implementing the programme should be transferred. The aim should be to ensure that these institutions are established in the course of two or three years and begin to function well before the end of the First Stage.

3. The programmes and activities of agencies included in the schematic budget as well as of departmental agencies which may not form part of the schematic budget should be fully integrated into the block development plan. No development activity for which any official agency is responsible, should fall outside the block plan.

4. As far as possible, those provisions should be included in the schematic budget, which are intended to attract local community participation in labour, money and other ways. Provisions other than these should, in principle, form part of development budget to be used, according to the approved scheme of development in the blocks.

Later on, from October 2, 1959, the scheme of democratic decentralization was introduced in Rajasthan. Under this scheme, Village Panchayat was made the administrative unit at the village level functioning through village committees where the Panchayat covered more than one village. The Panchayats at the village level were the basic institution for the planning and execution of the development programmes. At the block level the Panchayat Samitis framed and executed the development schemes within the frame-work of the State Plan and at the district level the Zila Parishads worked as the supervisory and co-ordinating body. The funds of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis consisted of grants for liabilities transferred to them, annual *ad hoc* grants to them for a fixed period, matching grants for schemes transferred to these bodies for execution, loans advanced by the State Government and funds raised by these bodies as loans or taxes. The special feature of the scheme of democratic decentralization is the total exclusion of officials from the membership of Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. In the Zila Parishad the only official member is the Collector but there too, he has no voting power. Thus all powers have been vested in elected representatives.

With the introduction of democratic decentralization, the State was delimited in 26 Zila Parishads—one in each district and 232 Panchayat Samitis—one in each development block, and where the regular blocks (pre-extension or first stage or second stage) did not exist, the shadow block was started with effect from the 2nd October, 1959. The shadow blocks were to be converted into pre-extension and first stage blocks in due course.

By the end of the Second Plan period there were 160 blocks—21 Pre-extension, 84 first stage, 54 second stage, and one scheduled tribe M. P. C. D. Block. The details of the blocks as they existed on 31st March, 1961, are given in table No. 34. These blocks covered 86775 sq. miles of area, 23690 villages and 96.86 lakh rural population. In other words, they covered 69.70 per cent of the villages, 65.77 per cent of the total rural area and 74.22 per cent of the rural population of the State.

During the Second Five Year Plan period Rs. 1252.24 lakhs as against the plan provision of Rs. 674.50 lakh were spent on the Community Development and National Extension Services sub-sector. This amount includes the funds transferred to the Panchayat Samitis under the scheme of democratic decentralization. During 1960-61 also the expenditure incurred under this sub-sector exceeded the allotment for the year, the expenditure was Rs. 329.02 lakhs (including Rs. 66.25 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis), and the allotment was Rs. 264.90 lakhs. Considering the total expenditure incurred during the plan period, Rs. 28.32 lakhs were spent on agriculture, Rs. 0.08 lakhs on reclamation, Rs. 20.10 lakhs on irrigation, Rs. 78.85 lakhs on health and sanitation, Rs. 74 lakhs on education including social education, Rs. 31.44 lakhs on communication, Rs. 15.03 lakhs on rural arts and crafts, Rs. 25.71 lakhs on housing, Rs. 60.76 lakhs on buildings, Rs. 119.78 lakhs on democratic decentralization, Rs. 315.78 lakhs on Project loans and advances and Rs. 481.39 lakhs on supervision and District Project Headquarters. The yearwise details of expenditure incurred under this sub-sector on various items are given in table No. 12.

The details of physical progress under important items and activities under this sector are given in table No. 13. The figures there, represent the physical output in block areas and are not necessarily, in all cases, only the result of financial inputs out of the block funds. Along with the programme envisaged under the community development activities, various types of drives like health fortnight, literacy enrolement drives, prize competition schemes, Med Bandi drives, Rabi and Kharif campaigns, Shramdan, fruit plantation and rural insurance drives were made. The Med Bandi and fruit plantation drives were launched for the first time in 1959. By the end of the plan period, 2194200 acres of land had been brought under Med Bandi and 3206000 fruit plants had been planted. Rural Life Insurance Scheme completed business worth Rs. 1088.92 lakh by the end of the year 1960-61. Campaigns were organised in Rabi and Kharif seasons encouraging people to use in larger magnitudes the improved seeds, improved implements and fertilizers. Shramdan drives were organised in the years, 1956, 1957 and 1958. As a result of these drives people's participation to the extent of Rs. 430.32 lakhs in terms of labour, land, buildings, material and cash was secured. The total people's participation achieved during the Second Plan period amounted to Rs. 548.66 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 610 lakhs for the plan period. Prize competition was organised with a view to award prizes to the best Panchayat Samiti, the best V. L. W. centre and the best village. This competition was initiated in 1960 for the first time.

The elections of Panchas and Sarpanchas of the Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis were held in December 1960 after the introduction of the democratic decentralization scheme.

By the end of 1960-61 there were five Gram Sewak Training Centres at Kota, Deoli, Mandore, Sawai-Madhopur and Udaipur imparting training to Gram Sewaks. Besides, there were two training centres for Gram Sewikas at Kota and Mandore with intake capacity of 100 and 40 respectively. After the introduction of Panchayati Raj, five Panchayat Samitis Adhyan Kendras at divisional headquarters were opened. These Kendras trained members of Panchayat Samitis and Panchayat Secretaries. Subject matter specialist seminars on agriculture, animal husbandry, medical and health, co-operative and industries etc. were also held at divisional, district and block levels during this period. Besides Gram Sahayak Camps were held in each block.

During the course of execution of the schemes under this sub-sector, it was felt that the Gram Sewikas and lady health workers including midwives, Dais and lady health visitors were not forthcoming in requisite numbers for jobs. Certain concessions and relaxations in service conditions were made with a view to attract candidates to take up these jobs. Difficulties were also experienced in the early days of the Panchayati Raj. because firstly the correct interpretation of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act could not be made by persons concerned and secondly people's representatives and the extension staff in the blocks took some time to effect proper adjustments between their functions and powers.

The achievements made in this sub-sector during the Second Five Year Plan are conspicuous in that Rajasthan has given a lead to other States of the country in introducing democratic decentralization in the State. The success achieved under this scheme has reflected the will of the people to plan for the development of their villages and the country.

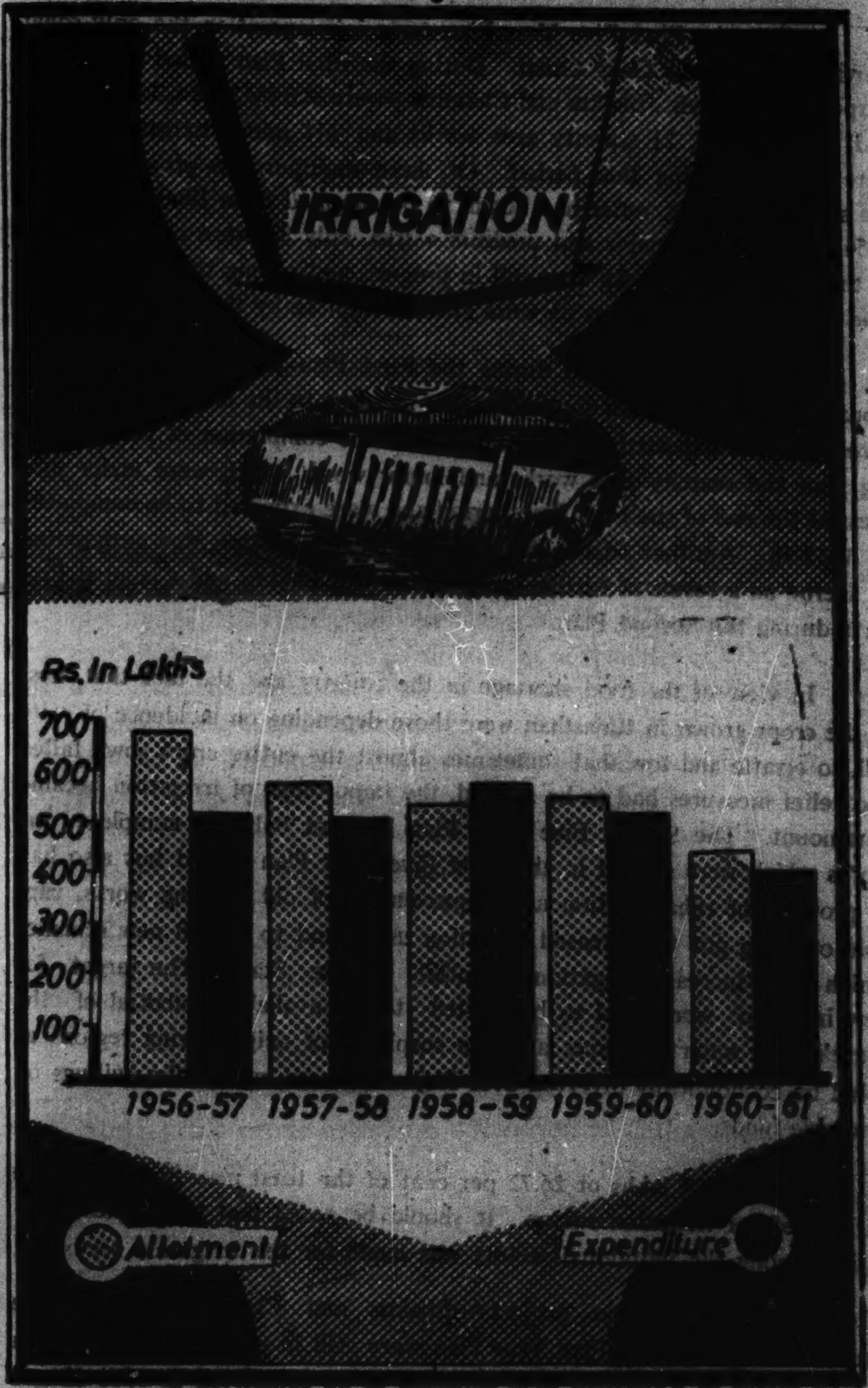
CHAPTER XI

IRRIGATION

Rajasthan is a tropical region consisting mostly of dry sandy desert but at the same time having fertile plains, platue and forest clad hills. The Aravali Range runs from north-east to south-west almost across the entire State dividing it into two parts—the north western which comprises 60 per cent of the total area and the south eastern which covers the remaining 40 per cent. The north-west region is on the whole a sandy, ill-watered and unproductive area. It improves gradually as one moves from west to east. In the extreme west it is mere desert while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable. However, the soil in the 'north west region' yields rich return if assured water supply is available as is known from Ganganagar district.

With the absence of perennial rivers and sub-soil water being either deep or brackish, the annual rainfall in the State provides the only source for growing crops in bulk of the area of the State. The annual rainfall varies from region to region in the State from less than 10 cents to little over 100 cents. The agricultural economy of the State, therefore, primarily depends on water supply.

Of the total area of the State nearly 33.54 per cent was cultivated in 1955-56. The main agricultural produce of the State comprised of kharif crops like Jawar, Bajra, Moong and Moth; their output per acre of sown area depending on the incidence and quantum of rainfall. Only 12.70 per cent of the total cultivated area was irrigated through various sources. Of the total area irrigated in the State, in 1955-56, 21.05 per cent was by canals, 13.19 per cent by tanks, 64.59 per cent by wells and 1.17 per cent by other sources. Ganganagar district accounted for the entire canal irrigated area. The districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu and Barmer entirely depended for moisture on rainfall and had almost no source for irrigation. Bulk of the area was dependent on irrigation by percolation wells which, for the water supply, largely depend on the vicissitudes of the monsoon.


IRRIGATION
Rs. In Lakhs
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
Allotment
Expenditure

Before the First Five Year Plan came into operation the only canal providing water was Gang Canal. During the First Plan period two multipurpose projects viz., Bhakra and Chambal—were started. Also, 111 medium and major works, 21 scarcity area works and 244 minor irrigation works were started, during this period. Of these multipurpose projects which are still in progress, water had begun to be supplied from Bhakra Canal in 1954. Out of the major and medium works, only 96 were completed, all of the scarcity area works were still in progress and among the minor irrigation works also as many as 58 were still incomplete by the year 1955-56.

The works completed during the First Plan period, provided additional irrigation to 5 lakh acres. Further increase to the extent of 6.18 lakh acres was also expected to materialise with the completion of the remaining plan and scarcity area works and minor works which were under progress at the end of the First Plan period and were expected to be completed by 1957-58. Another 6.04 lakh acres of annual irrigation was anticipated to accrue as a result of further progress on the Bhakra and Chambal Projects during the Second Plan.

In view of the food shortage in the country and the fact that most of the crops grown in Rajasthan were those depending on incidence of rainfall, so erratic and low that sometimes almost the entire crops sown failed and relief measures had to be started, the importance of irrigation became paramount. The Second Five Year Plan had not only to complete the works which were started in the First Five Year Plan period but also had to provide for rehabilitation and improvement of old existing works, capable of being put to increased irrigation usage and to launch new schemes which could increase irrigation potential of the State. The target for new irrigaton works had to be limited to the available potential of the State's own water resources and the surpluses of neighbouring regions as could be economically diverted over Rajasthan area, within the ceilings on available funds.

Rs. 2813.28 lakhs or 26.72 per cent of the total plan provision were earmarked for irrigation sector. It should be noted that the highest allocation among the individual sectors was made for the irrigation sector.

The multi-purpose projects—Bhakra and Chambal, which were started during the First Five Year Plan were still in progress. The Bhakra project works in Rajasthan were expected to be completed in 1961-62 and the common works of this project in 1963-64 while the Chambal project (irrigation portion) was expected to be completed in 1965-66. During the Second Plan period Rs. 563.00 lakhs were provided for Bhakra Nangal Project—Rs. 133.00 lakhs for works in Rajasthan and Rs. 430.00 lakhs for share of common works. Rs. 850.00 lakhs were provided under the Second Five Year Plan for Chambal Project out of which Rs. 800.00 lakhs were for the first stage works viz., Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the second stage works viz., Rana Pratap Sagar Dam. Rs. 940.73 lakhs were provided for major and medium plan works of which Rs. 79.40 lakhs were to be spent on works continuing from the First Five Year Plan and the remaining on the works to be started afresh under the Second Plan. All the scarcity area works started during the First Plan period were to be completed during the Second Plan period and for this Rs. 170.00 lakhs were provided. Rs. 276.30 lakhs were provided for minor irrigation works to be started during the Second Plan, and Rs. 13.25 lakhs for survey and investigation. It may be mentioned that the exclusive provision for survey and investigation was made for the first time under the Second Five Year Plan realising that in view of the very limited water resources available for utilisation hereafter, it will be a matter of extreme importance that our future works are so designed that they are capable of securing us maximum benefits at a minimum cost and, therefore, a scientific investigation of all the factors governing the run off from the unintercepted catchments which are expected to yield a reasonable quantity of water for impounding, is consequently of paramount importance. It was laid down by the Planning Commission also that before work on any of the schemes provided under the Second Plan is sanctioned for commencement, detailed survey and investigations in respect of relevant matters will first be taken in hand so that only such schemes as are found technically feasible and economically sound and in respect of which financial forecasts are based on approved or acceptable data, are allowed to be started.

While formulating the Second Five Year Plan no initial provision for flood control works in Rajasthan was kept because it was felt that such works would not be necessary. However, in 1957 when a large stretch of land was flooded with water in Bharatpur district, a provision of Rs. 44.00 lakhs was made for flood control programme which was outside the plan ceiling.

Works enumerated above were to cover the requirements of Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota and a portion of Bikaner divisions of Rajasthan. How-even far in the west a very large tract of fertile land in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts would have remained without any facilities of irrigation. This region is reported to be fertile provided sufficient water for irrigation is available. Unfortunately it has a very low rainfall. It's only possible source of irrigation supply is the surplus flow in Indus-valley rivers of Punjab. A canal offtaking at Harike on the river Sutlej below its confluence with Ravi was proposed to be constructed for providing irrigation to about 36.29 lakh acres of this area. This canal, named as Rajasthan Canal—was to be the longest canal of the world—425.8 miles in length and its total cost involved was estimated to amount about Rs. 212.90 crores. Rs. 1500.00 lakhs were provided for construction of Rajasthan Canal project during the Second Plan period. This provision was also beyond the plan ceiling.

Initially the Planning Commission emphasised that only those works would be taken for execution which promised an annual return of not less than 4 per cent of the investment but later on keeping in view the other economic and social advantages that accrue from an irrigation project after its completion; which include not only the extension in crop acreage, increase in agricultural produce, increase in industrial potential but also the springing up of new colonies and the all round social and economic betterment; it was decided that works which are likely to yield annual return to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the investment may also be sanctioned for execution under the plan.

The Second Plan envisaged the completion of 15 major and medium works which were continuing from the First Five Year Plan. Besides, 19 new works (major and medium) were proposed to be taken up during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61. All these 34 works were spread over 14 districts and ranged from Rs. 1.63 lakhs to Rs. 776.00 lakhs. The total estimated cost of the 15 works continuing from First Plan was Rs. 603.16 lakhs and that of the newly taken up 19 works was Rs. 2121.24 lakhs. It was estimated that by 1960-61 the irrigation potential created by these works would be of the order of 1.56 lakh acres. The total area expected to be irrigated from these works on completion was 7.15 lakh acres.

The 21 scarcity area works carried over from the First Plan were spread over 10 districts. The districtwise distribution according to size of these works is as below:—

District.	Number of works estimated to cost between			
	Rs. 0-5 lakhs.	Rs. 5-10 lakhs.	Rs. 10 lakhs & above.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Banswara	..	..	1	1
2. Bhilwara	1	1	3	5
3. Bundi	..	1	1	2
4. Chittorgarh	1	..	1	2
5. Dungarpur	1	..	1	2
6. Jhalawar	..	..	1	1
7. Kota	..	..	2	2
8. Sirohi	..	..	1	1
9. Tonk	..	..	2	2
10. Udaipur	1	..	2	3
TOTAL ..	4	2	15	21

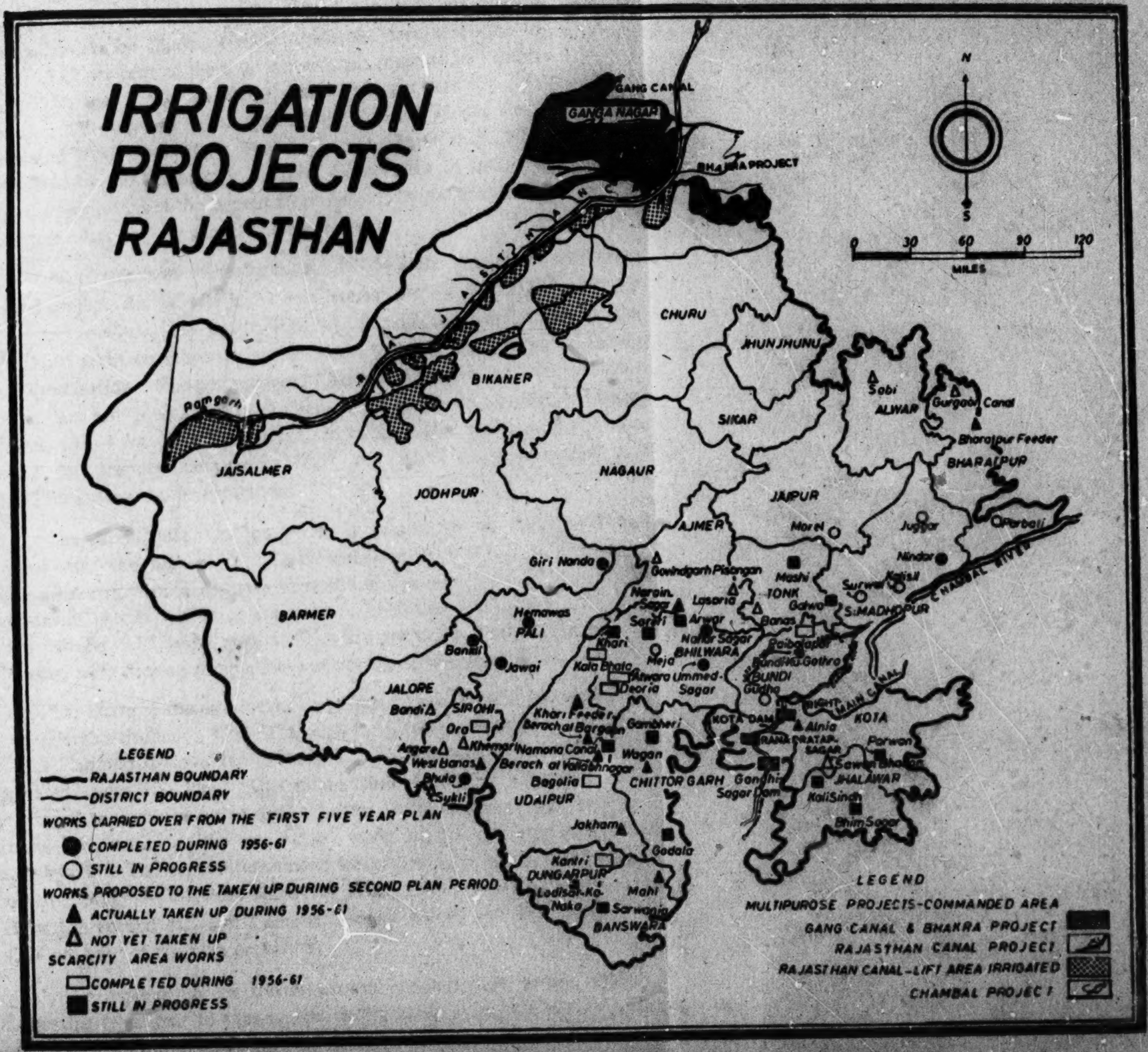
These works were estimated to cost Rs. 480.98 lakhs, out of which Rs. 149.26 lakhs had been spent up to March, 1956. It was expected that these works on completion would irrigate 1.90 lakh acres of land, out of which 0.84 lakh acres were to be irrigated during the Second Five Year Plan period itself.

Minor irrigation works have special significance in an area like Rajasthan where possibilities of developing perennial irrigation are limited to certain big rivers and tanks alone. The minor irrigation works are labour intensive in nature, they need smaller amount of finances for construction and maintenance and yield quick results. Such works were proposed to be taken up in areas where a large number of tanks were lying unused for irrigation for want of adequate facilities of storing water from the catchment area once the rainy season is over. Most of the works were to be started in Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur divisions where the climate and geographical conditions favoured the extension and improvement of existing tanks and canals, restoration of old breached works and construction of new small tanks and where the construction of such works promised a significant increase in irrigated area. The number of works to be constructed during the Second Plan period could not be fixed up before hand, for the number of such works to be constructed depended on the survey reports and varied from year to year.

A consolidated picture of the Plan and its physical and financial targets is given below:—

Nature of works 1	No. of works. Continuing.	New	Total	Financial allotment (Lakh Rs.)	Physical targets (Irrigated acreage in '000 acres). by 1960-61	On completion
(a) Multipurpose Projects	2	..	2	1413.00	360.00	1270.000
(i) Bhakra	1	..	1	563.00	300.00	570.000
(ii) Chambal	1	..	1	850.00	60.00	700.000
(b) Plan works	15	19	34	940.73	155.86	714.28
(c) Scarcity area works	21	..	21	170.00	83.68	189.72
(d) Minor works	58	110	168	276.30	186.00	330.00
(e) Survey & Investigation	..	..	..	13.25	..	..

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2813.28 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 2530.18 lakhs or 89.94 per cent were spent during the period 1956-57 to 1960-61 on all irrigation works. The expenditure during the initial years was nearly of the order of Rs. 5 crores each year while during the last year of the plan period only Rs. 396.47 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 435.00 lakhs were spent. However, the financial achievement during the year 1960-61 was 91.14 per cent of the allotment. Here it may be mentioned that most of the works on Bhakra Nangal project (Irrigation) having been completed, the allotment for the year 1960-61 itself was smaller as compared to the previous years.



IRRIGATION PROJECTS RAJASTHAN

GANG CANAL
GANGA NAGAR
BHAKRA PROJECT
R. C.
Ramgarh
JAISALMER
BIKANER
CHURU
JHUNJHUNU
SIKAR
ALWAR
Sobi
Gurgaon Canal
Bharatpur Feeder
BHARATPUR
NAGAUR
JODHPUR
JAIPUR
AJMER
Morel
Jaggar
Parbati
Nindar
Kalisil
Surwal
S. MADHOPUR
CHAMBAL RIVER
BARMER
Giri Nanda
Govindgarh Pisangan
Mashi
TONK
Narain Sagar
Lasoria
Galwa
Banas
Sareri
Arwar
Hemawas
PALI
Khari
Nahar Sagar
BHILWARA
Meja
Bankli
Jawai
Kala Bhata
Atwara
Ummed-Sagar
Deoria
Paibalapur
Bandi Ka Gothra
BUNDI
Gudha
RIGHT MAIN CANAL
KOTA
JALORE
Bandi
SIROHI
Ora
Khari Feeder
Berach at Bargaon
Gambheri
KOTA DAM
Alnia
RANA PRATAP SAGAR
Parwan
Angore
Khemari
Namona Canal
Wagan
West Banas
Berach at Vallabhnagar
Sewan Bhalta
Bhula
Bagolia
CHITTOR GARH
Gandhi Sagar Dam
JHALAWAR
Sukli
UDAIPUR
Kali Sindh
Bhim Sagar
Jakham
Godala
Kantri
DUNGARPUR
Mahi
Lodi Sai-Ka-Naka
Sarwania
BANSWARA
N
S
0 30 60 90 120
MILES
LEGEND
RAJASTHAN BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
WORKS CARRIED OVER FROM THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN
● COMPLETED DURING 1956-61
○ STILL IN PROGRESS
WORKS PROPOSED TO THE TAKEN UP DURING SECOND PLAN PERIOD
▲ ACTUALLY TAKEN UP DURING 1956-61
△ NOT YET TAKEN UP
SCARCITY AREA WORKS
☐ COMPLETED DURING 1956-61
■ STILL IN PROGRESS
LEGEND
MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS-COMMANDED AREA
GANG CANAL & BHAKRA PROJECT
RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT
RAJASTHAN CANAL-LIFT AREA IRRIGATED
CHAMBAL PROJECT

The expenditure on Bhakra Nangal Project includes Rs. 588.22 lakhs counted as share of Rajasthan Government in the cost of construction of common works on Bhakra Nangal which has been estimated on the basis of the 15.22 per cent of the total expenditure incurred in Punjab on Bhakra Dam, 19.00 per cent on Nangal Dam, 19.06 per cent on Nangal Hydel Channel, 2.70 per cent on Rooper Head Works, 0.40 per cent on Sirhind Canal and 28.47 per cent on Bhakra Canal. These shareable percentages were fixed by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India in confirmity with the proportion of the benefit to be derived by the States of Punjab and Rajasthan after the completion of the Project.

Out of this total expenditure, Rs. 658.54 lakhs were spent on Bhakra Nangal project, Rs. 1134.24 lakhs on Chambal project, Rs. 232.97 lakhs on major and medium plan works, Rs. 245.35 lakhs on scarcity area works, Rs. 211.56 lakhs on minor irrigation works and Rs. 29.12 lakhs on survey and investigation. The percentages of financial achievement with reference to the Plan provision for each of them stood at 116.97 for Bhakra Nangal project, 133.44 for Chambal project, 24.76 for major and medium works, 144.32 for scarcity area works, 76.57 for minor irrigation works and 219.77 for survey and investigation.

The expenditure on the works in Rajasthan of Bhakra Nangal project—was the highest (Rs. 61.69 lakhs) in 1956-57 while during the subsequent two years a negative expenditure was registered in view of the adjustment entries. During the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 only Rs. 5.21 lakhs and Rs. 3.85 lakhs respectively were spent on these works because the same were nearing completion and not much remained to be done.

The share of common works on Bhakra Nangal project also registered a considerable decline in 1960-61, though the total expenditure so calculated for the Plan period amounted to Rs. 588.22 lakhs as against Rs. 430.00 lakhs provided under the Plan. The expenditure under the Chambal project continued to increase up to 1958-59 after which a decline was registered because the work on the first stage works of the Project was nearing completion. The expenditure under the second stage works continued to increase; in 1960-61 it was Rs. 17.14 lakhs. The financial achievement under the second stage of Chambal project during the Plan period was 40.94 per cent of the plan provision.

The expenditure on the major and medium plan works remained fluctuating from year to year as the works came to an end or new works were added up during the year for execution.

The expenditure on scarcity area works waned through years as the works were nearing completion. However, the expenditure during 1960-61 (Rs. 34.14 lakhs) was more than what it was in the year 1959-60 (Rs. 29.95 lakhs).

The expenditure under minor irrigation works registered a considerable increase during the last two years of the plan period as a result of the transfer of schemes costing less than Rs. 25,000/- to Panchayat Samitis for execution and counting the amount transferred to them as expenditure.

More and more amount was spent on the scheme of survey and investigation as the years rolled on; the expenditure in 1960-61 was Rs. 8.42 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1.23 lakhs spent in 1956-57.

The workwise details of annual expenditure on each category of schemes under irrigation sector are given in table 12. The details of physical achievements in respect of each category of works are given in the following paragraphs:—

Bhakra Project:—The Bhakra Nangal project envisages to harness the water of river Sutlej for providing irrigation facilities and generating power. It is a joint undertaking of the State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan. Besides benefitting these two participating States, the project also provides for making power available to Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. In so far as the irrigation is concerned the main component units of the project are, (1) a storage concrete Dam on the river Sutlej at Bhakra 740 feet high to impound 7.75 million acre feet of water of which nearly 5.75 million acre feet would be available for irrigation and power generation (2) a concrete Dam 95 feet high above the lowest foundation on the river Sutlej at Nangal (3) 40.07 miles long lined Nangal Hydel Channel taking off from the left bank of river Sutlej above Nangal Dam and (4) canal system consisting of (a) remodelling of Rupar head works for increasing the capacity of Sirhind Canal and providing a head regulator for Bist Doab Canal (b) remodelling of Sirhind canal system (c) construction of Bhakra Canals and (d) Bist Doab Canal from Rupar head-works. On completion and full development, the project is expected to provide additional annual irrigation to 3.60 million acres—3.03 million acres in Punjab and 0.57 million acres (15.22 per cent) in Rajasthan. In addition, 3.7 million acres of land will receive increased irrigation. In Rajasthan, the project, on completion, will command 9.20 lakh acres of [illegible]table land in the dry northern portions of Ganganagar district. The [illegible] of

Rajasthan will be delivered at five points on Rajasthan border by the Punjab Government and necessary channels having a length of 911 miles to distribute the supply were to be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 4.47 crores by Rajasthan.

The work on the project commenced in 1946. The Nangal Dam, Nangal Hydel Works, remodelling of Rupar Head Works, Bhakra Canals and Bist Doab Canals have been completed. Work is in progress on the Bhakra Dam and remodelling of the existing Sirhind Canal. Water for Kharif irrigation was received from this project in July, 1954 in the Ganganagar district and the irrigation in 1955-56 was 1.47 lakh acres.

The estimated cost of Bhakra Nangal project for Rajasthan is Rs. 2385.16 lakhs including Rs. 1937.77 lakhs for share of common works. Till 1955-56, Rs. 2301.78 lakhs were spent on this project by Rajasthan. During the Second Plan period the work on this project was carried on according to the schedule and all the channels have been completed except the work of remodelling of some outlets and a few minor buildings. Rs. 658.54 lakhs were spent on this project during the Second Five Year Plan period—Rs. 70.32 lakhs on works in Rajasthan and Rs. 588.22 lakhs as share of common works. The irrigation potential created till the end of Second Plan was 3.00 lakh acres. The net area irrigated by this project in 1960-61 was 2.17 lakh acres. The highest acreage irrigated during the plan period was 3.44 lakh acres in 1959-60. It is expected that the remaining works in Rajasthan of the irrigation part of this project will be completed in 1961-62, and the common works by 1963-64.

Chambal Project.—The Chambal project is being jointly executed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It envisages the construction of three dams with power houses at each and a barrage across the river Chambal near Kota with canals on both sides for irrigation. The project will be constructed in three stages, stage one (irrigation part) consists of (1) Gandhi Sagar Dam, 204 feet high and 1685 feet long with storage capacity of 6.85 million acre feet at Chaurasigarh Fort on the border of the two participating States (2) Kota Barrage in Rajasthan consisting of an earthen dam 122 feet high and a spill way with 19 gates and (3) Canals taking off from the Barrage on both sides of the river, 162 miles in Rajasthan and 398 miles in Madhya Pradesh. The Right Main Canal is 233 miles long, out of which [illegible] miles are in Rajasthan and the remaining in Madhya Pradesh. Stage two of the project (irrigation part) consists of

Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, 120 feet high and 3800 feet long near Rawat-Bhata in Chittorgarh district and stage three of the project envisages the construction of Kota Dam. On completion of stages one and two, the project will irrigate 1.4 million acres of land; 1.1 million acres by stage one works and 0.3 million acres by stage two works. Out of the total cost (revised as Rs. 80.80 crores) of this project, Rajasthan will share to the extent of Rs. 1988.08 lakhs for irrigation portion. The project on completion will irrigate in Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan, 5.5 lakh acres from Kota Barrage and 1.5 lakh acres from Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.

The work on Chambal project was started in the year 1953-54. During the First Plan period, substantial progress had been made in rock cutting in Kota Barrage area and the head reaches of both the right and left bank canals. Digging of the main canal in the earthen reaches and construction of some of the important cross drainage works on the canals were in progress at the end of the First Plan period. Excavation for the Gandhi Sagar Dam was completed in May, 1956. The work on Kota Barrage, Right and Left Main Canals was mostly completed by the end of the Second Plan period and also half the distribution system was ready. The work on Rana Pratap Sagar Dam was started in the year 1953. The progress of construction work (Rajasthan portion) during the plan period was as follows:—

(*Million cubic feet*).

Main component/ item of work	Total for Completion— (Revised).	Completed upto					
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Kota Barrage.—							
1. Rock cutting	6.2	2.8	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
2. Stone masonry	3.5	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0
3. Concreting	2.7	..	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.5	2.7
Right Main Canal.—							
1. Rock cutting	28.3	13.2	14.5	16.3	27.4	27.7	28.3
2. Stone masonry/concreting	17.5	3.4	4.3	8.1	13.6	17.0	17.6
3. Earth work	646.0	106.2	200.8	422.5	540.7	623.7	645.0
Left Main Canal.—							
1. Rock cutting	11.6	$	7.9	9.3	10.3	11.4	11.6
2. Masonry /concreting	4.4	$	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.1	4.4
3. Earth work	113.4	$	50.3	88.6	106.5	110.7	112.6

$ Included in Right Main Canal.

By the end of the year 1960-61, Rs. 1134.24 lakhs had been spent on this project under the Second Plan. This project started providing irrigation in November, 1960. By the end of the year 1960-61, 37.18 thousand acres of land were irrigated by this project, and the irrigation potential to the extent of 1.00 lakh acres was created.

Major and Medium Works.—During the Second Plan period in all 34 major and medium irrigation works were taken up for implementation. Of these, 15 were such on which work was started during the First Plan period but had to be carried over to the Second Five Year Plan. Out of these 15 continuing works the cost of 8 works was less than Rs. 10 lakhs, of 3 works it ranged between Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs, for the other 3 it ranged between Rs. 50 to 100 lakhs and only one work (Jawai) was costing more than Rs. 1.00 crore. The cost of Jawai work was Rs. 2.46 crore, that of Parvati Rs. 0.95 crore, of Meja Rs. 0.67 crore and of Gudha Rs. 0.67 crore. Out of the 19 new projects newly taken up during the Second Plan, 4 were major works, costing more than Rs. 1.00 crore, Mahi (Rs. 3.08 crore), Banas (Rs. 7.76 crore), Jakham (Rs. 2.33 crore) and Gurgaon Canal (Rs. 2.16 crore). All others were medium works costing less than Rs. one crore. Out of them, 5 were costing between Rs. 10 to 20 lakhs, 7 between Rs. 20 to 50 lakhs and 3 between Rs. 50 to 100 lakhs.

Out of the 15 continuing works, the work at Naharsagar, Ummedsagar, Bankli, Girinanda, Hemawas, Nindar and Bhula was completed. The remaining 8 works were continued for the Third Five Year Plan. The total amount spent during Second Plan on these 7 completed works was Rs. 10.53 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the 8 continuing works which were to be continued in the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 127.69 lakhs.

The irrigation potential created by the 7 works which were continuing from the First Plan and were completed in Second Plan was, 19310 acres, out of which the actual irrigation during 1960-61 was 6945 acres. The remaining 8 works continuing from the First Plan and carried over to the Third Plan were expected to create irrigation potential by 1960-61 to the extent of 1.53 lakh acres. They were expected to irrigate 1.71 lakh acres on completion. Against the irrigation potential of 1.53 lakh acres created by 1960-61, the actual irrigation through them in 1960-61 was 71764 acres.

Out of the 19 major and medium works newly taken up during the Second Plan period, sanction of the Planning Commission was received for 10 schemes, viz., Jakham, (Part scheme) Mahi, Berach at Badgaon, Berach at Vallabhnagar, Narain Sagar, Alnia, Khari feeder, West Banas, Bharatpur feeder and Orai (Wagan). The remaining 9 works viz., Banas, Gurgaon Canal, Angore, Khemri, Bandi, Sukli, Sawan-Bhadon, works in Ajmer (Lasaria and Govindgarh Pisangan) and Sabi, could not be started during this period for want of timely sanction and non-finalisation of the schemes. The total estimated cost of these 9 projects is Rs. 1235.00 lakhs and the provision under plan for them was Rs. 455.00 lakhs.

The 19 works newly proposed during the Second Five Year Plan were expected to cost Rs. 2121.24 lakhs and to irrigate 5.25 lakh acres, on completion. All these works were, however, incomplete by the end of the year, 1960-61 and had to be taken over for the Third Five Year Plan period. However, the irrigation potential created by them by 1960-61 was 9,000 acres of which in the year 1960-61, 1839 acres were irrigated. The details of estimated cost, expenditure during the First Plan period, provision and expenditure under the Second Plan, the area to be irrigated on completion and actual irrigation in 1960-61 in respect of each of the major and medium projects taken up under the Second Five Year Plan are given in table 35.

Scarcity Area Works:—21 scarcity area works started during the First Plan were continued during the Second Plan period also. Of these, 7 works viz., Deoria, Atwara, Kantri, Kalabhata, Bagolia, Ora and Paibalapur were completed by 1960-61. Petty works on 14 works had still to be carried out. The details of estimated cost, expenditure both during the First Plan and the Second Plan, area irrigated, irrigation potential created by the end of the Second Plan and the year when irrigation started in regard to each of the scarcity area works mentioned in table 12 are given in table 35. The 7 scarcity area works completed by 1960-61 have created irrigation potential to the extent of 25920 acres by 1960-61. The actual irrigation for 1960-61 by these 7 works was 5321 acres. Besides, the other 14 works had also provided irrigation to the extent of 47036 acres in 1960-61, and created irrigation potential to the extent of 1.09 lakh acres by the end of the Second Plan.

Minor Irrigation Works.—244 minor irrigation works were started during the First Five Year Plan period, of which 186 were completed by 1955-56. The remaining 58 works were taken up for completion during the Second Plan period. Besides these, 110 new minor works were also started during the Second Plan period—8 in 1956-57, 15 in 1957-58, 45 in 1958-59, 23 in 1959-60 and 19 in 1960-61. Thus in all, 168 minor irrigation works were under progress during the Second Plan period. Out of these, 75 were completed by the end of 1960-61; 45 from the category of those continuing from the First Plan and 30 out of those which were freshly taken up during the Second Plan period. The remaining 93 works were left continuing for completion in the Third Plan period. The districtwise details of the works taken up during the two plans are given in table 36. The districtwise details of works completed during the First Plan and Second Plan are given in table 37. All these 168 minor irrigation works under progress during the Second Plan period were expected to irrigate an area of 3.30 lakh acres on completion. The irrigation potential created by these works by the end of 1960-61 was 1.86 lakh acres and the actual irrigation during the year 1960-61 was 1.46 lakh acres. Besides the construction of minor irrigation works, repairs of the minor irrigation works which were constructed during the previous years was also taken up during this period. The Bharat Sewak Samaj was entrusted with the work relating to repair of tanks and wells since 1958-59. Works ranging from Rs. 1000 to 25000 were entrusted to Bharat Sewak Samaj for implementation. The Samaj was to provide peoples' participation to the extent of 25 per cent of the total cost of works. With the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in October, 1959 the control of all minor irrigation works costing less than Rs. 25.00 thousand was passed on to Panchayat Samitis and they were expected to get the works done through Panchayats, local co-operatives etc. taking advantage of such local resources as might be available. Rs. 46.00 lakhs were transferred to Panchayat Samitis by the end of the Second Plan period for execution of these works. In all Rs. 211.56 lakhs were spent on minor works during the Second Plan against the target of Rs. 276.30 lakhs.

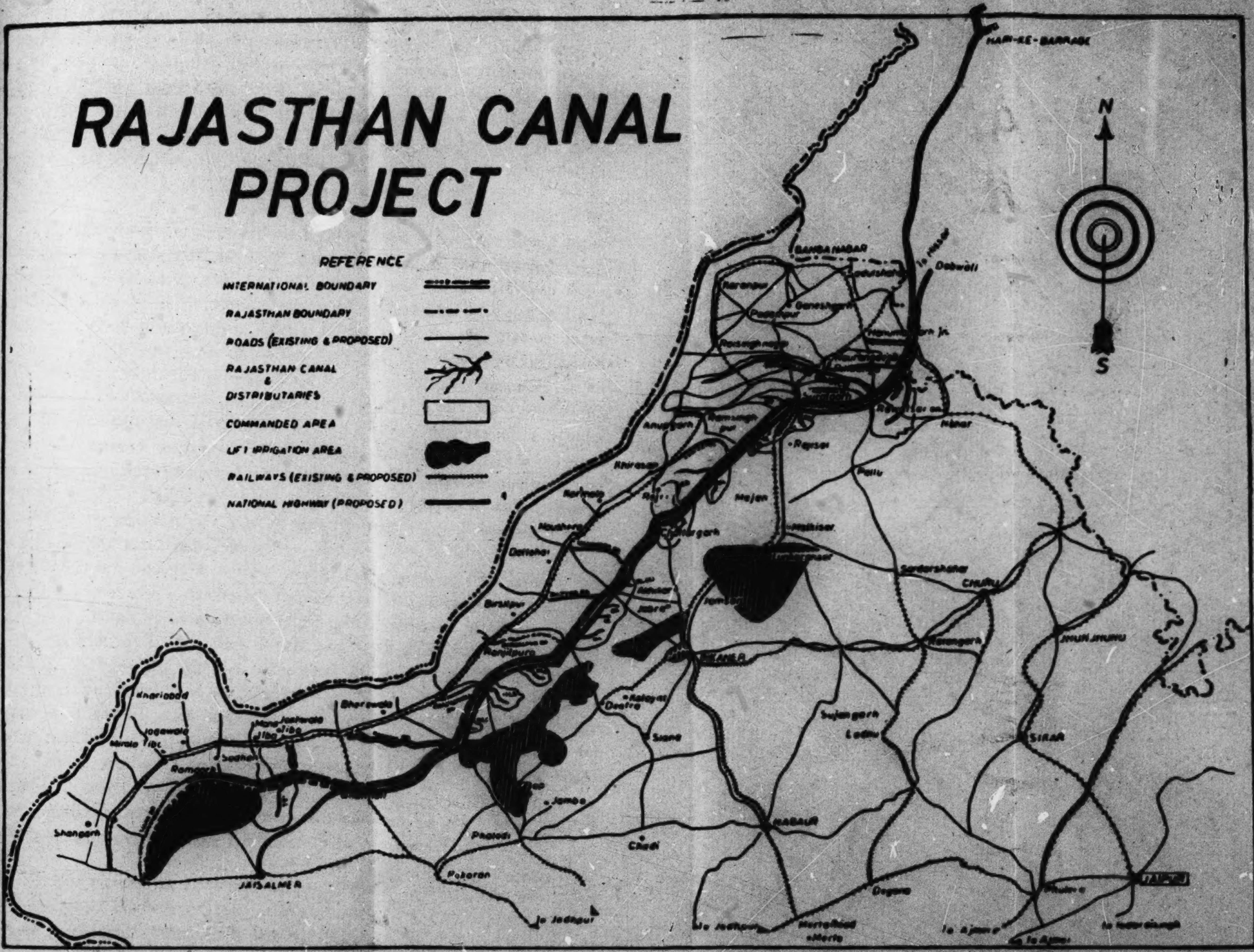
Survey and Investigation:—In the beginning of the Second Plan there was only one irrigation division for survey and investigation in Rajasthan and it was inadequate for proper survey and investigation. During the Second Plan period, therefore, the survey and investigation organisation was strengthened in 1958-59 through creation of 4 survey divisions under the charge of a Superintending Engineer. Rs. 29.12 lakhs were spent by this unit by the end of the year 1960-61.

Flood control:—Rs. 44.00 lakhs were provided by the Planning Commission for flood control works in Rajasthan in 1958-59. Rs. 10.09 lakhs were spent against this allotment by 1960-61. The whole of this amount was spent in Bharatpur district which was effected by the floods of 1957. Besides, detailed investigations about flood control in Ghaghar river in Ganganagar district were also carried out. Keeping in view the importance of flood control works in low lying areas in the north-eastern Rajasthan, detailed schemes costing Rs. 110.00 lakhs have been framed for execution under the Third Five Year Plan. The flood control works executed during the Second Plan period on completion are also expected to irrigate an area of 23 thousand acres.

Rajasthan Canal:—Besides, the Rajasthan Canal Project was also taken up during this period. Rajasthan Canal the longest in the world, will command a gross area of 80 lakh acres on completion. The benefit of irrigation will extend to 46.29 lakh acres and the full supply discharge at the head will be 18.5 thousand cusecs. The intensity of irrigation during non-perennial stage would be 40 per cent for Kharif and 20 per cent for Rabi season. While in the perennial stage it will be 33 per cent for Kharif and 45 per cent for Rabi season. The total annual irrigated area would be 36.29 lakh acres—15.29 lakh acres during Kharif and 21.00 lakh acres during Rabi season.

The work on the project began on the 30th of March, 1958. It consists of construction of canals and ancillaries, taking the water of Sutlej and Bias at Harike Barrage through a canal system extending to 425.8 miles—110.8 miles feeder in Punjab, 23.2 miles feeder in Rajasthan and the remaining 291.8 miles, the main canal in Rajasthan. The length of branches, distributaries and minors in Rajasthan will be 520 miles and 3400 miles respectively. The length of field channels will be about 40 thousand miles.

The work has been divided in two stages. The first stage viz., the construction of the feeder in Punjab and Rajasthan would continue to be non-perennial till the Pong Dam on the river Bias is completed. The winter free flow supply to the extent of about 23 million acre feet would be available from Pakistan for use in India only after 10 to 13 years. The second stage envisages the completion of the main canal (mile 122 to 290) to its tail, North-West of Jaisalmer, together with the whole distribution system below the Noushera branch and is expected to be completed in the year 1975-76. In addition, three lift channels taking off at miles 48, 185 and 265 will be constructed for irrigation of a culturable commanded area of 7.25 lakh acres. The capital outlay for the second stage engineering works on the canal system would be about 66 crores.



RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

REFERENCE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
RAJASTHAN BOUNDARY
ROADS (EXISTING & PROPOSED)
RAJASTHAN CANAL & DISTRIBUTARIES
COMMANDED AREA
LIFT IRRIGATION AREA
RAILWAYS (EXISTING & PROPOSED)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY (PROPOSED)
N
S
HARI-KE-BARRAGE
Dabwali
Ganeshgarh
Padampur
Raisinghnagar
Hanumangarh Jn.
Anupgarh
Ramsinghpur
Rajsar
Nohar
Pallu
Majen
Mahiser
Chhatargarh
Sardarshahar
CHURU
Jamsar
Jodhpur
BIKANER
Ratangarh
JHUNJHUNU
Birsilpur
Ranjitpura
Kolayat
Deshnok
Siana
Sujangarh
Ladnu
SIKAR
Bharewala
Mohangarh
Jagewala
Mirala
Ramgarh
Sadhan
Shahgarh
JAISALMER
Pokaran
Phalodi
Bap
Jamba
Chadi
NAGAUR
Degana
to Jodhpur
Merta Road
Merta
to Ajmer
Phulera
JAIPUR
to Sawaimadhopur
to Jodhpur

By the end of the Second Plan, work on the construction of the Rajasthan Feeder up to 23.2 miles, and on Rajasthan Canal up to 13.8 miles and beyond was in hand. The construction of Naurangdesar and Rawatsar distributaries, Suratgarh Branch and Canal colonies at Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Sriganganagar was in progress. This project has started providing water with effect from 6th October, 1961 when the Naurangdesar distributary was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India. The total expenditure incurred on this project by the end of the year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 1220.82 lakhs.

Difficulty was experienced during the course of the plan period, since in some cases the sanctions were received late from the Planning Commission. Initially the Planning Commission laid down that only those works which were likely to be remunerative to the extent of 4 per cent and above, of the total investment, should be taken for implementation under the plan. However, later on in the year 1958 the Planning Commission relaxed this condition and even those works which were remunerative to the extent of 2.5 per cent were treated as economic and were considered for implementation. In some cases good contractors were not available; nor the trained personnel to man the works departmentally were available in required number. The paucity of 'A' class contractors made tender rates quite high and therefore, the tenders had to be called several times during the year. In view of this, the restriction of inviting tenders from only the registered contractors was later on relaxed to some extent. In 1959-60 the amount of earnest money required to be deposited by the contractors was also reduced with a view to providing incentive to good contractors. Some works were also taken up for construction departmentally where satisfactory tenders were not received. In 1958-59 the Bharat Sewak Samaj was entrusted with the execution of the Minor Irrigation Works costing not more than Rs. 25,000/- each, and with the constitution of Panchayat Samitis such works were entrusted to Panchayat Samitis for construction with the people's participation. Inadequacy of machinery for compaction, earthwork and shortage of coal for burning of tiles and bricks for lining work was also experienced. However, efforts for the purchase of required equipment and to obtain steel and coal through Government of India on priority basis were continued to be made.

The increase in work load necessitated the creation of an additional post of Chief Engineer in the year 1958. By the close of the year 1960-61 there were three Chief Engineers to supervise the irrigation works in

Rajasthan; one for Rajasthan Canal, the other for Chambal project and the third one for Bhakra and other irrigation works. A new division for execution of minor irrigation works through Bharat Sewak Samaj had also been created in 1958 with an executive engineer and four assistant engineers. This division worked for about three years and now with the transfer of some irrigation works to Panchayat Samitis, an organisation of 21 assistant engineers was created in the Development Department working under an executive engineer for minor irrigation sector. One more circle under the charge of the superintending engineer at Kota was created. The survey and investigation division was strengthened so as to have one superintending engineer assisted by four executive engineers and attendant staff. More powers were delegated to the chief engineers, executive engineers and the assistant engineers regarding sanction of tenders and estimates of works with a view to expediting their disposal. Besides strengthening the existing staff, during the plan period, a programme of sending engineers for training was also launched. A batch of engineers was sent to Gang and Bhakra Canals for undergoing training regarding the running and maintenance of canals and another batch to Bhakra Dam to learn advanced methods of construction of dams. One executive engineer was sent to U.S.A. under T. C. M. programme.

Along with the construction activities being carried out in the irrigation sector, attention was also paid to codification of various irrigation practices in the State and the rationalisation of water charges.

The experience during the plan period indicated that in some cases the distribution system was defective, the channels had excessive slopes, the banks allowed excessive seepage, the required number of falls had not been constructed and the number of minors required to take water to commanded area was not adequate. This matter received consideration and will be taken up during the Third plan. Another difficulty in the way of utilization of irrigation water was the lack of proper water courses. Though normally construction and maintenance of water courses is the responsibility of cultivators but on the new projects cultivators are not fully habituated with canal irrigation and construction of water courses generally laggs behind, resulting in slow development of irrigation. It has now been decided that these water courses should be constructed by the department and the expenditure incurred thereon be recovered from cultivators by including the cost in betterment levy rates or by suitable adjustments in irrigation water rates. The culturable waste lands under the command of new projects is also being allotted now so as to utilise the extended irrigation facilities. The allotted uncultivated land is being distributed to the landless cultivators for full development of irrigation in the commanded area. It is also proposed that demonstration farms for improved agricultural parties should be established in the commanded area so as to acquaint the users of water with new techniques.

As a result of the completion of a number of irrigation projects and the availability of water from them, the area irrigated increased from 33.35 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 35.71 lakh acres in 1958-59, of this 8.18 lakh acres were irrigated by canals, 7.74 lakh acres by tanks, 19.44 lakh acres by wells and 0.35 acres through other sources. In 1960-61 the total area irrigated in Rajasthan by major canals stood at 9.47 lakh acres as against 7.02 lakh acres in 1955-56. Out of total area irrigated by major canals 2.17 lakh acres was irrigated by Bhakra, 0.13 lakh acres by North Ghaggar, 6.80 lakh acres by Gang and 0.37 lakh acres by Chambal Canals. The irrigation from Chambal started in November, 1960.

CHAPTER XII

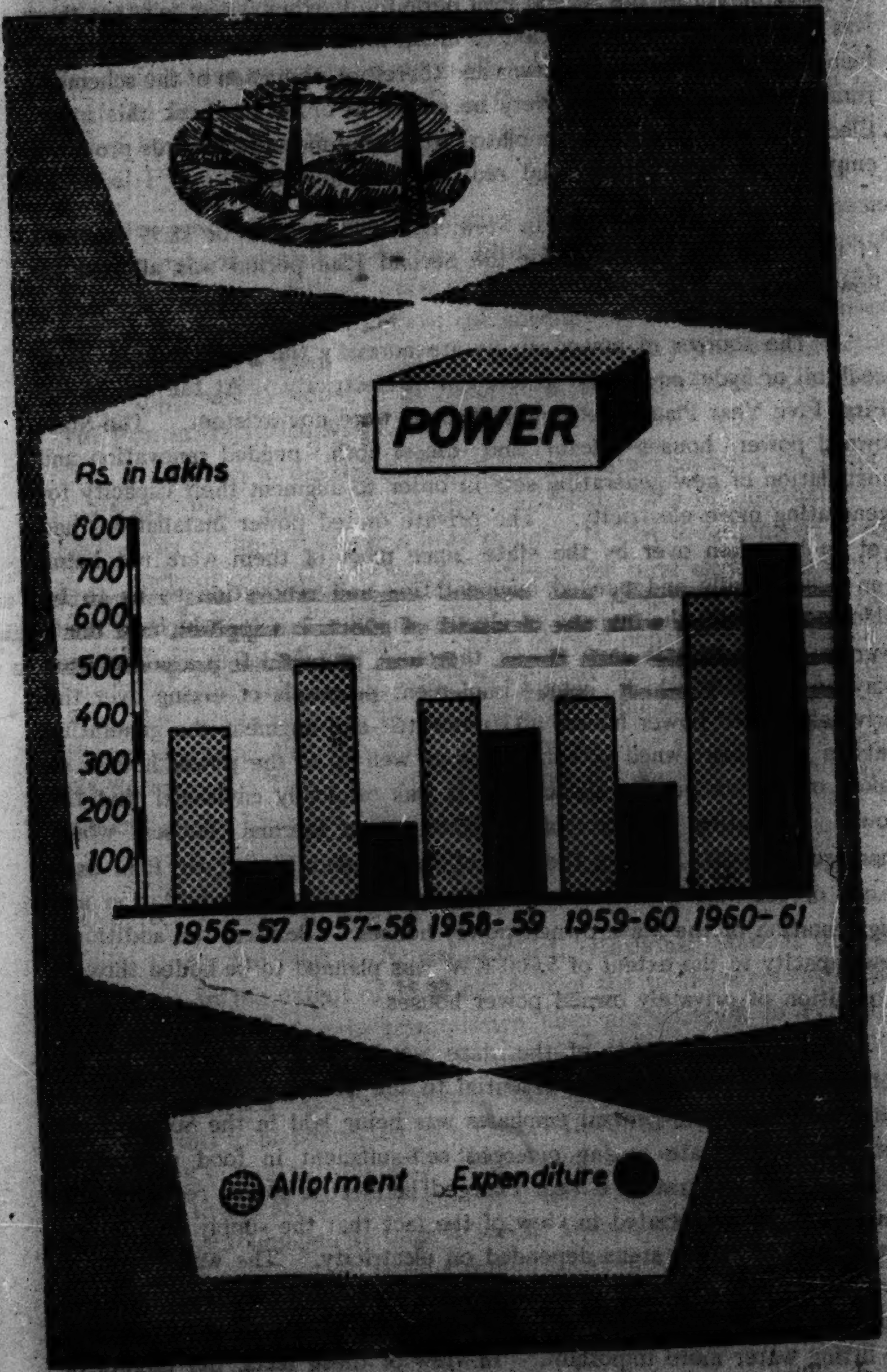
POWER

Electric generation in an area may be taken as the broad indicator of the economic progress of the area, for power is so essential for working all industrial plants.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan there were 32 power houses—27 diesel and 5 steam in Rajasthan. The total installed capacity of those power houses was 13,271 KW and only 42 cities and towns were electrified.

The First Five Year Plan provided for two schemes viz., development of thermal power stations and rural and urban electrification. While the former scheme was approved in March, 1954, the later was approved in March, 1955, with the result that much could not be done by the end of the First Five Year Plan period. Only tenders for the necessary equipment could be placed. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the number of power houses rose to 35.30 diesel and 5 steam. The installed capacity also increased to 34,900 KW and the generation of electricity from 57.32 million Kwh in 1950-51 to 70.08 million Kwh in 1955-56.

The activities carried out in the field of industry by way of advancing loans and grants for establishing small scale and medium industries had created an incentive for industrial development of the State. More industries meant more requirements of power. The condition of some of the existing power houses, prior to the initiation of the Second Five Year Plan, was far from satisfactory; the problem relating to universal replacement had still to be tackled. The scheme of development of thermal power stations was in the nature of spill over of the First Five Year Plan, practically in its entity. The work on Bhakra was contemplated to be started in the First Five Year Plan, but no work could be done during that period either by Punjab or by Rajasthan authorities owing to delay in the sanctioning of the scheme and it had to be carried over to the Second Plan period. Also 'Left Bank Generating Station' on Bhakra was to be constructed during the Second Plan. The irrigation part of the Chambal Project having come to near completion, the 'power part' of the project during the first and second stage had also to


POWER
Rs. in Lakhs
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
Allotment
Expenditure

be taken up during the Second Plan period. Further it was felt that there was in influx of rural population to urban areas owing to better amenities being available in cities and towns and therefore, operation of the scheme of rural electrification became very necessary in order to check this influx. Electrification was also contemplated to be as a measure towards providing employment opportunities and reducing unemployment.

Keeping these factors in view, Rs. 1999.51 lakhs or 18.99 per cent of the total plan provision for the Second Plan period was allotted for Power sector.

The sources of power supply are normally the power houses using coal, oil or hydel energy for generation of electricity. At the end of the First Five Year Plan hydel power stations were non-existent. The State owned power houses—steam and diesel both, needed renovation and installation of new generating sets in order to augment their capacity for generating more electricity. The private owned power installations had yet to be taken over by the state, since most of them were not being run economically and needed augmentation and renovation so as to be able to cope with the demand of electric supplies, but for which no funds were available with them. It was, therefore, proposed that a corporation may be formed which could implement proposals of taking over the privately owned power houses and renovate—and augment the generating sets in the state owned power houses as well as in the power houses so taken over from private agencies. It was originally envisaged that the power generating capacity of the state owned thermal houses would increase to 69800 KW by the end of the Second Five Year Plan as a result of the various schemes relating to renovation, rehabilitation and augmentation of the state owned power houses. Besides, the additional new capacity to the extent of 5,000 KW was planned to be added through acquisition of privately owned power houses.

Power requirements of the state were still more in view of the fact that electric supplies are essential to the development of industries and mining on which general emphasis was being laid in the Second Five Year Plan; the state having emerged self-sufficient in food production at the end of the First Five Year Plan. The electric supply requirements had also to be appreciated in view of the fact that the supply of drinking water in most of the areas depended on electricity. The water level in the western part of the state being as deep as 400 feet and the incidence of famine in this area being very high, made the supply of electric power for lifting water more important. In view of these facts, the targets of electric generation as a result of acquisition of privately owned power houses and renovation and augmentation of state owned and acquired power houses were considered highly inadequate. The need for working hydel projects was therefore, acutely felt. It was anticipated that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 51,000 KW of electric power will be supplied by the hydel electric projects namely Bhakra Nangal Project and Chambal Hydel Scheme.

However, with the commissioning of the Chambal Hydel Scheme and the supply of electric power from Bhakra Nangal to Rajasthan some of the thermal power stations were expected to be closed down, thereby reducing the generating capacity of the government owned power stations to 62 thousand KW from the anticipated 69,800 KW. The total electric power which was expected to be available at the end of the Second Five Year Plan in Rajasthan was 1,25,000 KW.

In addition to the installation of the generating capacity, the Second Five Year Plan schemes envisaged the construction of approximately 1,400 miles of the transmission lines in order to distribute electric energy to all kinds of consumers. Specific schemes for rural electrification were framed with a view to provide employment to the people in the rural areas and to check the uncalled for influx of rural population in urban areas which was fascinated by the conveniences that are available in the towns with the availability of electricity and its harnessing to different uses. It was envisaged that the utilization of power per capita at the end of the Second Five Year Plan will be 12 Kwh as compared to 3.59 Kwh at the end of the First Five Year Plan.

The details of plan provision for various schemes are given in table 12.

Under the Bhakra Nangal Project, Rajasthan State is to receive electricity to the extent of 15.22 per cent of the total generating capacity of the project. Certain transmission lines are common to Punjab and Rajasthan. Electric supply to Rajasthan from Bhakra Nangal Grid was to be received at two points namely, Rajgarh and Sriganganagar. Rajgarh was to be connected by a 132 KV lines to Hansi and Sriganganagar by a 66 KV line to Muktsar. The power was to be distributed to 61 localities in the six districts namely, Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Sikar, Nagaur and Jhunjhunu through a special transmission net work operating on different voltages ranging from 11 KV to 132 KV. Hydel power expected to be received from this project by the end of the Second Plan was 16437 KW, while the immediate demand for power excluding any possible major industries in Rajasthan covered by Bhakra Nangal Project was anticipated to be about 15,000 KW. For the Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project Rs. 595.00 lakhs were provided under the Second Five Year Plan; Rs. 342.22 lakhs for common pool works, Rs. 138.78 lakhs for bulk supply scheme and Rs. 114.00 lakhs for local distribution schemes.

In Chambal Hydel Electric Project, Rajasthan is a partner to the extent of 50 per cent with Madhya Pradesh. Four sets of 23,000 KW each were proposed to be installed at Gandhi Sagar Dam under this project. The power available from the project under the first stage development was estimated to be 69,000 KW (and 92,000 KW if 4th set was also commissioned) out of which Rajasthan was entitled to use 34,500 KW (Rs. 46,000 KW if 4th was also commissioned). Under the second stage development, four sets of 28,000 KW each were envisaged to be installed at Rana Pratap Sagar. In the third stage development, it is envisaged that power to the extent of about 90,000 KW would be generated at Kota power station. The transmission lines ranging from 11 KV to 132 KV voltages benefiting 10 districts namely, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar, Nagaur and Udaipur were to be set up. Thus from this generating source electric power was envisaged to be transmitted to major load centres in the first stage over 487 miles. Rs. 903.00 lakhs were provided for Chambal Hydel Project under the Second Plan of which Rs. 420.00 lakhs were for Chambal Transmission System and Rs. 233.00 lakhs for Gandhi Sagar generating station in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 250.00 lakhs for preliminary works on Chambal second stage, namely Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and generating station.

Rs. 216.00 lakhs were provided for the development of thermal power stations and connected works which broadly consisted of (a) renovation of all the existing sets in the various power houses, (b) supplementing the existing steam and diesel capacity of the various power stations, (c) installing the turbo alternator sets in four diesel stations to cope up with the demands, (d) extensions of special transmission and distribution, augmentation and renovation of the existing lines, (e) a provision for step up and step down sub-stations to meet the increased demand and also to provide for service connections, (f) transmission lines to feed nearby loads from Jaipur and Bikaner thermal stations and (g) erection of power house buildings. Under this scheme a total capacity of 19,000 KW steam turbo alternator sets, 3022 KW diesel generating sets and coupling of 382 KW alternators to the existing engines were to be installed.

Rs. 99.51 lakhs were provided for Ajmer schemes that is, the schemes in the power sector which were proposed to be operated under the erstwhile Ajmer plan for the former Ajmer State.

Rs. 80.00 lakhs were provided for rural and urban electrification schemes which were proposed to be operated at 19 localities.

Further Rs. 106.00 lakhs were provided for miscellaneous schemes; viz., rehabilitation of privately owned power houses (Rs. 40.00 lakhs), survey and investigation (Rs. 3.00 lakhs) and other schemes relating to generation and distribution of electricity (Rs. 63.00 lakhs). The scheme of survey and investigation was incorporated for, conducting load survey of the area and preparation of financial forecasts with a view to finding whether the project is remunerative or not so that if the project is found to be remunerative a detailed project report could be prepared for inclusion in the Third Plan.

The first year of the Second Five Year Plan was practically spent on preparation of specifications of the equipment required in connection with the execution of various schemes in this sector and in calling of tenders for the same in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission, Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the Technical Co-operation Mission, as certain import restrictions were operative and it was not possible to get equipment from outside and the Indian manufacturers were booked to their capacities. Delay in issuing the import licenses by the competent authorities also resulted in the delay in starting works on power schemes. The net result was that the actual construction programme, in this sector, started from the year 1958. In the meanwhile the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was formed and had started functioning.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs for the power sector, Rs. 1514.97 lakhs or 75.77 per cent were spent by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 82.82 lakhs were spent in 1956-57, Rs. 148.95 lakhs in 1957-58, Rs. 334.04 lakhs in 1958-59, Rs. 219.49 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 729.67 lakhs in 1960-61. It would be observed that the highest expenditure was incurred during the last year of the plan period and there too the expenditure had exceeded the allotment for the year which was Rs. 608.50 lakhs, thereby registering the financial achievement during 1960-61 as 119.91 per cent of the budget provision for the year. The reason of exceedingly high expenditure being booked during the last year of the plan period is that Rs. 233.00 lakhs were adjusted during 1960-61 as lump sum share in common pool works of the Chambal Project executed by the Madhya Pradesh Government during the Second Plan period. The scheme-wise details of expenditure for individual years are given in table No. 12. Below are given the details of progress of works and physical achievements under individual schemes.

1. Bhakra Nangal Project.

The works under this project were to be completed under three schemes namely common pool works, bulk supply scheme and local distribution schemes.

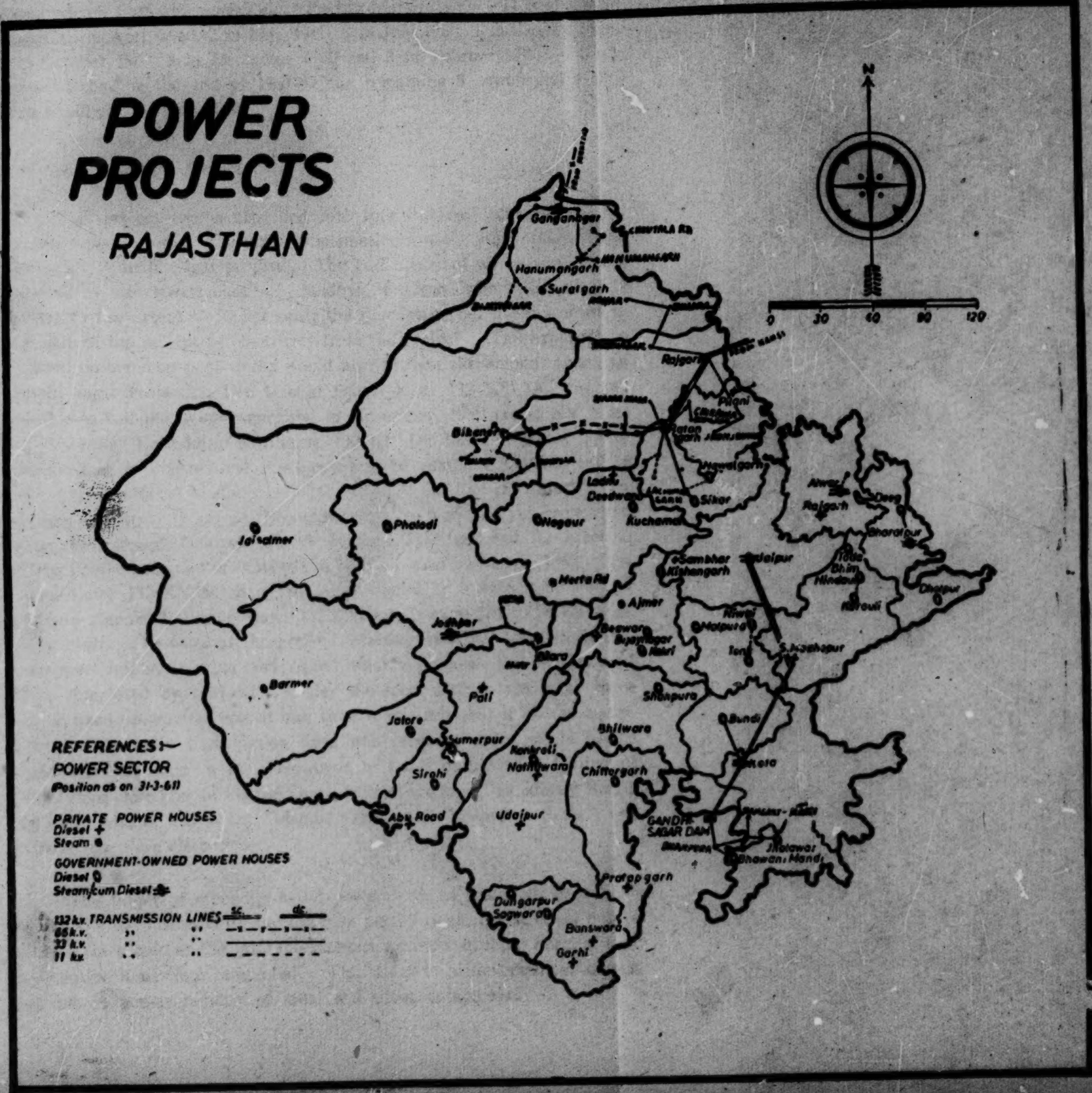
The common pool works were being executed by the Punjab Government and Muktsar to Sriganganagar 66 KV line (63 miles) was completed during 1959. The another line from Hansi to Rajgarh 132 KV (46 miles) was completed in 1959-60. Rs. 305.55 lakhs are estimated to be the share of Rajasthan government in common pool works under power sector calculated at the rate of 15.22 per cent of the total expenditure on such works; the percentage being determined in consultation with the Bhakra Control Board and the Central Ministry of Power and Irrigation in consonance with the availability of power to Rajasthan from this project.

Under the bulk supply scheme, Rajgarh—Ratangarh 132 KV SC line (62 miles) was completed in 1959 and the Ratangarh-Bikaner 66 KV SC line (82 miles) was also completed during 1959. The grid sub-stations to be constructed at Sriganganagar and Rajgarh were completed and energised in January and April, 1960 respectively. At Ratangarh and Bikaner grid sub-stations the work was in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

Under the local distribution schemes, the whole of the 311 miles of 33 KV lines were completed. The target of construction of 119 miles of 11 KV lines was exceeded by the actual construction of 132 miles of such lines by the end of the year 1960-61. The work on various sub-stations under this scheme was in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1961. However, the delay in completing the work on sub-stations has not come seriously in the way of utilization of available power. By the end of 1960-61, 4600 KW of power was made available from Bhakra Nangal Project and was practically utilized to the entirity benefiting 53 localities. The first town to receive electricity from Bhakra Nangal transmission system was Sriganganagar which was energised in January, 1960. The next were Hanumangarh Irrigation Colony and

POWER PROJECTS

RAJASTHAN


N
0
30
40
80
120
Ganganagar
Hanumangarh
Suratgarh
Bikaner
Rajgarh
Pilani
Ratangarh
Nawalgarh
Ladnu
Deedwana
Sikar
Kuchaman
Nagaur
Phalodi
Jaisalmer
Merta Rd
Sambhar
Kishangarh
Jaipur
Alwar
Rajgarh
Deeg
Bharatpur
Toda Bhim
Hindaun
Karauli
Dholpur
Ajmer
Beawar
Bijainagar
Kekri
Niwai
Malpura
Tonk
S. Madhopur
Jodhpur
Bilara
Barmer
Pali
Jalore
Sumerpur
Sirohi
Abu Road
Shahpura
Bhilwara
Bundi
Kota
Kankroli
Nathdwara
Chittorgarh
Udaipur
GANDHI SAGAR DAM
Jhalawar
Bhawani Mandi
Pratapgarh
Dungarpur
Sagwara
Banswara
Garhi
REFERENCES:—
POWER SECTOR
(Position as on 31-3-61)
PRIVATE POWER HOUSES
Diesel ✚
Steam ●
GOVERNMENT-OWNED POWER HOUSES
Diesel
Steam cum Diesel
132 k.v. TRANSMISSION LINES s.c. d.c.
66 k.v. " "
33 k.v. " "
11 k.v. " "

Hanumangarh Fort which were electrified in March, 1960. 34 towns were electrified in April 1960, 2 in May 1960, 3 in July 1960, 2 in August 1960, 3 in October 1960, 3 in December 1960 and 3 in February 1961. It is expected that by the end of 1961-62 the remaining 8 towns under this system will also be electrified.

2. *Chambal Hydel Project.*

This project too is classified into four different schemes namely common pool works, Chambal transmission system, Ranapratap Sagar project and Gandhi Sagar project. The common pool works were being executed by the government of Madhya Pradesh where Rajasthan is partner to the extent of 50 per cent; the percentage being determined in the ratio of the receipt of electricity from the project. The expenditure incurred on common pool works would also include the amount spent on Gandhi Sagar Project. The Gandhi Sagar—Kota 132 KV DC line (47 miles) was completed and energised in November, 1960 on 33 KV basis and on the Kota-Sawai Madhopur 132 KV DC line (70 miles) tower erection was in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1961. On the Sawai Madhopur—Jaipur 132 KV DC line (87 miles) tower erection and stringing has nearly completed. No work has yet been taken up on the Neemuch-Udaipur 132 KV SC line (81 miles) but the erection will be started soon and is expected to be completed by March, 1962. The Jaipur-Ajmer 132 KV SC line (84 miles) which is a substitute for the originally planned Bhilwara-Ajmer 132 KV line, is expected to be completed by 1962. The work at the grid sub-stations at Kota, Lakheri, Sawai-Madhopur, Jaipur, Udaipur and Ajmer was in progress and is expected to be completed by 1961-62. Under the local distribution work there was no fixed programme and at one time it was felt that if all the equipment for the main transmission lines was received there would be no funds left for this work. However, as funds permitted 92 miles of 33 KV lines were laid during the year 1960 and six localities namely Bundi, Bhawani Mandi, Ramganj Mandi, Jhalawar, Jhalawar Road and Jhalarapatan were electrified.

The target of receiving hydel power with an installed capacity of 34,500 KW was achieved during the plan period itself, but it could not be utilised since neither the grid sub-stations were constructed nor the local distribution lines were completed. This delay in achievement of targets was due to non-availability of steel and other equipments.

3. Development of Thermal Power Stations and connected works.

19 diesel power stations benefited by installation of diesel generating sets and renovation of the power houses during the Second Plan period. At Alwar one 300 KW generating set was installed in 1958. At Bharatpur one 265 KW and another 156 KW generation sets were installed in 1958-59 and one more 100 KW set was installed in 1960. Additional installations of 1040 KW capacity were made at Bhilwara through installing two sets of 200 KW capacity each in 1956-57 and one set of 640 KW capacity in 1958-59. At Bikaner one set of 224 KW and two sets of 104 KW capacity each were installed in 1958-59 and four sets of 100 KW capacity each were installed in 1959. Deeg is being linked to Bharatpur by an 11 KV line after additional installation of two sets of 60 KW capacity each in 1957-58. At Dholpur one set of 104 KW capacity was installed in 1958-59 and old sets were overhauled and crank shafts were replaced in 1960-61. At Dungarpur two sets, one of 125 KW and the other of 60 KW as well as one alternator of 100 KW were installed in 1960-61 at a new site. At Jaisalmer one set of 60 KW and an alternator of 32 KW were installed in 1958-59. Additional installation of two sets of 100 KW each was made at Jhalawar in 1960 at a new site. At Jodhpur 2500 KW steam turbo alternator-second hand set with an oil fired boiler was installed in 1956-57 and two sets of 200 KW capacity each were installed in 1958-59. Further one second hand set of 500 KW capacity was also installed in 1960. At Karoli two sets of 133 KW each were installed in 1959 and one set of 50 KW in 1960 and Hindaun was linked by a 11 KV line. Additional installations of 200 KW, 104 KW, 300 KW and 104 KW, were made at Kishangarh, Kota, Ratangarh and Phalodi respectively in 1958. In 1958-59 additional installations of 120 KW were made at Sagwara and of 129 KW at Sirohi. One set of 125 KW was installed in 1958 with two alternators of 50 KW each in 1960-61 at Shahpura. One set of 250 KW was installed at Tonk in 1959 and a 11 KV line from Tonk to Niwai was laid and energised.

In 1959 one set of 3,000 KW was installed at Jaipur steam power station. In 1960 one set of 5,000 KW with two boilers was installed at Jaipur, together with two sets of 3,000 KW each with two boilers at Jodhpur, two sets of 1,000 KW each with two boilers at Kota and two sets of 1,000 KW each with two boilers at Alwar. In 1960-61 four sets of 1,000 KW each and four boilers were installed at Bharatpur. All these five power stations were run by steam.

The emphasis on diesel sets is due to a number of works that had to be carried out to meet emergent situations arising at various places due to break downs or as a result of the revised scope of the plan necessitated by changing demands.

The names of the State owned power houses, their type, year of installation, installed capacity, firm capacity and electricity generated at both points of time namely, 1955-56 and 1960-61 are given in table No. 41.

4. *Ajmer Schemes.*

All the schemes to be operated in former Ajmer state area were linked with the acquisition of Ajmer Electric Supply Company and the company entered into litigation, therefore, the work was considerably hampered. Two diesel sets one of 75 KW capacity and the other of 25 KW capacity were installed in 1960, at Kekri. During the same year one diesel set of 100 KW capacity was installed at Bijainagar. After a detailed study of the voltage regulation problem, it was decided to feed Deoli from Tonk via Toda Rai-Singh instead of Bundi and the work regarding procurement of material was started. No work could be done in regard to remaining items covered under Ajmer schemes.

5. *Rural and Urban Electrification Scheme.*

During the last year of the plan period, Bilara and Sojat, Sumerpur and Shivganj, Rajsamand and Kankroli and Deedwana and Daulatpura were linked by 11 KV lines. Under this scheme new stations were installed and commissioned at 10 localities with varying capacities during the Second Plan period. They were Chittorgarh (304 KW), Malpura (125 KW), Jalore (200 KW), Rajsamand (233 KW), Toda Bhim (150 KW), Deedwana (200 KW), Bilara (250 KW) and Nagaur (250 KW). At Sawai-Madhopur the Electricity Board purchased power from the power house of the cement factory and distributed it in the area. Chittorgarh power station was commissioned in 1958-59 and the remaining stations in 1960. Besides work was also in progress at Taranagar, Jhunjhunu, Chomu, Reengus line and Falna.

6. *Other Schemes.*

Under the scheme of acquisition and rehabilitation of privately owned power houses, the five power houses at Sikar, Phalodi, Sirohi, Bundi and Bhawani Mandi were acquired by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and the deal for acquiring one at Nawalgarh was under finalisation. Besides the survey of works executed or under execution during the plan period, 204 localities were surveyed in various districts and project reports were prepared. The survey and investigation division of the Board also collaborated with the staff of the Central Water and Power Commission in the last load survey of the entire state carried out in the years 1958 and 1959. Work on the 11 KV Bharatpur-Deeg line has nearly completed and the 33 KV line from Jodhpur to Bilara is expected to be fully completed by the end of 1961. The erection of third boiler (3,000 KW turbo set) at Jodhpur power house was in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

It may be observed that the schemes under this sector could be started only since 1958, for much of the time was consumed in getting sanction from the competent authorities and in preparing specifications for the equipments required for implementation of the schemes. While the plan schemes in this sector were in progress, difficulties were encountered on account of shortage of experienced technical personnel in regard to preparation of extensive schemes. The shortfalls may mainly be ascribed to the fact that approval of schemes for execution was received late from competent authorities. Delays in procurement of the equipment owing to import restrictions and difficulties in getting import licence in time were also responsible for shortfalls in achievements in this sector. Also, legal difficulties arose in acquisition of private electric supply undertakings and in acquisition of land for construction of power houses and grid sub-stations.

A working group for assessing the requirements of personnel for enhanced construction activities was set up by the State Government. Looking to the paucity of trained personnel, better service conditions and attractive pay scales were introduced in the services and the vacant senior posts were filled partly by promotions and partly by getting personnel from outside Rajasthan from the sister concerns and by re-employment of the retired personnel. Rajasthan State Electricity Board was vested with the powers of recruiting candidates directly without getting posts advertised through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

Four engineers were sent abroad for undergoing training in the 'switch gear and transformer operations' and one, for training in regard to B.H.F. radio equipment and power line carry communication equipment. Two engineers were also sent for short term post-graduate refresher course in transmission and transformation held at Roorkee. Four candidates were sent for training in hot line maintenance works.

A central purchase and central stores organisation was organised to cater the increased work load for the procurement of equipments. The need for establishment of a modern workshop for fabrication and galvanising of steel and establishment of a research and testing laboratory was keenly felt so that the difficulties regarding procurement of equipment should be met with to some extent. It was also felt that if accounts rules are modified and if there is a central pool of experienced engineers to guide and scrutinise the projects at every phase of their implementation, procedural delays in framing and execution of projects can be minimised. The need for forward planning and liberal allocations for power development projects has now become manifested in view of the unexpected rate at which load development in the country is taking place.

Difficulties were also faced in getting civil works executed, particularly because the works were at scattered locations with small estimated value and therefore, did not attract the contractors to bid. Such works were, therefore, taken up departmentally.

It has been felt that rural electrification is not an economic proposition because of poor load growth. It is, therefore, essential that people in villages should be introduced to have use of power, rural electrification schemes should be subsidised by the state government and equipment and line material should be standardised to the greatest economy. It is imperative to ensure, full utilisation of the assets and resources created, for it the consumers particularly the industrialists should be contacted in advance so that the consumption level of power may increase in commensuration with the increase in generation.

As a result of the various development schemes under power sector by the end of the year 1960-61, the number of power houses had increased to 54—47 diesel and 7 steam or gas from 35—30 diesel and 5 steam or gas in 1955-56. This includes both the state owned power houses and private power houses. The particulars of the state owned power houses as they existed in 1960-61 are given in table No. 41. The total installed capacity had increased to 108992 KW as against the target of 125132 KW under the Second Five Year Plan. During this Second Plan period 202 miles of 132 KV lines, 145 miles of 66 KV lines, 403 miles of 33 KV lines and 132 miles of 11KV lines were constructed. Also 84 miles of 11 KV lines were converted into 33 KV lines and 50 miles of LT lines were converted into 11 KV lines. While only 66 localities had received electricity by 1955-56, the number of localities electrified increased to 131 by the end of

1960-61. The total electricity generated in 1960-61 was 110.17 million Kwh as against 70.08 million Kwh in 1955. Thus the per capita generation of electricity increased from 3.99 Kwh in 1955-56 to 5.47 Kwh in 1960-61, based on 1961 census figures (provisional).

In table No. 38 are given the details of electric generation for individual years from 1955 to 1960. The total electricity generated, in the state increased from 69.90 million Kwh in 1955 to 105.36 Kwh in 1960. The electric generation from diesel power houses increased from 13.06 million Kwh to 36.91 million Kwh and that from steam and gas power houses increased from 56.84 million Kwh to 68.45 million Kwh during the same period. The electric generation from both types of power houses had been on an increase continually during this period. The amount of electricity purchased from non-electric utilities also increased from 0.18 million Kwh in 1955 to 0.20 million Kwh in 1960 with the result that the total electricity generated and purchased increased from 70.08 Kwh in 1955 to 105.56 million Kwh in 1960, again registering a continuous increase through years.

With the increase in electric generation the number of consumers also increased. This number in 1955 was 51205 and increased to 75000 (approx) in 1960. The percentage of electricity sold out of the electricity generated and purchased increased from 71.19 in 1955 to 80.88 in 1960. This indicates that in Rajasthan the demand for electricity is catching up with the increase in electric generation.

In 1955 the amount of electricity sold to ultimate consumers was 49.89 million Kwh. This continuously increased through years and ultimately in 1960, it was 85.37 million Kwh. In table No. 39 are given the details of electricity consumed under different categories of uses. It will be revealed that the highest increase in the use of electricity was under the industrial category and particularly at low and medium voltage where the consumption increased from 14.64 million Kwh to 27.41 million Kwh, almost double; at high voltage also it increased from 2.88 million Kwh to 3.38 million Kwh during the same period. Another category where significant rise in the use of electricity was recorded was lights and fans both under domestic or residential and commercial categories. Electric consumption for light and fans under domestic or residential categories increased from 8.35 million Kwh in 1955 to 16.63 million Kwh in 1960 and that under the commercial category increased from 5.60 million Kwh to 10.55 million Kwh during the same period.

Electricity was also harnessed to irrigation and public water works and sewage pumping. Consequently the consumption under this category increased from 13.76 million Kwh in 1955 to 22.18 million Kwh in 1959. It, however, decreased to 18.89 million Kwh in 1960.

In table No. 40 is given the percentage distribution of power consumed for different uses during individual years. It would be revealed that the industrial category has always been consuming highest proportion of electricity. The next in order have been public water works and sewage pumping, domestic or residential, commercial, public lighting and irrigation and agricultural dewatering. During the course of the Second Five Year Plan, the same order of priorities was maintained except during 1960 where the order of domestic or residential and public water works and sewage pumping categories inter-changed. In 1960, domestic or residential category consumed 21.70 per cent of the total consumption of electricity as against 17.50 per cent in 1955. While in the later category the corresponding figures were 20 per cent for 1960 and 24.13 per cent for 1955.

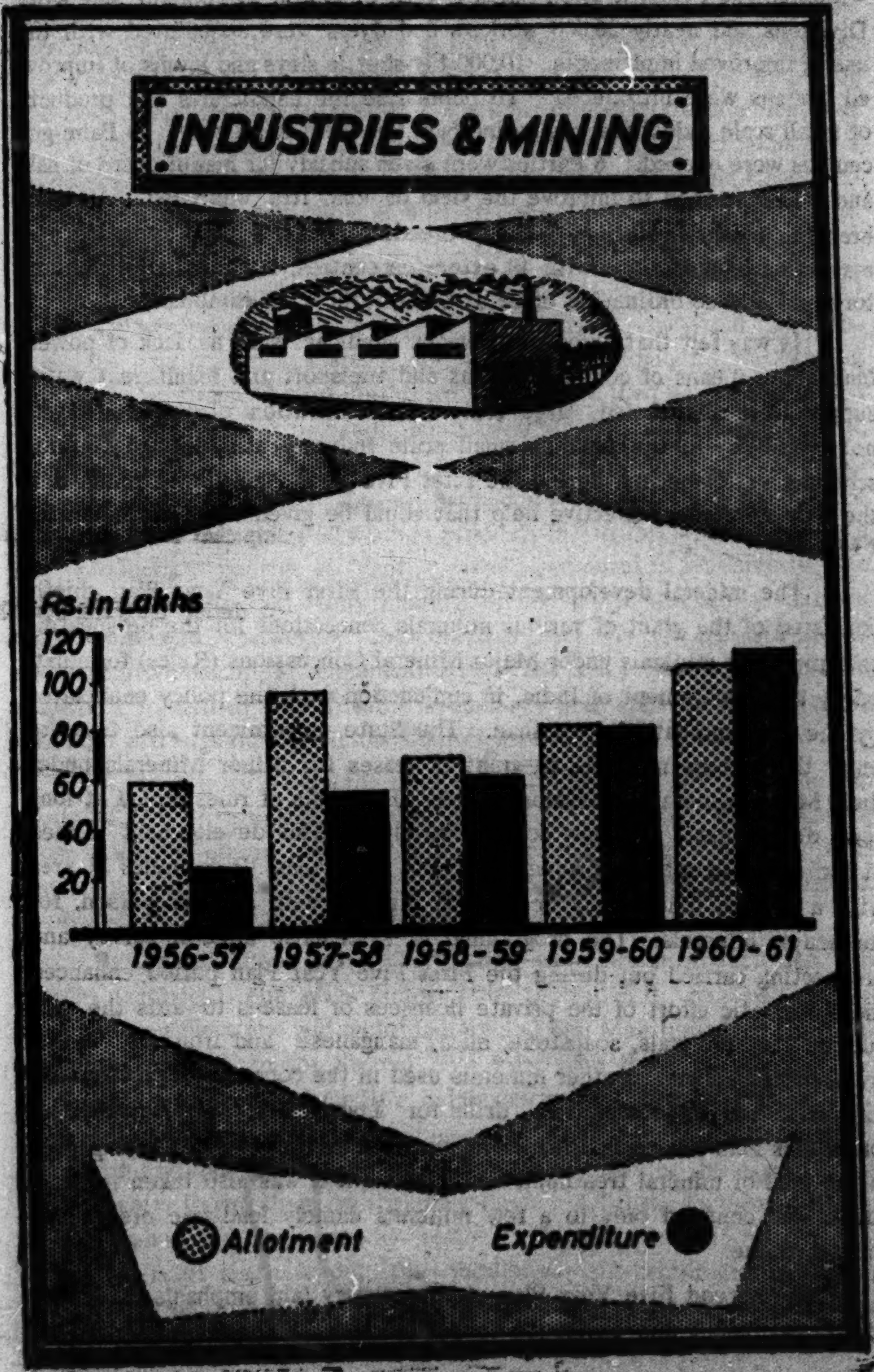
CHAPTER XIII

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Rajasthan is rich in raw materials needed for industrial development, abounds in mineral resources and is well known for the superiority of the entrepreneurial ability. A large number of industrialists of the country hail from this State. About one third of the raw wool of the country is produced in Rajasthan. It is the only producer of lead-zinc in the country. Also 92 per cent of the total production of gypsum in India is produced in Rajasthan. Among the other major minerals produced in the State mention can be made of fuller's earth, glass-sand, lignite, mica, manganese, iron ore, marble and soapstone. About 25 per cent of the mica production of the country is from Rajasthan which is also rich in beryl supplies—a strategic mineral used in atomic fission.

In spite of the large potentialities of industrial and mineral development, prior to integration there were only a few industries in the State. Apart from the 7 textile mills, the only important industry was the cement factory at Lakheri. Large scale industries, therefore, were almost non-existant. It, however, enjoyed some reputation for its handicrafts particularly products of artistic nature and handloom. Mineral exploitation was mostly confined to building stones except that mica mining had also just started. Nor there was any uniformity in the rates of royalty and the periods of mining leases. Some erstwhile states, and in particular Jaipur State, had made attempts to industrialise the area in the few years before the integration of states took place. The most important among these were The Ball Bearing Company, The Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., The Man Industrial Corporation—all at Jaipur and the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur.

During the First Five Year Plan, it was realised that in view of the inadequacy of power supply, large scale units could not be established and therefore, attention was given to the development of small scale industries, cottage industries and handicrafts. Also, emphasis was laid on industrial training. Training was imparted at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rajgarh and Churu to 964 trainees in different trades, such as, cotton and wool spinning and weaving, printing and dyeing, tailoring, blacksmithy and


INDUSTRIES & MINING
Rs. in Lakhs
120
100
80
60
40
20
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
Allotment
Expenditure

machine work, hosiery, laquewares, namda making and niwar making. 4 Peripatetic demonstration parties were organised in Jodhpur and Kota Divisions and nearly 26,000 workers and dyers were acquainted with the use of improved implements. 10,000 Fly-shuttle sleys and looms of improved designs were introduced. To popularise the handicrafts and products of small scale industries, marketing facilities were improved. 35 Palm-gur centres were opened. 6 Parties were given subsidy for manufacture of salt and a new method to improve the yield of 'khas itra' was tried. A sheep breeding research station, 3 sheep breeding farms, 4 wool breeding and marketing organisations with 40 extension centres, 1 wool analysis laboratory and one co-ordination office at State level were established.

It was felt that unless the serious handicaps such as, lack of power, inadequate means of communications and transport and insufficient water supply were obliterated, large scale industrialization of the State was not possible. In the field of small scale industry also, though training schemes were launched during the First Five Year Plan, it was found that the only immediate effective help that could be given to these industries was finance.

The mineral development during the First Five Year Plan chiefly consisted of the grant of various minerals concessions for the prospecting and mining of minerals under Major Mineral Concessions (Rules) formulated by the Government of India, in conjunction with the policy enunciated by the Government of Rajasthan. The State Government also tried to unify the various methods of grant of leases for Minor Minerals under their Minor Mineral Concessions Rules. Both sets of rules aimed at long term development with low scale of royalty. This development aimed at limitation of mineral properties to not more than 10 sq. miles in area with a person, individually or joint in interest with another person, for the major minerals. The programme of systematic mineral survey and prospecting carried out during the First Five Year Plan period enhanced the systematic effort of the private licensees or leasees towards the production of minerals, soapstone, mica, manganese and iron ore, which are exported as well as other minerals used in the country. Two diamond core drills and the rotary core drills for investigating lignite bearing formations near Palana in Bikaner region were secured. The development in the field of mineral treatment and beneficiation was also taken in hand but it was confined only to a few minerals namely lead-zinc ores, mica and soapstone.

The Second Five Year Plan of the country laid emphasis on industrial development and envisaged to achieve the increased production of consumer's goods, to ensure a better quality of goods, to see that the industries are run more and more on co-operative basis and to ensure increased employment. In keeping with these objectives, the Second Five Year Plan of the State provided Rs. 577.21 lakhs for development of industries and mining, Rs. 537.06 lakhs for industrial development and Rs. 40.15 lakhs for mineral development. Besides, Rs. 227.95 lakhs were provided to the Rajasthan Khadi and Gramodyog Board from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay for the development of khadi and village industries.

The main features of the plan in the industries sector were (1) to undertake industrial survey to explore the industrial potential and to assess the possibilities of starting new industries or expanding the existing ones (2) to encourage the establishment of large and medium industries (3) to increase employment by having more small scale industries under khadi, handloom and handicrafts programmes through providing loans, subsidies and other facilities (4) to improve the quality of wool and promote the production and marketing of woollen products (5) to run training institute and production centres so that trained personnel is available for the programmes (6) to find ready market for our goods through a chain of emporiums and marketing co-operatives and (7) to strengthen the administrative set up for implementation of the plan schemes so as to have a District Industries Officer with necessary field staff for supervision, direction and organisation at the district level.

In the Mining sub-sector while the initiative was mostly left in the hands of the private sector it was proposed to purchase equipment of prospecting and quarry improvements. Also, the wet mica grinding plant and fuller's earth activation plant were proposed to be purchased, besides, re-organising and expanding the department of Mines and Geology.

By the end of the year 1955-56, there were two sugar factories, two cement factories, one glass factory, 10 textile mills, one ball-bearing company, one electrical and metal factory and one Man Industrial Corporation in the State. In the Second Five Year Plan the establishment and working of large scale and medium industries was to be actively encouraged in the private sector. It was proposed to start three cement factories, one rayon mill, one nylone mill, two textile mills, besides the expansion of existing units to run them on economic lines. All these factories were to be established in the private sector. The whole of the provision of Rs. 537.06 lakhs made under the industries sub-sector was meant for activities to be carried out for the development of small scale and cottage industries.

The small scale industries had been facing difficulties for want of finance, trained personnel and adequate marketing facilities. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged to provide loans and subsidies to the parties engaged in village industries. Loans were also proposed to be provided for working capital and share capital of the co-operative societies engaged in small scale industries. Since it was likely to take some time before cheap power could be supplied for industries, a provision was made to subsidise the supply of power to small scale industries so as to make it economical for them to compete with the manufactures else-where. To meet the shortage of trained personnel and to provide technical know-how to the workers in the field of small scale industries, training-cum-production centres were proposed to be started. Also industrial workshops, where besides providing services, training in engineering industries could also be imparted, were to be opened. It was also envisaged to establish 14 industrial estates where facilities of cheap power with constructed factory sheds on developed land as well as facilities for medical aid, sanitary arrangements as per requirements of the Factories Act were to be provided. It was felt that the establishment of the industrial estates would, besides attracting the capital investment in small scale industries, help in providing better working conditions to the workers. The organisation of small scale industries on co-operative basis was emphasised. Marketing facilities were proposed to be provided through opening of emporium, sales depots and provision of sales rebate, subsidies etc. The small scale industries' manufactured articles were proposed to be of quality mark before they could be put to market. This was to be done with a view to improve the quality of the articles. For the small scale industries schemes Rs. 115.15 lakhs were provided in the Second Five Year Plan.

Handloom has been one of the important industries in the State. During the First Five Year Plan also most of the activities were concentrated towards the improvement of the working conditions of the weavers and towards providing financial assistance and technical know-how to them. The Second Plan envisaged the organisation of co-operative societies for weavers and distribution of loans and subsidies towards working and share capital. Housing colonies were to be constructed for the weavers. Powerlooms were to be distributed to them. New dyeing houses were to be established. Inspection and stamping offices for quality marking of the handloom products were to be established. Marketing facilities were proposed to be improved through provision of sales rebates and subsidies. The Plan also provided a provision for mobile sales van. The plan also envisaged to establish a unit for research, designing and marketing of handloom. Rs. 60.86 lakhs were provided for the development of handloom in the Second Plan.

Rajasthan has been the home of handicrafts. Some of the famous handicrafts are textiles, calico printing, tie and dye sarees, scarves and safas, local jooties, embroidered leather bags, blue and white pottery, brass work, paper machie, lac bangles and namdas or felts. These handicrafts are exported even to foreign countries and earn much needed foreign exchange. However, neither the proper marketing facilities were available nor artisans engaged in these handicrafts were properly trained in the use of labour saving devices. The Plan envisaged to start production centres for the artisan and to establish a handicrafts training institute with a view to provide training to the artists. A handicrafts office was proposed to be established at the headquarters to supervise the activities in regard to the training and marketing in this field. The marketing was to be organised through opening of sales depots and emporium. Rs. 22.72 lakhs were provided for development of handicrafts. At the All India level a Handicrafts Board had been established in the year 1952. The activities in the state were to be carried out in accordance with the directions from the All India Handicrafts Board through the State Handicrafts Board.

The sheep and wool improvement scheme was operated during the First Five Year Plan period also. In view of the importance of Rajasthan as wool producing centre, the activities were further proposed to be strengthened during the Second Plan, as in the case of the small scale industries emphasis was laid on training. It was proposed to have a woollen technological institute, a sheep and wool training institute and production-cum-training centres. Centres for finishing of wool, production of wool and woollen yarn, production of blankets, druggets and carpets were to be started. To ensure further improvements in sheep breeding, a research station was proposed to be started at Jaipur and to improve the quality of wool through proper sheering community sheering sheds were to be provided. Rs. 38.30 lakhs were provided for the sheep and wool improvement schemes, including for the establishment of wool research laboratory and pilot wool carbonising plant, Sahbad area of Kota district offered prospects of development of tusser silk in the State. Rs. 5.17 lakhs were, therefore, provided in the Plan for Silk and Sericulture Institute at Kota.

The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted in 1954, initially as an advisory body, but later on it was given governing powers by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The establishment expenses of the Board were borne by the Rajasthan State Government. The aims and objects of the Board were to extend financial help to develop and organise the khadi and village industries such as Amber, Traditional Khadi, Gur Khandasari, Plam Gur, Hand-made Paper, Village Pottery, Village Oil, Leather, Hand Pounding of rice, Fibre, Non-edible oil Soap, Bee-keeping and Atta Chhaki Village Industries provide solution to the current under-employment in the rural areas. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture and in industries where they have seasonal work and particularly during the four months of the rainy season they do not have whole time work. Through promotion of khadi and village industries, besides providing employment to the under-employed improvement of the rural economy could also be effected. Therefore, Rs. 40.79 lakhs were provided for the development of khadi and village industries in the State Plan. Rs. 227.95 lakhs were provided by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the Rajasthan State Khadi and Village Industries Board to be spent over and above the provision made in the State Plan.

Great emphasis was laid on training under the Second Five Year Plan. Production-cum-training centres were proposed to be started for each specialised field of industry. Also training of artisans was proposed to be organised. Realising that the development of cottage and small scale industries had been impeded also due to lack of research and training facilities, the existing industrial laboratory was proposed to be suitably expanded so that it could be of use not only to the government but also to the industrialists. Rs. 74.53 lakhs were provided for research and training under the Second Plan, besides Rs. 10.00 lakhs were provided for industrial survey so that schemes for development of existing industries and opening of new ones could be provided, on the basis of the information available regarding the availability of local resources. Rs. 2.26 lakhs were provided for Salt Petre Industry. The existing staff needed to be strengthened for manning all these schemes and Rs. 14.48 lakhs were provided for expansion of the Directorate of Industries and for organisation of district set up.

In the Mining sub-sector Rs. 14.25 lakhs were provided for the purchase of equipment for quarry improvement, Rs. 10.45 lakhs for fuller's earth activation plant and an equal amount for wet mica grinding plant and Rs. 0.60 lakhs for re-organisation and expansion of the Mines and Geology Department. Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 577.21 lakhs for Industries and Mining Sectors, Rs. 338.13 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61—Rs. 326.33 lakhs in Industries sub-sector and Rs. 11.80 lakhs in Mining sub-sector. The financial achievement in the industries sub-sector was 60.76 per cent and in Mining sub-sector 29.39 per cent with reference to the plan provision for them respectively. It may be observed that as against the plan provision of Rs. 537.06 lakhs for Industries sub-sector and of Rs. 40.15 lakhs for Mineral development, only Rs. 402.89 lakhs and Rs. 10.60 lakhs respectively were provided through annual budget allocations. Viewing relation to these total budget allocation, the achievements in these sub-sectors stand at 81.00 per cent and 111.32 per cent respectively with reference to the budget allocation for them. It may be mentioned here that in Mining sub-sector, besides the plan expenditure of Rs. 11.80 lakhs, Rs. 5.57 lakhs were also spent as non-plan expenditure for development activities. This amount was spent in 1960-61 alone. In the Industries sub-sector the amount of expenditure continued to increase year by year along with the progress of the plan schemes, so-much-so that in the year 1960-61, Rs. 104.92 lakhs was spent as against Rs. 25.54 lakhs in 1956-57. In 1960-61 alone 32.15 per cent of the total expenditure in Industries sub-sector was incurred. The schemes of mineral development were initially started in 1956-57 when Rs. 0.33 lakhs were spent. During the subsequent two years no expenditure was recorded. In 1959-60 also there was a nominal expenditure of Rs. 1.22 lakhs. However, during the last year of the plan period, most of the equipments ordered for, had arrived at and an expenditure of Rs. 10.25 lakhs was booked. The reasons of shortfall in financial achievement are being dealt with later on.

During the period 1956-61 Rs. 82.16 lakhs were provided as loans to small scale industries and industrial co-operatives for working and share capital. A sample survey of utilisation of loans showed that out of 1437 parties to whom loans of Rs. 52.83 lakhs were advanced upto 1958-59, only 31 did not properly utilize the loan advanced to them which amounted to Rs. 1.02 lakhs. It can, therefore, be inferred that the loans advanced for development of small scale industries have been properly utilised. Small scale industries were organised on co-operative basis and 2156 industrial co-operative societies were registered by the end of the year 1960-61. Four production-cum-training centres were started in 1956-57. Since the year 1957-58 the appointment of extension officers in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, with a view to provide technical guidance to the people in regard to the opening of small scale industries was started. By the end of 1960-61, 146 extension officers were in the field. They provided information about the use and availability of local resources, technical know-how and helped in procuring the necessary equipment, besides providing assistance in securing loans and subsidies from the Government under plan schemes. Subsidy for electricity to small scale industries and supervisory staff to industrial co-operatives was provided. This scheme started since 1957-58. Workshops for Gadialohars were established at Chittorgarh and Ajmer.

14 Industrial estates were proposed to be set up by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of which three estates of 85 sheds were completed at Jaipur, Bhilwara, Makhupura. Construction of five industrial estates at Kotah, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Ganganagar and Udaipur was nearing completion by the end of the year 1960-61. Expansion of the estates at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Makhupura was also in progress. Initial work in regard to acquisition of land, planning and procurement of structural material had also started at six places namely Sumerpur, Pali, Gangapur, Bikaner, Dholpur and Alwar. Of the sheds completed at Jaipur, Makhupura and Bhilwara 77 were allotted to parties and of them 53 sheds had gone into production giving employment to about 700 persons. A significant step taken towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan was the starting of "Assisted Industrial Estates". The construction work had started on these estates at Falana and Rani by the end of the year 1960-61.

Under the schemes of handloom development, 3600 weavers were supplied with improved looms and accessories during the period 1956-61. The number of weavers' co-operative societies increased to 908 with 28467 members having 28730 looms by the end of the year 1960-61. 48 sales depots were opend to provide marketing facilities to the weavers, of which 28 were under the administrative control of the apex weavers co-operative societies and 20 were run by different weavers co-operative societies. Five housing colonies for weavers at Mangrol, Kishorepura, Kishangarh, Sujangarh and Kaithoon were nearing completion and two more colonies at Palasni and Sahpura were in progress. 19 dye houses were set up during the period 1956-61, 2 in 1956-57, 4 in 1957-58 and the rest in 1958-59. Out of the 19 dye houses 8 were run departmentally but on account of their working unsatisfactorily they were, towards the end of the year 1960-61, converted into co-operative dye houses and allotted to 8 progressive weavers' co-operative societies. The remaining 11 co-operative dye houses were running satisfactorily. The distribution of power-looms started in 1959-60 and by the end of 1960-61, 300 power-looms had been distributed to weavers' co-operative societies. Other types of looms and accessories were also purchased and distributed to the weavers. The number of looms in the co-operative fold were increased from 9393 in 1955-56 to 29915 in the year 1960-61 and an institute for improving the designs of handlooms was opened at Kota, where training was also imparted to 30 weavers annually in the improved techniques of the handloom cloth. A mobile sales van was put in operation in 1956-57 itself for publishing the different designs of handloom cloth. The rebate facilities were provided through 41 weavers' co-operative societies and a total sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs was paid as rebate during the period 1956-61. The quality of the handloom cloth was envisaged to be improved through establishment of 24 Inspection and Stamping Offices in 1956-57. Of these offices, by the end of the year 1960-61, 14 were in position.

Under the schemes for development of handicrafts the old craft school was re-organised as an Artistic Craft Training Institute where 50 persons received training annually in crafts of Rajasthan such as artistic brass-ware, ivory, sandal-wood and marble figures and prints etc. The peripetatic training centre at Ajmer imparted training to 250 persons in the period 1956-61. To popularise handicrafts products and to provide modern marketing facilities, the emporia—one at Jaipur and the other at Delhi—which were opened in the First Plan were modernised and strengthened. Three emporia at Jodhpur, Udaipur and Ajmer and five sub-emporia at Mount Abu, Kotah, Nathdwara, Chittorgarh and Bikaner, were opened during the Second Plan period. The advertisement and publicity of handicrafts through these emporia not only increased the sale of handicrafts in private sector but also stimulated opening of new private shops of handicrafts in Rajasthan. Handicrafts were further popularised through participation in nine exhibitions, some of which were of international importance like World Industrial Fair and the World Agriculture Fair. A mobile van was also commissioned in the year 1956-57 to popularise the handicrafts. This van covered 7908 miles and displayed the products in 22 local fairs and Melas by the end of the year 1960-61. Further to improve the quality of handicrafts, quality marking scheme was introduced in prints, ivory and brass-ware. Quality marking was done on 184031 lakh yards of prints and 25260 pieces of ivory and brass-wares till the end of 1960-61. To feed the emporia and to demonstrate the production of handicrafts with improved technique, 35 production-cum-training centres were also opened in different crafts. By the end of the year 1960-61, 1231 persons received training in these production-cum-training centres.

The Woollen Cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner, opened in the First Plan was re-organised in the year 1956 and continued to impart training during the period 1956-61 till the end of the year 1960-61, 222 candidates had received training in this institute, in woollen hosiery, blankets and carpets etc. A carding finishing and dyeing centre was opened in the year 1956-57 at Bikaner to provide common facilities to the manufacturers of blankets and woollen cloth. In the year 1956-57 also a drugget and carpet centre was opened to provide skilled labour for development of carpet industries in Rajasthan.

A sericulture farm at Shahbad was proposed to be established under the Second Plan. Preliminary steps were taken for establishment of this farm and Rs. 0.19 lakhs were spent during the first two years of the plan, but later the scheme was deferred till Third Five Year Plan.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to function during the Plan period. The activities of the Board centred round promotion of khadi and village industries through provision of loans, subsidies, organisation of co-operative societies procurement and distribution of raw materials and improved implements to the people engaged in village industries, organisation of marketing facilities and provision of training at various training centres. The Board was provided Rs. 17.95 lakhs from the State Government and Rs. 227.95 lakhs from the Khadi Gramodyog Commission, Bombay during the Second Plan period of which Rs. 123.38 lakhs were spent by the Board during this period on various activities. By the end of the year 1960-61, in Rajasthan, 53 khadi gramodyog institutions were functioning under the guidance of the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board. The Board was concerned with industries like ambar khadi, traditional khadi, village oil industry, leather industry, non-edible Oil Soap Industry, hand pounding of paddy Industry and Atta-chakki, pottery industries, palm gur industry, match industry, gur khandsari industries, hand-made Paper Industry, Fibre Industry and bee keeping industry. It also organised sales and exhibitions.

The Industrial Survey was started in 1958-59. The National Council of Applied Economic Research was also requested by the State Government to conduct a techno-economic survey of the State and to indicate the potentialities of industrial development. The report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research was made available in 1960, while the economic and industrial surveys being conducted through the Directorate of Economic and Industrial Surveys were still in progress. A sum of Rs. 0.80 lakhs was spent on salt petre industry. Orders for machinery worth about Rs. 10 lakhs was placed with a German firm for establishing a pilot project of 20 lakhs tons production capacity for recovery of sodium sulphate from brian of Didwana Salt area, besides certain other centrally assisted schemes were also in progress. 5 Industrial workshops at Nagaur, Bigod, Sirohi, Sojat, Chittorgarh were set up with modern equipments. These workshops, besides providing services also imparted training in the engineering industries. Other centrally assisted schemes were operated i.e. research and design, mobile workshop, tool supply and quality marking of small scale industries. The scheme of weights and measures was started in the year 1959-60. Though there was no plan provision for it and it was treated as to be outside plan ceiling, yet the expenditure thereon was to be adjusted within the plan ceiling.

Technical assistance was also rendered to a large number of entrepreneurs by the Industries Department as well as by the Small Industries Service Institute. It is estimated that about 4750 people were given assistance in regard to (i) suitability of industries to be started, (ii) drawing up schemes (iii) producing quality goods, (iv) solving production problems, (v) finding market for their products, (vi) finding foreign markets for handicrafts and (vii) in publicising the products of handicrafts and small scale industries in Indian markets.

In the field of large scale industry, one important factory to start in this period was the wagon factory at Bharatpur. There was rapid progress in expansion of the existing industries and specially of the cement factory, Sawai Madhopur. The sugar factory of Ganganagar was taken over by the Government and is being run very successfully. The production capacity of this mill was doubled during the Second Plan period. An effort was, however, made in the Second Plan period to create a proper atmosphere for the development of industries. The entrepreneurs became interested in starting industries in such a manner that they would be ready for production as soon as electric supply was made available early in the Third Plan period. Mention may be made of the Lead and Zinc Smelter at Udaipur, the four new Textile Mills, the Nylon Factory at Kota, the Caustic Soda Calcium Carbide and PVC factory at Kota and the Copper Smelter at Khetri. The Government has also decided to set up a pilot plant for the recovery of sodium sulphate at Deedwana, the work on which has already been started.

With a view to encourage development of industries, the Industrial policy by the State Government was announced and it was decided to give the following concessions to the industries in respect of power, land and sales tax and octroi:—

1. *Power.*—Rate of power per unit was reduced to Rs. -/1/6 per unit in respect of existing or proposed textile, ceramic, glass,

cement, engineering, sugar, metal industries and industries based on minerals and any other industry approved by the Government. This rate will be continued during the Third Five-Year Plan also.

2. In respect of small scale industries consuming power less than 20,000 units, the rate to be charged has been reduced from Rs. -/3/- per unit to Rs. -/2/- per unit.

3. *Land.*—Land may be given for setting up an industry on lease for a period of 99 years. Reasonable premium per acre which has been specified will be charged by way of development charges.

4. *Sales Tax and Octroi.*—It has been decided that all machinery imported or purchased locally for setting up industries mentioned earlier will be exempted from State Sales Tax and Octroi. Similarly approved small scale, medium and large scale industries will be exempted from payment of Octroi and Sales Tax on all raw materials which may be approved by Government. Finished goods of these small scale industries which may be approved by the Government shall be exempted from the State Sales Tax.

These exemptions shall be enjoyed by the existing and new industries which may be set up in the State for the period ending Third Five Year Plan.

In the Mining sub-sector immediately with the commencement of the Second Plan, efforts were made to work out the collaboration with the American firm to establish a Wet Mica Grinding Plant in Rajasthan. In the meanwhile an Indian patent was developed and registered with the National Research Development Council, which was proposed by an Indian firm. Efforts to establish a plant based on this patent in Rajasthan are being made. The scheme for wet mica was consequently dropped from the Second Plan.

Pilot plant experiment for activation of fuller's earth from Rajasthan, conducted at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad revealed, that if adequate quantity of sulphuric acid was available in the State, the operation of fuller's earth activation plant could be economically viable. There being no sulphuric acid plant in the State at the moment and transport from outside being difficult and costly, the scheme 'Fuller's Earth Activation Plant' was thrown open to the private sector, making available the reports of the experiment on nominal cost to the interested persons.

Prospecting and quarry improvement equipment obtained through the Second Plan, helped in undertaking a large number of prospecting and drilling operations. The scheme of reorganisation and expansion of the department of mines and geology remained in force only for the year 1956-57 and later on the staff created under this scheme was included in the regular financial provision for the department under non-plan budget.

The main difficulties encountered during the progress of the plan schemes in the Industries Sector were non-availability of technical personnel and labour and in the Mining Sector difficulties in obtaining import licenses in time, delay in the raw material supplied by firms from indigenous sources. It was also not clear upto what extent preference to indigenous made equipment should be given *vis-a-vis* the imported equipment which may be at a lower price. The shortage of technical personnel was mitigated to some extent through opening of production-cum-training centres, industrial workshops and various polytechnics. With a view to having a speedy execution of the schemes, financial powers were delegated to the district industries officers, certain relaxations in enforcement of the rules were also made. A programme for technical training was also arranged with the Geological Survey of India, the Survey of India and with the Colombo Plan authorities. For future training also a penal of names was also drawn up for sending officers for training in the field of mining, mineral exploration and geological investigation, drilling, mineral beneficiation etc.

By the end of the year 1960-61 there were 35 training-cum-production centres, which imparted training for small scale industries, handloom, handicrafts and sheep and wool development. 1231 Candidates received training in all these centres. However, the experience on the all India basis was that these centres proved ineffective and in their place clustered type of training centres were proposed to be opened in the Third Plan. Three industrial estates had been established. 5 Industrial workshops had been started. 146 Extension officers were in position in the Community Development area for imparting training and guidance to the small scale industries. Rs. 144.83 lakhs were provided as loans and grants and subsidies for various industries and Rs. 0.37 lakhs as subsidies for power to small scale industries. Marketing facilities for the industrial production were improved through opening of 48 sales depots, 3 emporia, 5 sub-emporias and 2 mobile sales van. The quality of goods was also envisaged to be improved through opening of 17 inspection and stamping offices and quality marking centres.

In the Mining sub-sector flourite deposit of Mandokipal was explored in detail and the entire ground work for the preparation of project report was completed, so that the scheme for mining beneficiation of flourite could be taken up during the Third Plan. Lignite was investigated by drilling. However, the new drills could not be put into operation. Detailed investigation for lime stone in Kota, Chittorgarh, Maonda and Kotputli, where large quantities of cement grade lime stone have proved, were completed. Rules for hire of equipment under the scheme of quarry improvement were finalised. The Government of India undertook detailed explorations for copper deposits of Khetri and Khodariva at the instance of the State Government so that a copper smelter could be established in the Third Plan. Exploitation of lead zinc at Zawar Mines was increased. Gypsum deposits of Nagaur were investigated by the Geological Survey of India and more than 13 million tons of underground gypsum was proved to be available at the depth of about 300 feet to 400 feet from the surface.

The number of registered factories increased from 365 in 1955 to 856 in 1960. At the close of the year 1960-61 there were 2 cement factories, 7 textile mills, 2 sugar mills and 1 glass factory in the State. The number of industries is bound to increase with the availability of cheap power from Bhakra Nangal and Chambal Projects. The Chambal Project has already started supplying power with effect from 1960-61. It is hoped that the State will be counted among the industrially developed areas of the country within a decade or so. The production of cement increased from 5.2 lakh tons in 1955 to 9.5 lakh tons in 1960. The production of ball bearing also increased from 1040000 in 1956 to 2720800 in 1960. However, the production of other important industrial commodities such as cloth and sugar recorded a decline towards the end of the Second Plan. The Government had, therefore, taken control of two textile mills and one sugar mill at Bhilwara, Beawar and Ganganagar respectively. The sales of handloom cloth increased from Rs. 4 lakhs in the year 1955-56 to Rs. 8.27 lakhs in the year 1959-60. Khadi production increased from 27.81 lakh square yards in 1955-56 to 37.85 lakh square yards in 1960-61. The production of khadi woollen cloth increased from 16992 square yards in 1956-57 to 23975 square yards in 1959-60. 6847 Blankets and 10.78 thousand square yards of druggets and carpets were produced through the various centres started under the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme during the year 1956-61. The scheme for development of handicrafts not only increased the sale of handicrafts in the private sector but also stimulated opening of new private shops of handicrafts in Rajasthan. The handicrafts of Rajasthan are exported to U.S.A., West Germany. Europe, U. K., Africa, West Indies and Chile etc. Mostly ivory and brass pieces are exported. Jewellery is also exported to West Germany. The various designs brought out in handloom helped in popularising the handloom articles. The scheme of quality marking of important handicrafts and small scale industries proved successful. In the Third Five Year Plan, therefore, a number of design extension centres are being proposed to be opened in rural areas. As a result of the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, 467936 lbs. of hand made paper, 221527 lbs. of soap, 3268 mds. of palm gur, 25431 lbs. of Amber yarn and 42102 square yards of cloth made from Amber yarn was produced in 1960-61, as against 101383 lbs. of hand made paper, 21519 lbs. of soap, 2811 maunds of palm gur, 12973 lbs. Amber Yarn, 1710 square yards of Amber cloth during 1956-57.

553 Mining leases and 243 prospecting licenses for major minerals were granted in 1960-61 as against 278 mining leases and 324 prospecting licenses in 1955-56. 151 Certificates of approval were granted and 538 renewed in 1960-61 as against 108 granted and 49 renewed in 1955-56. The production of major minerals also increased during this period as a result of increase in Mining leases, licenses and grants. Though there was an increase in the production of almost all the minerals, it was distinguishly marked in case of the production of iron ore, manganese ore, gypsum, mica, dimensional stone, lime stone and masonry stone. The State produced respectively 84.29 and 5.83 thousand tons of iron ore and manganese ore during the year 1959 as against the production of 56.55 and 2.12 thousand tons of iron ore and manganese ore during the year 1955. Similarly the production of gypsum and mica also increased respectively from 637.69 and 49.51 thousand tons in 1955 to 741.63 and 90.80 thousand tons during 1959. The production of dimensional stone increased from 614.95 thousand tons during 1955 to 2142.69 thousand tons during 1959, the production of lime stone increased from 858.07 thousand tons during 1955 to 1591.00 thousand tons during 1959, and that of masonry stone from 500.00 thousand tons in 1955 to 553.00 thousand tons in 1959. The sale value of the mineral also increased from Rs. 365.65 lakhs in 1955 to Rs. 462.11 lakhs in the year 1960.

The income of State from land and royalty on minerals also increased from Rs. 53.78 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 75.00 lakhs in 1960-61.

The achievements made during the Second Five Year Plan have paved a way for better atmosphere for industrialisation of the State during the Third Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER XIV

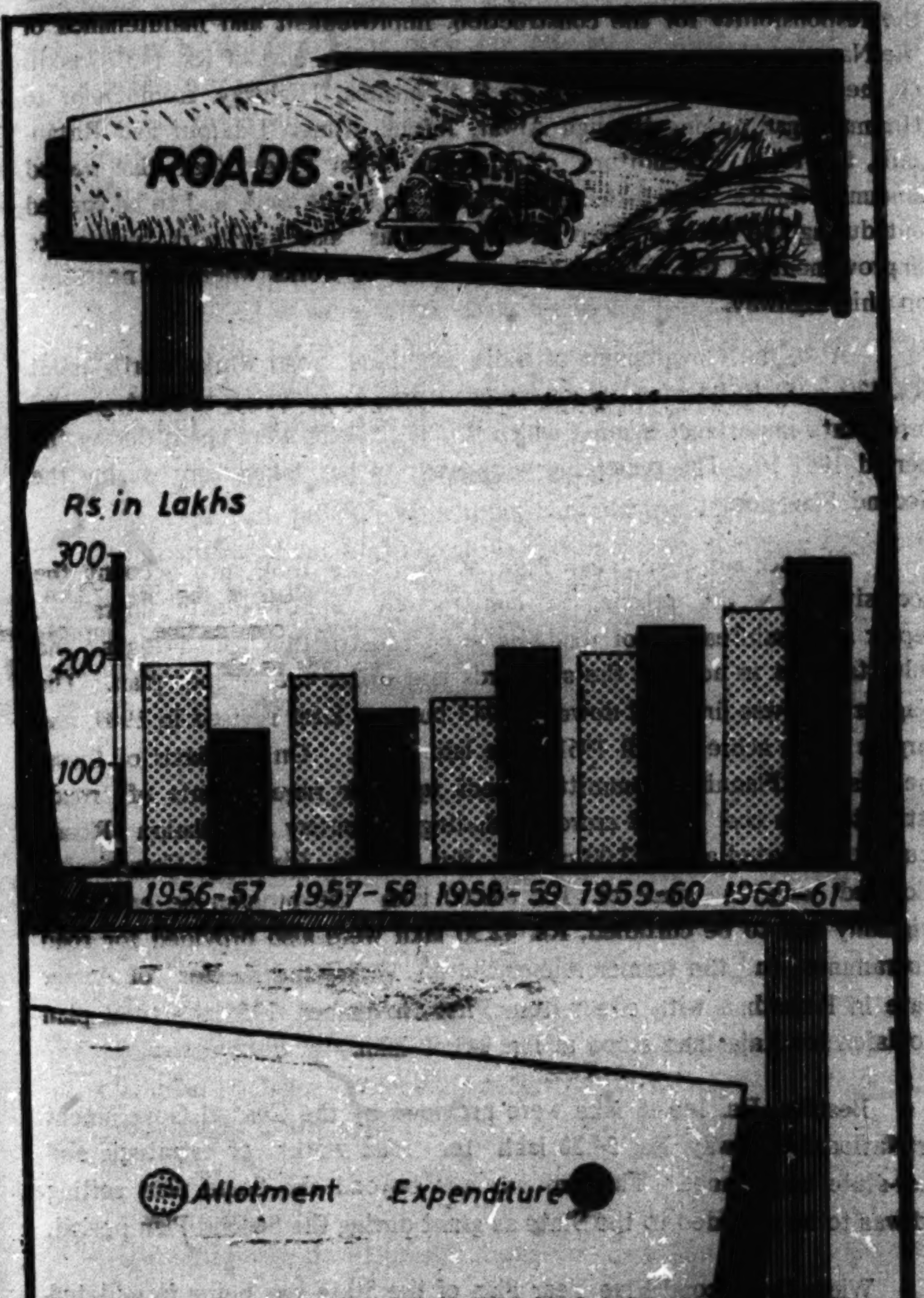
ROADS

Roads play an important part in the development of agriculture, industry and commerce. In Rajasthan where agriculture is the main-stay, the provision of roads to carry agricultural commodities to the market and to ensure the smooth flow of goods required for industry, is a necessity. The acuteness of this necessity was accentuated by the stress laid on industrialisation under the Second Five Year Plan.

At the end of the First Year Plan period, the road mileage in Rajasthan stood at 13988 which worked out to 10.61 per hundred square miles and 79.66 per lakh of population, while for Indian Union the road mileage was 13.91 per hundred square miles and 48.53 per lakh population.

In 1955-56 there were 25 districts, 17 sub-divisions and 210 Tehsils out of which only the headquarters of 15 districts, 54 sub-divisions and 102 Tehsils were connected with metalled or gravelled roads. The improvement of road system was necessary from the administrative point of view. Also, in view of growing emphasis on industrialization and consequent growth of trade and commerce, there was a need not only to connect the Tehsil headquarters by road but also to link villages having population of five thousands and above with road system. The mining centres also had to be connected by road.

Even the existing roads were not up to the standard due to lack of cross drainage works. Most of them were not motorable during the active monsoon period. Though under the First Five Year Plan, 3 bridges and 25 culverts had been constructed and 1095 miles of roads were upgraded yet the position remained far from being satisfactory. On 31st March, 1956, Rajasthan had only 22 miles of cement roads, 1936 miles of painted roads, and 3501 miles of metalled roads and the rest 8529 miles of gravelled and fair weather roads. The percentage of mileage under cement, metalled and painted roads to total road mileage in Rajasthan stood at 39.03 in comparison to 41.21 in India.


ROADS
Rs. in Lakhs
300
200
100
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
Allotment
Expenditure

During the First Five Year Plan the Central Government took over the responsibility for the construction, improvement and maintenance of the National Highway. As against the First Plan cost of Rs. 143.76 lakhs of the road construction work on the National Highway, from Delhi to Himmatnagar passing through Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Ratangarh, the total expenditure during the First Five Year Plan period amounted to Rs. 77.14 lakhs. The spill over of the work had to be carried out during the Second Five Year Plan, as also new work relating to improvement of the roads and construction of works wherever necessary on this highway.

Also, the Government of India sanctioned road works worth about Rs. 130 lakhs to be taken up as defence works or as works of strategic and inter-state importance against which Rs. 36.52 lakhs were spent during the period 1951-56. The remaining work was to be taken up during the Second Plan period.

The Second Five Year Plan of the State took into account the necessity of works relating to construction, improvement, upgrading, repair and maintenance of roads as also construction of bridges and culverts so as to achieve the standards laid under the Nagpur plan. The Nagpur plan was first laid down in 1943 but was later revised in 1949, and targets to be achieved till 1961 were laid down. On the basis of these, the District Planning Committees sent up their requirements of roads estimated to cost Rs. 35 crore excluding the outlay on Bhakra Roads roughly estimated at Rs. 3.00 crore. But as the Planning Commission allocated only a sum of Rs. 899.00 lakh the programme envisaged originally had to be curtailed, Rs. 42.50 lakh were also provided for road programmes in the former Ajmer State. With the merger of Ajmer State in Rajasthan with effect from First November, 1956 the total plan provision for Rajasthan stood at Rs. 941.50 lakh.

Besides, Rs. 146.48 lakh were provided by the Central Government for National Highway, Rs. 54.22 lakh for road works of strategic and inter-state importance. This amount was beyond the State plan ceiling and was to be provided to the State as grant during the Second Plan period.

While the Second Five Year Plan of the State was being formulated it was realised that most of the rivers in Rajasthan were seasonal. It is only during 3 months that rivers like Banas, Chambal and Mahi hold up traffic. The other rivers interrupt the flow of traffic only for few hours and that too for not more than 6 times in a year. Bridging of rivers on large scale could not, therefore, be given higher priority under the plan. However, looking to the immediate necessity of construction of cause-ways and bridges over some of the existing improved roads crossing these rivers, a separate proposal was submitted to Government of India. The Government of India allotted Rs. 99.14 lakhs against the Central Road Fund allocation for construction of some of the important major roads and bridges during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Thus, including all these provisions, roads works costing Rs. 1241.34 lakhs were to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period; worth Rs. 941.50 lakhs under State plan and the remaining from outside plan ceiling fund and obtained from Government of India from time to time as enumerated above.

The achievements in respect of the road works during the First Five Year Plan period were though satisfactory yet in view of the requirements of the State much had to be done. Not only the works that were left incomplete till end of 1955-56 were to be carried forward for completion under the Second Five Year Plan but also new works had to be taken up to meet the administrative, industrial and agricultural needs which were increasing with the development programmes going on in the State. It was felt necessary that all the tehsils should be connected to the sub-divisional head-quarters and that the villages with population of 5000 or above should be connected with the roads. It may be mentioned that some of the other States proposed to link up even villages having a population of 500 persons to their road system. The striking contrast clearly indicated the needs for more roads in Rajasthan.

Similarly, all the industrial, agricultural and mining centres had to be provided with adequate road system. Provision for construction of approach roads linking up some of the important towns with the rail heads or main roads and also giving access to the mines and quarries was, therefore, made in the plan.

The Bhakra Canal started giving waters in 1954 and Bhakra mandies were to be developed during the Second Five Year Plan. Adequate road system for the development of Bhakra Canal area was also provided.

With the increase both in the volume and the intensity of the vehicular traffic the old roads, fair weather roads and gravelled roads became completely unsuitable for the present traffic. The fair weather roads get cut up very quickly and even the costliest maintenance can not keep them serviceable. The gravelled roads get corrugated even after passage of a few heavily loaded lorries. The opinion of the road experts is that gravelled road can not be recommended except in areas where there is very light traffic. Similarly the water Bound Macadam road in heavily trafficked areas looses its place and unless the surface is given one or two coats of surface dressing of 1" or ¾" chippling carpets, the road soon gets into disrepair. Therefore, one of the important items of the Second Five Year Plan programme in the Road Sector was up-grading of the existing roads to meet the needs of the present traffic. In order to preserve the existing metallic surface and also to reduce the high recurring expenditure involved in maintenance, cost, it was proposed to set apart adequate funds for black topping the existing metallic roads.

Only a very limited amount had so far been spent on cross drainage works with the result that traffic on some of the roads comes to a stop during the monsoon for considerable periods. This was partially to be rectified in the Second Five Year Plan. The fast moving traffic of the day on important roads was greatly inconvenienced by the cause-way and attention was now required to convert them into properly designed culverts.

Despite inadequacy of funds even to cover the outlay on the construction or improvement of the more important highways, roads of lesser importance had also to be considered in the plan in view of the pressing need of communication in the interior of the State.

Machinery and other equipment that was necessary for the successful implementation of the plan programmes was also provided for in the plan.

The State Plan can broadly be classified in the four categories viz. (a) works carried forward from the First Five Year Plan, (b) construction of new roads and cross drainage works, (c) provision to bitumen treatment of the existing heavily trafficked metalled roads and (d) provision for tools and plants. The plan provision for the former two categories combined was Rs. 593.53 lakhs and for later it was Rs. 337.93 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively.

The total State plan was further splitted up into the allocations in the individual districts; the factors determining the distribution being population, and area of the district, length of the roads at the end of the First Five Year Plan, amount spent on roads during the First Five Year

Plan, vehicular traffic in district, cost of construction of roads, and special needs of the area. While making districtwise distribution, the allocation for the provision of tools and plants was not taken into account. The districtwise allocations are given in table 47.

Besides these State plan activities three schemes viz., National Highway, Roads of strategic importance and construction of bridges under central road funds, the reference about which has been made in the earlier pages, were also to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The physical targets laid down under the plan to be achieved during the period 1956-61 were as given below:—

(Miles)

Type of surface.	Road construction.	Road improvement	Total mileage
1. Blacktopped	278	1049	1327
2. Metalled road	1623	830	2453
3. Gravelled road ..	792	63	855
4. Fair weather road	15	..	15
TOTAL ..	2708	1942	4650

In terms of Nagpur plan classification of roads, 190 miles of state highways, 557 miles of major district roads, 1506 miles of other district roads and 455 miles of village roads were to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan, besides 620 miles of National Highway to be constructed under national highway scheme. In other words the road mileage per hundred square miles was to be stepped up to 12.66 and that per lakh population to 83.10 in 1960-61. The road mileage under surface roads per hundred square miles was to be raised to 14.40 in 1960-61.

It was proposed to take up 468 works under the Second Five Year Plan of which 215 were such on which work had started during the First Five Year Plan and were to be carried over during the 1956-61; the remaining 253 works to be freshly taken up during this period. With these works 2468 miles of roads in districts, 200 miles of approach roads to town and villages, 40 miles of roads on mines and quarries, in all 2708 miles of new roads were to be constructed. Also, 1942 miles of various roads in districts were to be improved during the plan period. The districtwise break-up of the number of works and the road mileage to be constructed/improved during the Second Five Year Plan period are given in table 47. The highest number of works were proposed to be taken up in Alwar district and the least in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts. The target of construction and improvement of road mileage was highest for Jaipur district and the least for Bundi district. From the table it would appear that on an average a work extended to about 9 to 10 miles. Out of 468 works of construction and improvement of roads in the State proposed to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period, 231 could be executed during this period. The districtwise details of the works taken up and completed during the Second Five Year Plan are given in table 46.

Besides these road works, construction of 97 bridges and culverts was taken up during the period 1956-61, of which 11 were carried over from the First Five Year Plan and 86 were freshly taken up. Of these 48 bridges and culverts were completed during this period, the remaining being left over for Third Five Year Plan.

During 1956-61, in all, 2179 miles of new roads were constructed and 1975 miles of roads improved, of which 2114 miles of new roads were constructed and 1776 miles improved in Rajasthan (excluding Ajmer) and 264 miles of new roads were constructed and existing roads improved in Ajmer. In Rajasthan (excluding Ajmer) 186 miles of new roads were constructed and 651 miles improved in 1956-57, 327 miles constructed and 341 miles improved in 1957-58, 335 miles constructed and 306 miles improved in 1958-59, 459 miles constructed and 338 miles improved in 1959-60 and 807 miles constructed and 140 miles improved in 1960-61. In Ajmer the construction and improvement of roads in 1956-57 covered 61 miles, in 1957-58 it amounted to 50 miles and in subsequent years it was 62,59 and 32 miles respectively. The categorywise distribution of the annual achievement of new construction and improvement of roads is given in table 13. The districtwise details of road works taken up during 1956-61, mileage constructed during this period and the expenditure incurred thereon are given in table 47. It would be observed that the largest length of road work-construction and repair was done in Jaipur district (300 miles); the next in order were Udaipur district (279 miles), Ajmer district (264 miles) and Ganganagar district (250 miles). The least length of road work was done in Bundi district (43 miles). The cost of these activities per mile was the highest for Ganganagar district

(Rs. 0.59 lakhs) which was followed in order by Sirohi district (Rs. 0.40 lakhs). In Ganganagar district, road building material and brick soiling was not available; brick metal wearing coat with bitumen carpet was the only resort hence the cost per mile was high. Similarly, in Sirohi district, the area being hilly it involved heavy road cutting, costly retaining walls and construction of a number of cross drainage works.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, 254 miles of painted roads were newly constructed and 1234 miles improved; 1239 miles of metalled roads were newly constructed and 643 miles improved; 671 miles of gravelled roads were newly constructed and 98 miles improved and 15 miles of fair weather roads were constructed. In all, work on 1488 miles of painted roads, 1882 miles of metalled roads, 769 miles of gravelled roads and 15 miles of fair weather road was completed.

Under central road fund, 268 miles of road were constructed and improved against the target of 343 miles during the Second Plan period. Similarly 137 miles of road were constructed and improved against the target of 153 miles under work of strategic inter-state importance.

It was proposed to construct 97 cross drainage works during the Second Five Year Plan, of which 48 were completed. During this period tools and plants worth Rs. 19.24 lakhs were purchased—18 road rollers were purchased in 1957-58 and 6 in 1959-60.

As against the provision of Rs. 941.30 lakhs on roads sector, Rs. 1007.61 lakhs were spent on road works including construction of bridges and culverts under the State plan during the Second Five Year Plan period. Besides Rs. 121.31 lakhs were spent on national highway works, Rs. 63.05 lakhs on central road funds works and Rs. 67.99 lakhs on road works of strategic inter-state importance. In all Rs. 1259.96 lakhs were spent on road works in the territory of Rajasthan.

Though the progress in respect of financial achievements has been quite satisfactory, there was a shortfall in physical achievements. As against the target of new construction of roads of 2708 miles, 2179 miles could be constructed. The achievement in respect of improvement of roads had exceeded the target; the target was 1942 miles and the achievement 1975 miles. However, on the whole as against the target of construction and improvement of 4650 miles of roads in the State, 4154 miles of roads could be constructed and improved in all during the period 1956-61.

The shortfall was due to shortage of material and equipment, paucity of technical staff; the rising rates of labour and shortage of contractors in certain cases. During 1956-57, in the beginning difficulties were experienced in procuring materials and equipment such as road rollers and in getting suitable technical staff. The requisition for road rollers was placed with the Director General of Supplies & Disposal long ago but due to the difficulties in import licences they were not received till the end of the year. The same year there was a general shortage of cement in the country. Though efforts were made to cut down the use of cement as far as possible and to promote use of other alternative materials like lime, yet a number of items of works and components of building of bridge structure that made the use of cement indispensable like R. C. Beams, superior structure of bridges and cantillivers etc., could not make much headway. The shortage of cement continued to be experienced in 1957-58 also. In 1957-58 delays in finalising tenders and difficulties in acquiring lands for new construction of roads as well as shortage of labour and contractors in certain cases were experienced. To obviate procedural delays, more powers were delegated to the concerned authorities regarding finalising tenders and recruitment of staff. The construction programmes were largely designed to use local material and man power. However, the shortage of contractors, coal, steel, road rollers and delay in acquiring lands continued to be experienced in 1958-59 also. During 1958-59, certain works were entrusted to Bharat Sevak Samaj, labour co-operative societies and panchayats on terms and conditions applicable to other contractors with a view to meeting the shortage of contractors. The road work costing up to Rs. 0.20 lakh could now be entrusted to these agencies without calling tenders and without asking for depositing earnest money. Further concessions were also granted to labour co-operative societies in 1959-60 according to which they were also entrusted with the work up to the cost of Rs. 1 lakh on the conditions that tenders submitted by them would be within 5 per cent of the lowest acceptable tender, the society had sound financial position, technical personnel and organising ability and had 75 per cent of the members as labourers. Nearly 686 works costing Rs. 54.04 lakhs were allotted to the various societies. In 1959-60, 2 posts of Additional Chief Engineers were created. A separate road map division was also created with 1 executive engineer and 4 assistant engineers for the preparation of various road maps indicating the existing roads and the proposed roads according to 20 years' road development programme. One executive engineer and 1 assistant engineer were sent for training in construction of bridges and roads to U. K. with a view to meet the shortage of technical personnel, the deserving members of the existing technical staff were promoted, retired and experienced engineers from outside the State were re-employed and the rules regarding recruitment of personnel were amended so as to empower the chief engineer to recruit staff up to the level of assistant engineers without going into the formalities of screening through a committee.

In view of the fact that rail haulage is comparatively low in Rajasthan, a very great proportion of the burden of the expanding economy in every sector of the Plan has to be borne by the road transportation system. The road mileage during Second Plan period expanded considerably and new routes were made available, yet the licencing system often led to cut-throat competition resulting in the lowering of the standard of vehicles. Keeping in view the requirement of institution of an agency which should provide better amenities of travel to the people at cheaper costs, the Government introduced nationalisation of road transport in the State on compact zonal basis according to a phased programme. The programme of nationalisation of road transport was put in operation in the year 1959. This was not a plan scheme. By the end of the year 1960-61, 5 routes had been brought under the nationalisation scheme and a full fledged department had been established to cover other routes under this scheme on a phased programme.

The road construction activities carried over during the period 1956-61 resulted in increasing road mileage from 13988 in 1956 to 16744 on 31-3-1961. At the end of March, 1956, there were 22 miles of cement roads, 1936 miles of painted, 3501 miles of metalled, 2800 miles of gravelled and 5729 miles of fair weather roads. At the end of March, 1961, the mileage under cement concrete roads was 24, under painted roads 4615, under metalled roads 3624, under gravelled roads 3199 and under fair weather roads 5282. It would be observed that not only the road mileage had increased during the period 1956-61 but also the upgrading in the road surface had been effected; the percentage of mileage under painted roads to total road mileage increased from 13.84 in 1956 to 27.36 in 1961. Black topping of roads was one of the main aspects of the roads programme under the Second Plan. The mileage under fair weather roads was reduced from 5729 in 1956 to 5282 in 1961 through the process of up grading of existing roads. In view of the fact that the fair weather roads are not suitable for the present day traffic and that their surface get cut up quickly involving high maintenance cost, the construction of fair weather roads was not favoured under the Second Five Year Plan. Only 15 miles of fair weather roads were constructed during the five year period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, a number of cross drainage works, cause-ways, bridges were constructed. Mention may here be made of major bridges on important road links. A bridge of the length of 638 ft. was constructed over Dhoondh river on Jaipur-Agra road near Jaipur. Another with a length of 537 ft. was constructed over Bandi river on Jaipur-Ajmer road. A bridge of the length of 410 ft. was constructed over Ahu river on Kota-Jhalawar road, one with a length of 716 ft. over Khari river on Udaipur-Kankroli road, one over Som river on Udaipur-Kherwara road, one over Mahi river on Banswara-Ratlam road and one over Barach river on Nasirabad-Nimbahera road.

148 Tehsils were connected to district headquarters through surfaced roads while 61 Tehsils were connected with district headquarters through unsurfaced roads by the end of the year 1960-61.

Approach roads were constructed in towns and villages. All villages with a population of 5000 or above with the exception of 20 were connected with roads by the end of 1960-61. Approach roads were constructed in 9 mining centres. The length of approach roads constructed in towns during the period 1956-61 was 180 miles and of those in the mining centres was 30 miles.

It is estimated that all 2016 skilled, 8064 semi-skilled and 90720 un-skilled labourers were employed on the construction and improvement of roads during the Plan period. Of these 13000 are estimated to have been employed in 1956-57, 14800 in 1957-58, 20500 in 1958-59, 23000 in 1959-60 and 29500 in 1960-61.

The extension in road mileage and the improvement in the surface of the roads has led to the increase in transport facilities and consequently to the growth of vehicles on road. In the year 1960 there were 32074 vehicles on road as compared to 20433 in the year 1956. In 1956 there were 8671 private cars and jeeps, 246 private buses, 1352 motor cycles, tricycles and rickshaws, 153 taxi cars and contract carriages, 2988 stage carriages, 3982 public carriages, 952 private carriers, 1863 tractors and 226 other motor vehicles. In 1960 the number of each category of motor vehicles increased so that there were 11187 private cars and jeeps, 418 private buses, 2851 motor cycles, tricycles and rickshaws, 343 taxi cars and contract carriages, 4366 stage carriages, 7227 public carriers, 1099 private carriers, 4322 tractors and 261 other motor vehicles. From the above figures it would appear that there has been an increase of 3245 public carriages, 1378 stage carriages and 147 private carriers. This indicates the extent of the increase in the movement of commodities inside and out of the state and the consequent spur that would have been brought in the trade and commerce sector. There has been an increase of 2459 tractors or an increase by 150 per cent over the 1956 figure. This may well be taken as an indicator of the prosperity that has been brought in the agriculture sector during this period. The larger the agricultural production and the better transport facilities, the more is the growth of the economy. The number of private cars and jeeps has increased by 2516; of private buses by 172, taxi cars and contract carriages by 190 and motor cycles, tricycles and rickshaws by 1499, indicating the growth of viability and the economic prosperity of the people. The construction of roads has given an appreciable fillip to the tourists traffic also. The growth in the number of motor vehicles as a result of construction of more and better roads has consequently resulted in the increase in the consumption of petrol and consequently in higher receipts to the exchequer in the form of excise duty. The better transport facilities have led to strengthen the administrative facilities also in establishing better law and order situation. It will thus be seen that the activities carried on in the road sector have accelerated the activities in other spheres also viz., communications, agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, administration etc., and have helped in bringing in an economic development in the State.

CHAPTER XV

SOCIAL SERVICES

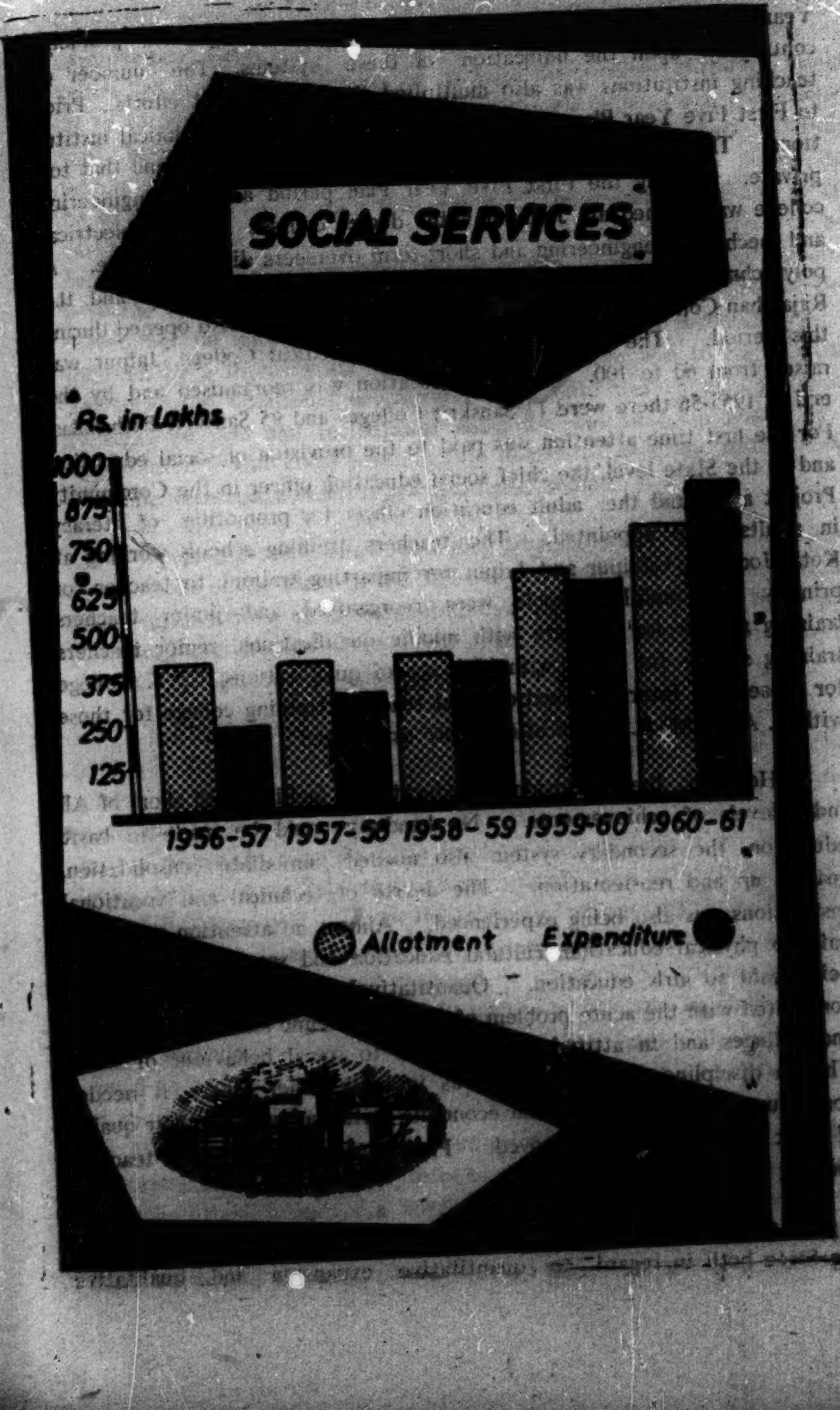
One of the basic objectives of the Second Five Year Plan was to raise the standard of living of the people. The Second Five Year Plan sought to provide for better amenities to the people through expansion of facilities for education, control of diseases, development of health and medical services, supply of drinking water in towns and villages, provision of housing facilities and provision of Welfare services for the labour and less developed sections of the community. Accordingly Rs. 2391.90 lakhs or 22.72 per cent of the total Second Plan provision were provided for Social Services. This provision was next to only that for irrigation sector.

Out of the total plan provision for Social Services Sector, Rs. 1056.25 lakhs were provided for education sector, Rs. 347.51 lakhs for Medical and Health, Rs. 47.95 lakhs for Ayurvedic, Rs. 343.96 lakhs for water supply, Rs. 263.50 lakhs for Housing, Rs. 61.70 lakhs for Labour and Labour Welfare and Rs. 271.03 lakhs for Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare. Against those allotments, the total expenditure booked during the Second Plan period was Rs. 1271.86 lakhs for Education, Rs. 338.19 lakhs for Medical and Health, Rs. 36.08 lakhs for Ayurvedic, Rs. 349.22 lakhs for Water supply, Rs. 220.10 lakhs for Housing, Rs. 35.35 lakhs for Labour and Labour Welfare and Rs. 180.41 lakhs for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare. It would be observed that the expenditure in education and water supply sub-sectors had exceeded the plan target, where the percentage of expenditure was 120.41 and 101.53 respectively.

The details of financial and physical achievements in respect of each of the sub-sectors are given in the following paragraphs:—

I. EDUCATION

Rajasthan inherited from the covenanting States several education departments in various stages of development. During the First Five


SOCIAL SERVICES
Rs. in Lakhs
1000
875
750
625
500
375
250
125
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
Allotment
Expenditure

Year Plan the State was mainly engaged in the integration problems contingent upon the unification of these systems. The number of teaching institutions was also multiplied through constant efforts. Prior to First Five Year Plan, there was almost an absence of technical institutions. There was only one Engineering college in the State and that too private. During the First Five Year Plan period another Engineering college was opened at Jodhpur with degree courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and short-term overseers diploma course. A polytechnic was opened at Udaipur. The Ayurvedic college and the Rajasthan College of Agriculture both at Udaipur, were also opened during this period. The intake capacity of the Medical College, Jaipur was raised from 60 to 100. Sanskrit education was reorganised and by the end of 1955-56 there were 13 Sanskrit Colleges and 95 Sanskrit Pathshalas. For the first time attention was paid to the provision of social education and at the State level, the chief social education officer in the Community Project areas and the adult education officer for promotion of literacy in adults were appointed. The teachers training schools working at Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Jaipur for imparting training to teachers of primary and middle schools were reorganised and junior teachers training schools for teachers with middle qualifications, senior teachers training schools for those with high school qualifications, C. T. College for those with Inter qualifications and teachers training college for those with B. A. or M. A. qualifications were established.

However, the expansion of educational facilities fell short of All India levels of achievements. No headway could be made in basic education, the secondary system also needed immediate consolidation, gearing up and reorientation. The dearth of technical and vocational institutions was also being experienced. Almost no attention was being paid to physical education, cultural education and scanty attention was being paid to girls education. Quantitatively speaking, the State was confronted with the acute problem of falling academic standards in schools and colleges and in attitudes of students to social behaviour of work. Though discipline was not as bad as in some other States, it needed toning up. Teachers social and economic status, as well as, their quality of work had also to be improved. Provision for libraries and teachers training had also to be made.

Long term objectives for development of educational facilities in the State both in regard to quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement were, therefore, laid down. It was envisaged to bring the entire age group 6-11 to schools and to raise the coverage of the age group 11-14 to 50 per cent in 15 years, to convert all existing primary schools into basic schools and middle schools into junior basic schools within 10 years. New primary and middle schools were to be of the basic type during this period. The enrolment of age group 14-17 was to be increased to 30 per cent and all high schools to be converted into higher secondary schools within 15 years. In consonance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India policy of having three years' higher secondary sourse followed by a three years' First Degree course was to be adopted. Technical and vocational education in the State was to be developed. Cultural, physical and recreational education was to be provided on a larger scale. University was to be helped to develop research and scientific investigations after post-graduate degree.

Keeping in view these basic long term objectives and other educational needs of the State in the fields of girls education, teachers training and reorganisations of the administrative set up for manning these programmes, the Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for Rs. 1056.25 lakhs for the education.

The Plan proposed to open 5000 single teacher schools, to employ 2500 additional teachers for the expansion of single teacher primary schools, to convert 2,500 primary schools into basic schools, to introduce crafts in 3000 non-basic schools for easy switch over to the basic education in due course, to open 25 basic teachers training schools, to convert 32 junior basic schools into senior basic schools, and to provide relief to educated unemployed. Under the scheme of primary and basic education, Rs. 292.16 lakhs were provided for this scheme. Under the scheme of secondary education it was proposed to convert 250 primary schools to middle standard and to upgrade 50 middle schools and 30 high schools to higher secondary schools. 15 high schools and inter colleges were proposed to be converted into multipurpose schools with 30 optional groups of courses. The Plan allocation for the secondary education scheme was Rs. 257.79 lakhs. Rs. 81.15 lakhs were provided for technical and vocational education under which 4 polytechnics were proposed to be opened alongwith the establishment of a Board, a Directorate of Technical Education for control and supervision of these polytechnics. Scholarships to people going abroad for technical education were also to be provided out of this fund. Under the scheme of university education, Rs. 76.22 lakhs were provided for upgrading 3 existing girls inter colleges to degree standard, for development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges and for establishment of Rajasthan College at Jaipur. It was realised that Rajasthan hardly had any organisation for social education. Social education was proposed to be organised at district level, the audio visual education and opening of district libraries, production of literature relating to social education and opening of janta colleges was to be taken up under this scheme. Rs. 37.80 lakhs were provided for this scheme. Rs. 282.10 lakhs were provided for the miscellaneous schemes such as establishment of Rajasthan sports council, opening of 2 physical education training colleges, construction of a stadium at Jaipur, development of N.C.C., A.C.C., boy scouts and girls guides, opening of 5 youth hostels, providing financial assistance to private institutions, opening of 2 schools for handicapped and development of music, dance, drama and fine arts through establishment of shilpshala mahavidyalas, sangeet mahavidyala and natak and fine arts academies. Scholarships and stipends were also provided to deserving students in the State under this item. Rs. 29.03 lakhs were provided for reorganisation and strengthening of the administrative set up.

The total Plan provision for education sub-sector was Rs. 1056.25 lakhs against which through individual annual plans, Rs. 1191.38 lakhs were allotted during the period 1956-61, out of which Rs. 1271.86 lakhs or 120.41 per cent of the plan provision were spent. The schemewise details of annual expenditure are given in table 12. It would be observed that with the passage of time both the annual allotment and the expenditure went on increasing during the Plan period. The progress of physical achievements during this period under broad categories of individual schemes is given below:—

(a) *Primary and Basic Education.*—The Indian Constitution provides that free and compulsory primary education should be imparted to all children in the age group 6-14. This age group has now been reduced to 6-11. The Second Five Year Plan provided for free education to children in this age group and under the scheme of primary education 3,700 new single teacher primary schools were opened, 1550 primary schools were converted into basic schools, 3700 additional teachers were employed for extension of single teacher primary schools, crafts were introduced in 1100 non-basic schools, 42 basic teachers training schools were opened, 99 junior basic schools were converted into senior basic schools and 3960 schools were opened to provide relief to educated unemployed.

During the last two years of the Plan period, "School Challo" movement was also started with a view to attracting children in the rural areas towards schools. This movement was in operation for a fortnight every year.

(b) *Secondary Education:*—Six hundred and six Primary Schools were raised to middle standard, 26 high schools were converted into higher secondary schools. Similarly, 113 middle schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools and 10 high schools were converted into multipurpose higher secondary schools during the period 1956-61. Also 16 private high schools were aided for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools. 25 new higher secondary schools and 8 multipurpose schools were opened. Teaching of science was improved in 51 high schools and general science, social studies and other subjects were introduced in 13 inter colleges. School equipment was improved in 414 schools. Teaching of general science, social studies and other subjects was improved in 21 higher secondary schools, 134 libraries in high schools were improved. A council was established in 1958-59 at Bikaner for providing vocational guidance to multipurpose higher secondary schools. 2 training colleges one at Bikaner in 1956-57 and the other at Ajmer in 1957-58 were raised to provide training for Basic Education diploma to teachers. Refreshers courses to teachers in secondary education were provided through holding 40 conferences and seminars.

(c) *University Education.*—Thirteen boys inter colleges were raised to degree standard during 1956-61. 3 non-government inter colleges were also raised to degree standard from July, 1960. 2 government colleges were started at Karauli and Kaladera. The Maharani College, Jaipur was upgraded to post-graduate standard in 1956-57. 5 Girls' inter colleges at Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Ganganagar were also raised to degree standard during the period 1956-61. The Rajasthan College Jaipur was established in 1957-58. This college was established with the idea of catering all educational facilities coupled with high power teaching staff and financial help to brilliant students. M.Sc. Classes in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and M.A. Classes in Philosophy from Maharaja College, Jaipur and M.Sc. Classes in Botany and Zoology from Jaswant College, Jodhpur were transferred to the University of Rajasthan and these classes were abolished from the colleges concerned. A Seminar in social sciences was organised at Udaipur in 1960-61 in which staff of various colleges participated.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Education:*—Till 1949, in almost all educational institutions of Rajasthan instructions were provided only in general education, there was only one Engineering College at Pilani which provided degree courses in electrical and mechanical engineering. In 1951 the Government opened another Engineering College—M.B.M. Engineering College at Jodhpur—providing certificate, diploma and degree courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. In 1957 a separate Directorate of Technical Education was established through which it was possible to extend other technical courses alongwith the degree courses for technical education. The diploma and certificate courses from the M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, were transferred to the polytechnic Jodhpur, to be under the control of Director of Technical Education. During 1956-61, 5 polytechnics were opened—one in 1957-58, 1 in 1958-59, 2 in 1959-60 and 1 in 1960-61—all with a total intake capacity of 760. A technical and vocational institute at Ajmer was opened in 1957-58 and the intake capacity of this institute was raised to 120 by the end of 1960-61. The intake capacity of the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, was also raised from 50 in 1955-56 to 175 in 1958-59. The 4 years' degree course at this college was converted into 5 years' course in 1958-59 and by the end of 1960-61 the intake capacity for this 5 years course was raised to 118. The condensed overseers course which was started from 1956-57 was later on abolished in May, 1959.

(e) *Social Education:*—The activities under this scheme concentrated on adult education, opening of libraries and organisation of social education offices at the district level. Night classes were started for the adults. Literacy campaign were launched during the summer vacations, cultural programmes and film shows were organised in the villages for promotion of adult education as also the necessary stationery and other equipment for education were provided free of charge to the adults. A central library and one library at each divisional level as also district libraries in 24 districts and tehsil libraries in 7 tehsils besides 5 moving libraries were opened. The management of these libraries was vested with the local committees. Libraries were also started at the social education centres. Besides, aid was provided to libraries and reading rooms. By the end of the year 1960-61, district social education offices were organised in 13 districts. Literature for small children and adults was also published. 22 centres of audio visual education were started during the year 1956-57 and they continued to be in operation during the entire period.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*—Under these groups of schemes, the Rajasthan Sports Council was organised in 1957-58 with a view to advising and guiding the activities of sports and games by the recognised institutions and organisations. This council was also to organise tournaments and give advice to the educational institutions for this purpose. It was also envisaged that the Sports Council may give assistance to recognised clubs for the improvement of their equipment and organisation, if finances permitted. A physical education training college was opened the same year at Jodhpur. 17 Senior divisions of N.C.C., A.C.C. and 159 junior divisions of these units were started during the period 1956-61. Scouting and Girl Guiding was also promoted. 2 youth hostels were constructed at Abu. The students could pay nominal charges in these hostels and enjoy their vacations on the Mount. The two schools for deaf and dumb which were already functioning at Ajmer and Jaipur continued to impart free training. Two natak and fine arts academies were started in 1958-59 and a sangeet maha vidyalaya in 1957-58. Scholarships and stipends were provided to deserving candidates both for general education and technical education. Merit scholarships for technical education in polytechnics were also provided by the Directorate of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, New Delhi, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, and Harijan Welfare Department, Uttar Pradesh. In addition to these, scholarships were also provided by the State and Central Governments to needy-cum-deserving students, and to the wards of the political sufferers. Loans were also provided to students for prosecuting studies. The sons and brothers solely dependent on Rajasthan Government employees drawing a pay less than Rs. 250/- p.m. or persons belonging to backward classes or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, were exempted from the payment of tution fees.

Achievements of the schemes in this sub-sector have been manifested in expansion of both the scope and coverage of the institutions. The number of primary schools increased from 7504 in 1955-56 to 12308 in 1960-61, middle schools from 893 in 1955-56 to 1320 in 1960-61, high schools and higher secondary schools from 273 in 1955-56 to 501 in 1960-61 and colleges from 82 in 1955-56 to 96 in 1960-61. The orientation in the system of education was brought in through the introduction of basic education, introduction of higher secondary education and 3 years' degree course at the university level. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, a Board of Higher Secondary Education was established from 1st August, 1957. The post-graduate classes were gradually transferred from Colleges to University with a view to effecting improvement in teaching. The number of technical institutions also increased. 6 Polytechnics were opened. By the end of 1960-61 there were 3 Agricultural Colleges in the State including one private college, 2 medical colleges, 2 engineering colleges and 4 teachers training colleges. The girls education, physical education and cultural education were paid due attention. During 1960-61 a special enrolment drive for girls in 10 towns was organised in addition to usual enrolment drive for all in the age group 6-11. As a result, the enrolment at primary stage by the end of 1960-61 was estimated to be 2 lakh girls. It has already been mentioned that 5 girls' colleges were opened during the period 1956-61. Social education was organised at a larger scale during this period through district social education offices, newly opened libraries and various campaigns towards promotion of adult education. The nationalisation of text books which was started in July, 1950, was brought into force for all the classes up to the middle standard. Good text books on reasonable rates were published by the Nationalisation of Text Books Board on no profit no loss basis. Three academies viz., Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Rajashan Lalit Kala Academy and Rajasthan Sangeet, Natak Academy were functioning by the end of 1960-61 for promotion of cultural activities in the State. The latter two academies started functioning from 1957 and 1958 respectively. Various conferences and seminars were organised to discuss the various aspects of the basic and higher secondary education. The teachers, inspectors and the staff of the teachers' training colleges participated in them. These conferences and seminars besides bringing the field workers in contact with each other, helped them into coming to common conclusions for reorganising the system of education in the State. The scales of pay of teachers were revised upwards with a view to providing them with better status. The Rajasthan Educational Service was also formed. The Draft Educational Code was prepared with a view to having uniformity in the rules being followed in different institutions regarding fees, examinations, procurement of aids and subsidies and day to day administration of the institutions. Like other progressive schemes, in the field of education, a new scheme namely pilot scheme was also brought into force in the State. Under this scheme special grants were given to certain selected teaching institutions for improving the teaching facilities provided in the institutions. It is hoped that during 10-15 years all schools would be connected with this pilot scheme.

The progress in the field of education at all levels has been spectacular. The number of institutions, scholars and teachers at the end of the First Plan and at the Second Plan are given in tables 49, 50 and 51 respectively. The percentage of school going children in the age group 6-11 is estimated to have been raised from 24.1 in 1955-56 to 44.3 in 1960-61; in the age group 11-14 from 8.9 in 1955-56 to 14.7 in 1960-61 and in the age group 14-17 from 3.8 in 1955-56 to 7.1 in 1960-61. The recent census has indicated that the percentage of literacy has increased from 8.95 in 1951 to 14.66 in 1961.

II MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The provision of medical facilities is one of the basic obligations of the welfare State. With the declared objective of the establishment of a socialist pattern of society, fulfilment of this obligation has resumed greater propensity, necessitating the expansion of the medical services in the State so as to bring them increasingly within easy reach of the people. In the year 1955 there were 522 hospitals and dispensaries—414 state public, 56 state special, and 52 private. Of the 414 state public hospitals and dispensaries, 255 were in the urban areas and 159 in the rural areas. On an average a medical institution—hospital and dispensary—served an area of 319 square miles, and 33640 persons. One Doctor was available for each 22 thousand persons, one nurse for each 54 thousand persons and a Vaccinator for each 52 thousand persons.

The First Five Year Plan of the State did strive towards improvement in the provision of medical facilities. New hospitals and dispensaries were opened. Besides, 18 Child Welfare and maternity Centres and 7 family planning centres were established. Facilities for the training of various types of health services were made available by the expansion of Medical College at Jaipur and the establishment of five centres for the training of mid-wives and auxiliary nurses. Anti-malaria campaigns benefited 3223 villages inhabited by 13 lakhs people. However, those achievements covered only a fringe of the extent to which the medical facilities were needed to be provided.

The Second Five Year Plan aimed at expanding the scope and coverage of medical facilities through increasing the number of hospitals dispensaries and through increasing the scope of facilities such as X-ray laboratory services, eye and dental clinics etc. in the existing hospitals. It was proposed to have one Primary Health Centre in each block. More emphasis was proposed to be laid on the preventive side and on control of diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and leprosy. New child guidance clinics, maternity centres and family planning centres were proposed to be opened. Particular stress was laid on family planning in view of the unprecendented growth of population. The shortage of Doctors, Nurses, Midwives and other trained personnel continued to be experienced and it was felt that it might not be possible to meet all the requirements even during the next five years. The training programmes were, therefore, conceived of as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan. For all schemes, Rs. 347.51 lakhs were provided under the Second Five Year Plan. Realising that even with the stipulated growth of hospitals and dispensaries during the plan period, it may not be possible to serve the rural areas adequately, the indigenous systems of medicines namely Ayurvedic and Unani were also proposed to be promoted. Rs. 47.95 lakhs were provided for the development of Ayurvedic system through upgrading of the Ayurvedic Colleges, Training to compounders and nurses and opening of ayurvedic/unani hospitals and dispensaries. Thus in all Rs. 395.46 lakhs were provided in the Second Five Year Plan for Medical and Public Health Sector.

Of the total allotment of Rs. 395.46 lakhs for the medical and public health sector, Rs. 29.73 lakhs were provided for opening of new hospitals, dispensaries, upgrading of district hospitals and dispensaries and develpoment of hospitals; Rs. 101.50 lakhs were provided for primary health centres, Rs. 10.74 lakhs for opening of public health laboratories; Rs. 85.23 lakhs for control of diseases; Rs. 35.20 lakhs for national malaria eradication programme and Rs. 50.03 lakhs for control of tuberculosis through opening of T.B. Clinics, T.B. Demonstration Centres and establishment of T. B. Sanatorium and other activities. Rs. 9.40 lakhs were provided for opening of dental clinics, Rs. 12.03 lakhs for family planning centres and Rs. 16.05 lakhs for other schemes including school Health in N. E. S. Blocks, nutrition survey, rehabilitation of invalid patients, domiciliary midwifery accommodation and public health-cum-medical Centres and participation in central schemes. Rs. 2.33 lakhs were provided for administrative and supervisory staff and Rs. 44.39 lakhs for education and training. The provision for education and training included the amount allotted for medical colleges as well as for training on various categories of personnel as also for doctors, specialists and refresher courses. It may be observed here that the total of the Second Plan provision for individual schemes in Medical and Public Health sub-sector stood at Rs. 347.80 lakhs which was to be adjusted within the ceiling of Rs. 347.51 lakhs, the amount provided for the Medical and Public Health sub-sector in the Plan. In the Ayurvedic sub-sector Rs. 33.56 lakhs were provided for opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries; Rs. 1.25 lakhs for amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit, Rs. 4.63 lakhs for upgrading of Ayurvedic Colleges including research, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for extension of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur and Rs. 4.40 lakhs for training of compounders and nurses in Ayurvedic and Rs. 2.11 lakhs for administrative and Supervisory staff.

The total expenditure on the schemes relating to Medical and Public Health (including Ayurvedic sub-sector) amounted to Rs. 374.27 lakhs or 94.64 per cent of the provision for the same under the Second Plan. Rs. 338.19 lakhs were spent on Medical and Public Health and Rs. 36.08 lakhs on Ayurvedic schemes. The expenditure in respect of both the sub-sectors namely medical and public health and ayurvedic continued to increase from year to year, during the plan period. In 1956-57 the expenditure on Medical and Public Health was Rs. 26.64 lakhs and on Ayurvedic schemes Rs. 1.18 lakhs. This expenditure increased in 1960-61 to Rs. 120.46 lakhs and Rs. 14.93 lakhs respectively. The percentage of financial achievements for medical and public health schemes during the plan period was 97.32 and for Ayurvedic sub-sector it was 75.25. During 1960-61 the expenditure booked in respect of medical and public health schemes was 100.38 per cent of the allotment for the year 1960-61. For the schemes of Ayurvedic sub-sector it was 99.53 per cent of the allotment for the year 1960-61.

The shortfall in expenditure in the Medical and Public Health schemes was mainly due to slow progress in the construction of the buildings by the Public Works Department and non-availability of technical personnel. Certain schemes particularly primary health centres, T.B. clinics, isolation wards of advanced cases of T.B., dental clinics and public health laboratories could not be implemented fully on this account. In case of Ayurvedic schemes the shortfall was mainly ascribed to late sanction of schemes for implementation.

Out of the schemes provided for in the Second Five Year Plan, four schemes namely rehabilitation of invalid patients, Domiciliary midwifery accommodation, Public Health-cum-Medical centres, participation in future central schemes could not be operated at all during the plan period. The remaining schemes were put to operation during the period 1956-61.

13 dispensaries were opened in 1956-57 which were later converted into Primary Health Centres. During the period 1956-61, 143 Primary Health centres, including the 13 dispensaries so converted, were opened.

The work relating to the development of Victoria Hospital Ajmer, S.M.S. Hospital Jaipur, Beawar Hospital Beawar, and Zenana Hospital, Jaipur, was taken in hand. In Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, a 114 beded ward was constructed and a P.B.X. Unit was installed in 1956-57. A lift was installed in 1960-61 and construction of 8 staff quarters and 19 nurses quarters were in progress. Additions and alterations in S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur were in progress. At the end of the year 1960-61 construction of 14 staff quarters was in progress at Beawar Hospital, Beawar. The district Hospitals were expanded with a view to having a minimum of 50 general beds and 20 maternity beds. This target was achieved in all district hospitals, except Jhunjhunu, Churu, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Banswara, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh districts. The district hospitals were equipped with X-Ray and laboratory services, ambulance, dental clinics, eye and antirabic departments. Expansion and improvements were carried out in the divisional hospitals, some of which had specialists sections for surgery by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Two public health laboratories were opened in 1956-57 and three in 1959-60. 15 dental clinics were opened during the period 1956-61. The number of beds available in the State, as a result of these activities, increased from 6229 in 1955 to 9628 in 1960. The national malaria control programme which was started in the First Five Year Plan Period was continued to an extended scale in the Second Plan Period. The programme was later termed as National Malaria Eradication Programme. As against the target of opening six malaria units in the period 1956-61—14 were opened—3 in 1956-57, 3 in 1957-58 and 8 in 1959-60. By the end of the year 1960-61, there were 17 malaria eradication units working at Jaipur, Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Beawar. These units aimed at covering the entire population of 80 lakhs which was estimated to be at risk against Malaria.

It was estimated that Rajasthan had approximately 1.5 lakhs of T. B. patients. 7 T.B. Clinics were opened in the period 1956-61—six in 1956-57 and 1 in 1960-61. Two T.B. clinics at Ajmer and Kota were upgraded. One B.C.G. Unit with 11 teams was opened in 1956-57. The T.B. Sanatorium at Jaipur was strengthened and a new T.B. Sanatorium of 200 beds was started at Bari in Udaipur in 1960-61. 160 additional beds were provided in the district hospitals for isolation of advanced T. B. cases. The centre for after care and rehabilitation of T.B. patients, proposed under the Second Plan, could not be opened.

71 family planning centres were opened during the Second Plan period. One child Guidance clinic was opened in 1959-60 attached to the Medical College at Jaipur. This clinic looked after the mental health of pre-school and school going children. The clinic also conducted research and investigation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

To meet the acute shortage of doctors, the intake capacity in the S. M. S. College at Jaipur was increased from 80 to 120 and a new Medical College was started at Bikaner with 50 seats in 1959-60, the capacity later having been raised to 100 in 1960-61. Efforts were made to meet the shortage of auxiliary staff through starting several courses for nurses, midwives, dais, sanitary inspectors, auxiliary health workers and lady health visitors. 7 centres at Ajmer, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur were providing two years' training in auxiliary nurses and midwives course. By the end of 1960-61, 32 candidates qualified from these centres and 220 were under training. The annual intake capacity of each of these centres was 30. A three years' male P.N.R.C. course was started at Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur with intake capacity of 50 candidates at each centre. Under the scheme "Integration of public health with basic course of nursing', two training centres were started at Jaipur and Jodhpur with intake capacity of 12 each. 81 candidates were under training in these centres by the end of Second Plan. Under this scheme, the training of sanitary inspectors and of auxiliary health workers was being imparted. A nine months sanitary inspectors training course was provided at Jaipur with an intake capacity of 50. For auxiliary health workers a training centre at Jaipur with intake capacity of 50 was providing a two years duration course. During 1960-61 the intake capacity of this centre was raised to 100. The training of T. B. health visitors was replaced by the lady health visitors during the year 1959-60 and was being imparted at Ummed Hospital, Jodhpur with an intake capacity of 30 candidates. The duration of the course is 2½ years. Six months training was being imparted to dais at all the district headquarters as well as at the 16 primary health centres and one centre qualified for UNICEF aid. Four centres with intake capacity of 30 each, were functioning at Alwar, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Kota for training the compounders.

With the introduction of Democratic Decentralization two schemes namely family planning and vaccination were transferred to the panchayat samitis. Subsequently the primary health centres were also transferred to these Samitis alongwith the necessary funds and staff at the lower level.

The major handicap in implementation of the plan programmes was the paucity of trained technical personnel. There was a general shortage of doctors and more so in the rural areas. It was therefore made obligatory that the medical officers will have to pass three years in the rural areas before they are allowed to cross efficiency bar or are promoted to a senior post. A rural area allowance was also sanctioned for them, inspite of this the shortage of doctors continued to exist and the State had to request the West Bengal Public Service Commission to recruit candidates for Rajasthan. It was also experienced that candidates were not coming forth for training as dais, nurses and mid-wives. To attract candidates for such courses stipends were fixed for the period they were under training. The Panchayat Samitis and district inspectors of schools were also requested to give wide publicity in the girls schools so as to attract candidates for recruitment in the categories such as nurses, midwives and dais.

In the Ayurvedic Sub-sector, 341 dispensaries were opened. The four pharmacies of the State were amalgamated into a single standard unit. The pharmacy of Jaipur was fully amalgamated into Ajmer pharmacy under which two branches were running at Jodhpur and Bharatpur. The pharmacy at Udaipur could not be integrated at Ajmer owing to the shortage of adequate accommodation. The building for the standard pharamacies was purchased in the year 1960-61. The Government Ayurvedic College at Jaipur and Udaipur were upgraded with a view to having at least 250 qualified vaidyas in the plan period. The Ayurvedic building at Jaipur was completed and that at Udaipur was under construction. 403 Ayurvedic compounders and nurses were imparted training up to the end of 1960-61. Besides a research centre was started from 1957-58 at Government Ayurvedic College Udaipur by establishing 20 beds for the clinical research on two diseases namely guinea-worms and infantile paralysis. Additional ten beds were also provided since 1960-61 for dibetes.

As a result of these activities the number of hospitals and dispensaries was raised to 612 in 1960, from 522 in 1956. [illegible] ayurvedic and unani hospitals and dispensaries rose to 1165 in 1960 from 498 in 1955. Besides, 143 primary health centres were opened during the Second Plan period. 61 maternity and child welfare centres were working at the end of the year 1960-61. The number of beds in the State increased from 6229 in 1955 to 9628 in 1960. 21 district hospitals were equipped, with dental units, 47 with X-ray equipment, 13 with eye departments and 34 with antirabic departments. 90 medical institutions (including Ayurvedic) were available in 1960 as against 60 in 1955 per million of population. On an average one institution served an area of 74 square miles in 1960 as against 130 square miles in 1955. The number of out patients in hospitals and dispensaries (allopathic) increased from 77.86 lakhs in 1955 to 103.57 lakhs in 1960-61, indicating the change in the outlook of the people towards fuller use of the medical facilities provided to them. The number of out-patients in ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries increased from 100.48 in 1955 to 101.46 lakhs in 1960.

The preventive activities mainly directed against small-pox, malaria and tuberculosis were intensified during the Second Plan period.

11 teams in the B. C. G. unit and 17 malaria eradication units were working in the State. There were 10 T. B. clinics and 2 T. B. sanatoria in the State. The T. B. sanatorium bari provided for 200 beds in the year 1960-61. The Leprosy Hospital at Tilonia was expected to be started at the beginning of the Third Plan period.

51 family planning centres in the urban area and 27 in the rural areas were functioning in the year 1960-61. 21 dental clinics and one child guidance clinic were functioning during the plan period.

The various training programmes operated during the Second Plan period resulted in making available 51 compounders, 110 auxiliary nurses and midwives, 175 sanitary inspectors, 29 auxiliary health workers and 377 dais till the end of 1960-61. During the year 1960-61, 120 students were receiving training in the S. M. S. Medical College Jaipur and 100 students in the Medical College, Bikaner. 220 auxiliary nurses and midwives, 397 male P. N. R. C., 220 auxiliary health workers, 21 lady health visitors were under training. In the ayurvedic system, 403 compounders and nurses and 253 Vaidyas had qualified by the end of the plan period.

It is heartening to note that Rajasthan surpassed the all India figures for beds and institutions per million of population that were aimed to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan. In 1959 itself in Rajasthan there were 34 hospitals/dispensaries and 406 beds per million of population as against 29 hospitals and dispensaries and 360 beds per million of population envisaged to be made available on all India basis in 1961.

III—WATER SUPPLY

Drinking water supply has been a problem in Rajasthan both in urban and rural areas. Prior to integration of the covenanting states, protected water supply existed only in the towns of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner and Dungarpur. With the gradual rise of population and the rising standards of living, even the government owned water supply schemes were rendered out of date and needed complete re-organisation. In 1950-51 a skeleton water supply scheme was taken up under one year plan for supply of water through public stand posts for 17 municipal towns. This idea became so popular with the municipal boards that the demand for comprehensive water supply schemes rose and the state government sanctioned several schemes out of their own funds. In the meantime, under the First Five Year Plan the 'National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan' was also launched by the Ministry of Health, Government of India. 14 Schemes were sanctioned under this programme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 280.46 lakhs. Besides, 8 schemes were also sanctioned by the state government under the First Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.58 lakhs, towards the end of the First Five Year Plan. The work on all these 22 schemes was to be carried over under the Second Five Year Plan.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan, out of 55 municipal towns having a population of 10,000 or above only 5 towns viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Deedwana had protected water supply; 2 towns viz; Udaipur and Dungarpur had partially protected water supply, 8 towns had skeleton water supply and the rest had no arrangements by way of protected water supply. The 22 schemes which were started during the First Five Year Plan period had also not been completed and were to be continued in the Second Five Year Plan. Water works at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Dungarpur also needed extensions in view of the growth of population.

The problem of potable water supply in rural areas also demanded immediate attention. In some parts of the state the sub-soil water table was as low as 350 feet and the quality of water available in different areas was so brackish that it was unsuitable even for animals. The nature of sub-soil strata was different in various parts of the State. On formation of Rajasthan the Government of India under Federal Financial Integration Agreement provided a grant of Rs. 125 lakhs to the State Government for water supply schemes in rural areas. Initially the Panchayat department was entrusted with the construction of wells etc. under this scheme but only a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs could be utilised during the period of 3-4 years. Later on the work was entrusted to an organisation known as the Rajasthan Jal Board and a sum of Rs. 98.38 lakhs was spent on rural water supply scheme during the year 1955-56.. The total number of works undertaken by the Board was 5412 and they consisted of repairs to old wells, construction of new wells, repairs of old tanks and construction of new tanks, conversion of step wells into draw wells etc. Towards the end of the First Five Year Plan, in 1955-56 Rs. 32.96 lakhs were further spent on rural water supply scheme through the Jal Board on 2030 such works under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan. Inspite of an expenditure of Rs. 151.34 lakhs till the end of the First Five Year Plan period on rural water supply schemes the position remained far from satisfactory.

Apart from the requirements of adequate supply of protected water, the problem of providing Drainage had also started receiving attention towards the close of the First Five Year Plan period. So long as regular water supply scheme does not exist in a dry place like Rajasthan, very unsatisfactory conditions may not prevail but no sooner a regular water supply scheme comes in operation, regular drainage scheme must follow immediately. Most of the water supply schemes started during the First Five Year Plan period, were to be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period and as such the necessity for drainage schemes could have arisen only towards the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan period. However, during the Second Plan period itself it was necessary to have regular drainage schemes in towns having population of 50,000 and above and where either water supply [illegible] were already running or were nearing completion.

Rs. 145.96 lakhs were provided for urban water supply schemes and Rs. 195.00 lakhs for rural water supply schemes and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for drainage and sanitation scheme; thus in all Rs. 343.96 lakhs were provided under the State Second Five Year Plan. Besides, Rs. 150.00 lakhs were provided under the national water supply and sanitation plan launched by the Government of India.

Under the urban water supply scheme besides continuing works on 22 schemes which were left incomplete at the close of the First Five Year Plan period, 42 new schemes were provided under the State Plan. The details of original cost, probable revised estimated cost, expenditure during the two plans and the spill-over to the Third Plan period in respect of individual schemes under urban water supply sub-sector are given in table No. 54. Of these, 27 schemes were completed by the end of the year 1960-61 and 19 other schemes are expected to be completed by the year 1963-64. In the new schemes that have been undertaken, water have been constructed on behalf of municipal towns by the Government and funds required have been advanced entirely as loan irrespective of the size of the towns. The water works are required to be run on commercial lines more or less at no profit no loss basis. All the water works in the State were run and managed by the Government and the rates for the supply of water were fixed and complete meter system for the supply of water was followed. On these schemes, Rs. 349.22 lakhs or 101.53 per cent of the allotment under State plan were spent. Besides, Rs. 261.48 lakhs were spent under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan of the Government of India.

In the beginning of the Second Plan, the works started under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme were continued by the Jal Board and in 1956-57 alone 2280 works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 44.22 lakhs. Later on the Jal Board withdrew itself from this activity and the implementation of the rural water supply scheme was then entrusted to the district collectors through the district development committees. With the introduction of democratic decentralization, the execution of rural water supply schemes consisting of construction of wells etc., was entrusted to panchayat samitis but the execution of piped water supply schemes remained with the department. In all, by the end of the year 1960-61, Rs. 182.22 lakhs were spent on rural water supply schemes. Besides, such works had also been undertaken by the Development Department through [illegible] development blocks and by the Social Welfare Department for the benefit of scheduled and backwards classes. The construction of wells etc., in the Development Blocks was being subsidized to the extent of 2/3rd of the total expenditure; 1/3rd being the public contribution.

The work on drainage and sanitation scheme was started only towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. By the end of the year 1960-61, Rs. 1.85 lakhs were spent on this scheme.

With a view to augmenting the administrative set up so as to be able to cope with the increased work, 3 new divisions viz., Survey and drainage, mechanical and civil, with headquarters at Jaipur were created during 1959-60 and the post of an Additional Chief Engineer was created in 1958.

The efforts have resulted in bringing water in scarcity areas In Jodhpur, water has been brought from a distance of 100 miles from Jawai Tank after pumping into 7 stages. In desert areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer district, with the help of exploratory tube well organisation, it has been possible to locate sweet water at a distance of about 8 miles from Jaisalmer for Jaisalmer City and for Barmer at a distance of 19 miles. The activities under plan have benefitted 27 towns and protected water supply is now available in 27 towns of the State.

IV—HOUSING

The population in the State has been increasing by about 2 per cent per annum since 1951. The growth of population in the rural areas has been about 4 per cent per year. With the growing consciousness of development and better living, the problem of providing adequate and sanitary housing had assumed significance prior to the initiation of the Second Five Year Plan. The shortage of living accommodation was felt in urban areas whereas in the rural areas too the housing conditions needed great improvement. In the urban areas two categories of houses were needed to be constructed to relieve the shortage of accommodation; one for people with low incomes who did not have ready money to construct the houses and needed financial assistance, and the other for industrial labourers for whom good housing facility is essential in order to enable them to contribute towards efficiency and production of the industries. In the urban areas it was also necessary to clear the slums and provide houses for the sweepers; the category of people who were utterly poor to afford a roof over their heads and were at the same time secluded from the society. The housing conditions had to be improved in the rural areas also. During the First Five Year Plan two schemes were provided to relieve housing shortage low income group housing scheme sponsored by the Government of India and the subsidized industrial housing scheme. The former started in 1954 and by the end of the year 1955-56 Rs. 62.81 lakhs were granted as loan to 2508 families for construction of houses under this scheme. The latter was started in 1955-56 and during that year alone Rs. 2.49 lakhs were provided for the construction of 1700 tenements both single room and double room in Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali. These schemes could not, however, meet the acute housing shortage and were continued during the Second Five Year Plan period also; this time with larger provision for loans and subsidies.

During the Second Five Year Plan schemes for providing housing loans to the people in middle income groups, to villagers for improving their houses in the rural areas and for clearing the slums through construction of houses for sweepers were also introduced. Thus in the Second Five Year Plan 5 different schemes viz., subsidized industrial housing low income group housing, middle income group housing, rural housing and slum clearance were provided to be executed. The Second Five Year Plan provided for Rs. 263.50 lakhs initially for the two schemes viz., subsidized industrial housing and low income group housing. The later three schemes were subsequently proposed to be executed under the Second Five Year Plan, the Plan provision remaining the same, the expenditure on the last two schemes being adjustable within the Plan provision of Rs. 263.50 lakhs.

The low income group housing scheme seeks to provide two types of loans to people in low income groups to enable them to construct their own houses. One is three year loan to local bodies for the execution and development of sites. These are repayable in three to five years with interest on rates prevalent from time to time and the land developed from the loan is to be given to loanees under the scheme at no profit no loss basis. The other is 30 years short term loans to persons with incomes not exceeding Rs. 6,000/- per year. The loan is advanced in three instalments—firstly when the house comes up to plinth level, secondly when the house comes up to roof level and thirdly when the house is completed. The loanee has to contribute atleast 20 per cent of the cost of construction and the loan under this scheme could be advanced up to Rs. 8,000/-. The loan is repayable in 30 equated instalments of principal and interest. Under this scheme, during the period 1956-61, Rs. 168.29 lakhs were distributed as loan to 6293 parties for construction of houses. Besides, Rs. 3 lakhs were advanced as short term loans for the improvement of sites in order to make available suitable plots to the beneficiaries under the scheme at no profit no loss basis.

Under the subsidized industrial housing scheme, the State Government constructed 912 single room tenements and 210 double room tenements for the labourers at important industrial centres. The Central Government provided 50 per cent of the cost of construction of these tenements as loan and the remaining 50 per cent as subsidy to the State Government. This scheme was in operation at Jaipur, Pali and Bhilwara only in the First Plan. The coverage was extended to Zawar Mines, Beawar, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur and Kota also during the Second Five Year Plan period. Rs. 93.50 lakhs were allotted for this scheme under the Second Five Year Plan period. During 1956-61 Rs. 47.49 lakhs were spent under this scheme. At Jaipur the land was purchased from Urban Improvement Board at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh and construction of 120 double room and 480 single room tenements was undertaken during this period. Besides, construction of 100 double room and 400 single room tenements at Bhilwara and 480 single room and 120 double room tenements at Pali was also taken up during this period. 100 single room tenements at Zawar Mines, 200 single room and 50 double room tenements at Beawar, 200 single room and 50 double room tenements at Ganganagar, 150 single room and 50 double room tenements at Sawai Madhopur were sanctioned for construction during 1956-61. The scheme could not be operated at Kota due to late receipt of sanction. The middle group housing scheme was introduced in 1958-59 with a view to providing loans to people falling in middle income groups (Rs. 6000/- to 12000/- per annum), for construction of houses. Under this scheme loan to a party can be advanced up to Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 57.63 lakhs were provided as loans to 420 parties for construction of houses up to the end of 1960-61.

The rural housing scheme too came in operation in 1957-58. The objects of this scheme were to make available loans to the villagers for construction of new houses as also for making substantial improvements in the existing houses. Villages situated in flood affected areas and where there was considerable congestion and which had substantial population of backward classes and villages with substantial programmes of increasing agricultural production were given preference for advancing loans under this scheme. Rajasthan was allotted 300 villages for adoption under this scheme and a loan of Rs. 46.40 lakhs was provided from the Central section of the plan. Since 1958-59 a part of expenditure incurred under this scheme has been reckoned under the State Plan ceiling. By the end of 1960-61, Rs. 41.71 lakhs were spent on this scheme, Rs. 0.64 lakhs under State Plan ceiling and Rs. 41.07 lakhs outside Plan ceiling met out from the Central Section of the Plan, and 300 villages in 130 Panchayats Samitis had already been adopted under this scheme and master plans for 200 villages were prepared and made available to the Panchayat Samitis. The rural housing cell with one executive engineer and contingent technical staff was created at the state level and attached to the Development Department for implementing this scheme. The model house put up at the World Agriculture Fair, Delhi, by the rural housing cell of the State was declared as the best model house.

In order to avoid growth of unhealthy places of squalor and filth and to rehabilitate the slum dwellers, it was provided to execute the scheme sponsored by the Central Government who agreed to finance the scheme to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost, 50 per cent of which was to be in the form of loan and 25 per cent as subsidy, the remaining 25 per cent was to be borne by the State Government as a matching subsidy. This scheme envisaged to provide residential accommodation to the slum dwellers specially scavangers and persons in the income group of less than Rs. 175/- p.m. The scheme was proposed to be executed at Jaipur, Kota, Alwar and Udaipur in 1959-60. However, it could come in operation in 1960-61 and then too only at Udaipur. By the end of that year Rs. 2.73 lakhs were spent on this scheme of which Rs. 0.68 lakhs were the State's share. Construction of 120 houses was started during 1960-61.

On these schemes of housing, in all Rs. 275.61 lakhs were allotted through annual allocations during the period 1956-61 against the plan provision of Rs. 263.50 lakhs and Rs. 220.10 lakhs were spent during this period. The progress of expenditure on individual schemes is given in Table 14. It would be observed that under low income group housing scheme and rural housing scheme the target was nearly achieved while there was a shortfall in expenditure in subsidized industrial housing scheme and slum clearance and sweepers housing schemes which may be ascribed to late financial sanctions, dearth of labour and material whose cost showed a rapid rise, and dispute on land between owners and local authorities etc.

While the subsidized industrial housing and slum clearance and sweepers housing schemes were operated through the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., loans under low income group housing and middle income group housing schemes were advanced through the district advisory committees. These district advisory committees were constituted in May, 1960, with collectors as the chairman and 5 other members including one M.L.A. and the Chairman, Urban Improvement Board/City Improvement Trust. Prior to this there used to be the Central Advisory Committee for low income group housing scheme which was dissolved in May, 1960.

By the end of 1960-61, 912 single room and 210 double room tenements were constructed in the State under the subsidized industrial housing scheme of which 791 were occupied by the labourers and 938 single room and 230 double room tenements were under construction. 4081 houses were constructed under the low income group housing and 195 under middle group housing schemes. 2212 houses in the low income group housing and 225 in middle income group housing schemes were under construction at the end of 1960-61. The districtwise details of houses constructed and loans disbursed under the low income group, middle income group and subsidized industrial housing schemes are given in table No. 55. Under the rural housing schemes 1100 houses were constructed and 600 were under construction. Under the slum clearance scheme 120 houses were constructed.

While the low income group housing scheme was in operation in all the 26 districts of the State, the middle income group housing scheme was executed at 21 districts and the subsidized industrial housing scheme at 7 districts only. The rural housing scheme benefited 250 villages in blocks. The slum clearance scheme was in operation only at Udaipur.

V. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Labour welfare activities play an important role in raising the economic, social and moral standards of the workers. Although some of the laws pertaining to factories, trade unions, workmen's compensation etc., were in existence in some of the States of India, they were largely not administered in the covenanting States of Rajasthan. The welfare needs of the workers were appreciated only after the integration of state and formation of Rajasthan. The opening of 2 labour welfare centres and establishment of two labour welfare offices by the end of the First Five Year Plan provided to some extent, amelioration of conditions of labour, enforcement of labour laws and an effort towards maintaining harmonious relations between the employers and employees.

Meanwhile, the number of registered factories in Rajasthan increased from 240 in 1951 to 367 in 1955, necessitating provision for more welfare facilities. Also, the Second Five Year Plan laid more stress on industrial development in the wake of which come the labour problems. Side by side with the plan for industrial development, provision must be made for the maintenance of harmonious relations between the employers and the labourers, for the amelioration of labour conditions and for effective machinery for the implementation of labour laws and labour welfare activities. The Second Plan also laid emphasis on provision of employment to the maximum possible extent. It had, therefore, also to make provision for opening of employment exchanges, counselling and guidance etc. Keeping these factors in view, the provision for the Labour and Labour Welfare Sector was made at Rs. 61.70 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 12 labour welfare centres which were run in rented buildings. The buildings not being of the requisite standard and at suitable place, it obviate the usefulness of the centre to a great extent. Under the Second Plan it was proposed to have a centre at each industrial place in Rajasthan having 500 or more workers. The centres were classified into A, B and C types according to the extent of provision of welfare facilities. The A type welfare centre was to provide facilities for medical aid, maternity and child welfare, adult education, handicraft training for women, reading room and library and recreation activities like out-door games, in-door games, musical programmes etc. The B type centre was to provide all activities provided in the A class centre but on a smaller scale. The C type centre was to provide only recreational facilities, adult education, reading room and library and handicraft training for women. Buildings were to be constructed in all A and B type centres during the Second Five Year Plan period. It was proposed to have 7 A type, 7 B type and 7 C type welfare centres by the end of Second Five Year Plan period and provision was made for Rs. 27.23 lakhs for this scheme.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme introduced in 1955-56 out of the regular budget at 6 centres with a view to provide medical, maternity, disablement, dependents and sickness benefits for the workers in perennial factories, was found to be useful and it was proposed to extend this scheme to 6 more centres and to open dispensaries in the Second Five Year Plan and for this Rs. 3.95 lakhs were provided.

With the expansion of factories in the State, for effective enforcement of Factories Act and allied legislations, it was felt necessary to strengthen and expand the Inspectorate of Factories. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 0.85 lakhs made in the Plan. The Weekly Holidays Act was extended to 34 cities and towns in the State till the end of the First Five Year Plan. There had been constant demands from many towns to provide separate staff for the enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, a provision of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was, therefore, provided for this scheme.

Further, realising that technical training was very necessary not only to solve the unemployment problem but also from the point of industrial development in the State, the scheme of education in technical trades was provided in the Plan with an allotment of Rs. 21.66 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 3.55 lakhs was made for expansion of employment activities. It was proposed to promote employment through opening of these exchanges, employment market information and through providing counselling and guidance for vocations to be adopted by the unemployed. All these schemes involved strengthening of the administrative set up and collection of statistics on which to base the policies relating to labour. Rs. 2.22 lakhs were provided for strengthening of administrative set up and Rs. 0.98 lakhs for expansion of statistical section. Thus in all Rs. 61.70 lakhs were provided under the Second Plan for labour and labour welfare sector.

As against the total Plan provision of Rs. 61.70 lakhs, Rs. 79.07 lakhs were allotted in all through annual budget allotments under the plan in this sector out of which Rs. 35.35 lakhs or 58.32 per cent of the Plan provision were spent during the period 1956-61. The details of yearwise expenditure on individual schemes are given in table No. 12.

Under the Second Plan 13 new labour welfare centres were opened and 16 labour welfare centres were upgraded. Three buildings for labour welfare centres were completed. It was only in the case of construction of buildings that the target could not be met. An appreciable progress was made in the establishment of welfare centres for catering to the recreational needs of the workers outside working hours. By the end of the year 1960-61 there were 9 A class centres, 8 B class centres and 8 C class centres functioning in the State, details of which have been given in table No. 56. On this scheme as against a Plan provision of Rs. 27.23 lakhs, Rs. 10.07 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly because construction work for building of labour welfare centres at Lakheri and Sriganganagar could not be taken up in time. The short-fall is also attributed to non-availability of staff like compounders, midwives, handicraft teachers, music teachers etc., the grades for these, posts being lower than prelent for similar posts in other departments and the allowances for part-time workers were meagre.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was originally proposed to be implemented at 6 centres other than those where this scheme was already in operation since 1956. The Employees' State Insurance

Act provides for five benefits viz., sickness, maternity, disablement, dependents and medical benefit. The cash benefits are given by local offices of the Employees' State Insurances Corporation and the medical benefits are given through State Government. 2 Dispensaries were proposed to be opened at Zawar Mines, 2 at Hanumangarh and 1 dispensary each at Sawai Madhopur and Sriganganagar. 13 Employees' State Insurance dispensaries buildings and staff quarters at different places were proposed to be constructed. 53 General beds and 29 T. B. beds in State hospitals at all centres were proposed to be reserved including 3 annexes of 31 beds to be attached to S. M. S. Hospital, Jaipur and Zawar Mines and Hanumangarh dispensaries, but later on the scheme was revised and it was decided to implement this scheme at 8 centres—Sawai Madhopur, Sriganganagar, Dholpur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Kota, Bikaner and Ajmer. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi offered to extend the scheme to the families of insured persons. The scheme was extended to Beawar with one static and one mobile dispensary; to Sawai Madhopur with one indoor ward of 6 beds and X'ray plant in 1957-58. It was extended to Sriganganagar and Dholpur in 1958-59 and to 4 centres viz., Ajmer, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Kota in 1960-61. Since the reservation of the beds was not possible to be made in the hospitals, steps for construction of separate annexes to State hospitals were taken. 15 Beded T.B. ward at T.B. Sanatorium, Jaipur was constructed in 1959-60. The annexe of 53 general beds could not be constructed for want of sanction in time. The work relating to construction of T.B. wards of 16 beds at Bari was taken in hand. 7/8th of the total expenditure on this scheme was shared by the Employees State Insurance Corporation and all places where insurable population was 500 or more were covered under this scheme by the end of the year 1960-61.

Two craftsmenship training centres at Kota and the other at Udaipur were started in 1957-58 and two more, one at Bikaner and the other at Jodhpur in 1958-59. All these four centres continued to function till the end of the Plan under the technical training scheme. The apprenticeship training scheme under the head technical training scheme was started for the first time in 1960-61 providing for 50 seats. In 1958-59 evening classes for industrial workers were held benefiting 50 workers. On the scheme of technical training as against an allotment of Rs. 21.66 lakhs only Rs. 14.59 lakhs could be spent by the end of 1960-61. The shortfall was due to non-construction of buildings for institutions, non-availability of power for running the machines and shortage of staff particularly at the institutional level. Courses in turners trade could not be run since the power for running the machines was not available. It was felt that qualified and experienced instructional staff was not available at the low scale of pay prescribed for them.

In 1956-57, with the merger of Ajmer State in Rajasthan, a Directorate of Employment was organised for the control and administration of employment exchanges in the State. The Government of India shared 60 per cent of the total expenditure on this organisation. During 1956-57 new employment exchanges were opened at Sawai Madhopur, Sriganganagar, and Bharatpur; in 1957-58 at Bhilwara and Pali; in 1958-59 at Sirohi and Tonk; in 1959-60 at Jhunjhunu, Banswara and Nagour and in 1960-61 at Sikar. The entire public sector in the State was covered under the scheme of collection of employment market information in 1958-59 and intensive studies of the private sector were launched in the employment market areas, in Jaipur in 1958-59; in Alwar, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur in 1959-60 and in Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Sawai Madhopur in 1960-61. A special section for giving vocational guidance and career advice to those approaching the employment exchanges for assistance was organised at Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges at Ajmer and Jaipur during 1958-59. The State occupational information unit for analysis and research of occupational information was organised at Jaipur.

The schemes of expansion of Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, administrative set up and expansion of statistical section were also in operation during the period 1956-61. Two posts of inspectors of factories and boilers were filled up—one in 1956-57 and the other in 1959-60. The enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act was replaced by Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958 and it was enforced at 66 places. For effective implementation of this, 4 Labour Inspectors were appointed. Under the scheme of administrative set up, 2 regional offices were established during 1956-61 at Jaipur and Jodhpur. The statistical cell attached to the labour commissioner's office conducted *ad hoc* surveys on labour conditions in various industries viz., Sugar, wool cleaning, Printing Press, Cotton gining and Biri.

The scheme of technical training was transferred to the director of technical education in the year 1959-60 with a view to have its effective implementation through him. The office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was separated from the office of the labour commissioner during 1958-59 with a view to secure better efficiency in administration. A labour advisory board at the State level to advise the government in formulating the labour policy was constituted in the year 1959-60. This tripartite body consisted of the representatives of the government. employers and workers with the State's Labour Minister as the chairman, meeting once a year. The state committee of employment consisting of representatives of the government, workers and public was also constituted in 1959. Such employment committees have been formed at each district where the employment exchanges exist.

During this period, the Rajasthan Minimum Wages Act, the Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, the Trade Unions Regulations, 1959, the Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959, Industrial Disputes (Amendments) Act, 1958 were brought into force. The Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan and a Labour Court under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendments) Act, 1958 was appointed in 1960. According to this, three tier system of settlement of disputes has been designed.

The labour officers were sent for training to Calcutta University in the social work (Labour Welfare) course. 2 Senior Officers were also sent for training in labour administration under the Colombo Plan to U. K.—One in 1956-57 and the other in 1959-60. Officers of the employment exchanges were also sent for training in employment exchange procedure at the Directorate General of employment and Training at New Delhi—10 officers were trained in employment procedure, 3 in vocational guidance, 1 in occupational analysis and research work and 3 in employment market information work.

By the end of the year 1960-61 there were 25 labour welfare centres and 18 employment exchanges. The labour welfare centres benefited ,labourers and the employment exchanges secured employment to 68299 persons. 6 Industrial Training Institutes were functioning in 1960-61—at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur and Ajmer. These institutes provided training in various crafts such as blacksmith, carpentary, sheetmetal welding, mechanical works, civil and mechanical draftsmanship. In all 5052 candidates received training at these institutes. Besides 20 candidates were sent for training in various trades at the Central Training Institute, Koni-Bilaspur and Aundh Camp (Poona). 93 Perennial factories were covered under the employees, State Insurance Scheme in Rajasthan. 3,457 insured persons and 125816 family members of insured persons were covered under this scheme. Under this scheme 39258 persons and 223748 families patients were treated, 507 persons were X'rayed, 3749 persons were given special advice, injections were given to 76358 persons and 48210 families and 931 persons were admitted in the hospitals. The labour situation remained quite normal, healthy employers and employees relations were maintained. The number of industrial disputes in 1960-61 were 12 as compared to 16 in 1955-56. These disputes involved 7052 workers in 1960-61 as compared to 8659 workers in 1955-56; and a loss of 16636 mandays in 1960-61 as compared to 40714 in 1955-56. The number of strikes and lockouts was 12 and one in 1960-61 as compared to 19 and nil in 1955-56. During 1959-60 only 404 industrial complaints from the employees regarding the wages and bonus, unemployment and retrenchment, working hours and working conditions and other causes were received as against a total of 538 complaints received during 1955-56. The total number of trade unions at the end of 1960-61 stood at 263 with a membership of 51903 workers as against 129 trade unions having 24377 membership in 1955-56.

VI WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In Rajasthan, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes constitute nearly 26.77 per cent of the total population. These communities have been backward socially, economically and educationally. For quite a long time they have been subjected to various forms of social and economic exploitation. The Constitution of India, therefore, envisaged provision of special assistance to these communities in two forms; firstly, special assistance to overcome social, educational and economic backwardness through various schemes sponsored under the plan both by the State and Central Social Welfare Board, and secondly, through reservation in the matter of representation and employment.

Scheduled tribes in Rajasthan, according to the President's order, 1950 included only the Bhils in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh Tehsil of Chittorgarh district who numbered 316348 in 1951 Census, but after the amendment of Scheduled Tribes Amendment Act, 1956 other Tribes, viz., Bhil, Mina, Damoria, Garasia (including Rajput Garasia), and Saharia also were included among scheduled tribes. The population of scheduled tribes, according to 1951 Census, thus stood as 17.74 lakhs. Gadia Luhars, a nomadic tribe, continued to be classified as other backward classes. The population of other backward classes was estimated to be about 8 lakhs. As many as 44 castes have been categorised as scheduled castes. They are spread over the entire State with a heavy concentration of population in Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Churu and Kota districts. According to 1951 Census their population is 16.09 lakhs. In the ex-criminal tribes were included Minas, Bawarias, Kanjars and Sansis numbering about 75,000. These communities, in the past, lived on crime. Minas were later, according to 1956 Amendment Act, classified as scheduled tribes. While the welfare of scheduled tribes, other backward classes and ex-criminal tribes involved the rehabilitation of these people both morally, so as to change their outlook and economically, so as to provide gainful employment to them; the welfare of scheduled castes involved removal of social disability caused by the social and religious sentiments against their untouchability. The promulgation of Untouchability Offence Act, 1955 made it an offence but the legal and constitutional measures alone cannot eradicate this ill. Efforts were, therefore, necessary to change public opinion and to make the scheduled castes conscious that all opportunities of progress are open to them.

The activities during the First Five Year Plan concentrated round the ameliorative measures of socio-economic up-lift of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, ex-criminal tribes and backward classes. 105 Schools, 6 hostels and 60 social education centres were opened for the welfare of scheduled tribes. 8 Industrial centres and 7 Palm Gur centres were started in the tribal track comprising of the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh district. 3556 Scholarships were awarded to the candidates belonging to scheduled tribes, 558 families were given grant-in-aid for rehabilitation and housing. 5 Dispensaries were opened. Aid for repairs, and construction of 739 wells for irrigation purposes was given and 3 voluntary agencies working for the benefit of scheduled tribes were provided grant-in-aid.

For the benefit of scheduled tribes and the removal of untouchability, 5 Primary schools, 83 adult night schools, 34 sanskar kendra and 12 training-cum-production centres were started. 14514 Scholarships were awarded. Aid was provided for improving 260 drinking water wells, constructing houses for 415 families and to 123 municipal and panchayats for ameliorating the conditions of scheduled castes.

16 Basic schools, 7 industrial centres, 5 hostels, 37 social education centres and 6 dispensaries were established to cater to the needs of other backward classes. 365 Families, including Garia Luhars were granted loans for housing, 6105 wells were repaired and grant-in-aid was given to one voluntary agency doing work for the welfare of the backward classes.

818 Families of ex-criminal tribes were provided grants for housing and rehabilitation. 4 Basic schools, 6 industrial centres, 5 hostels and 17 social education centres were started for them.

During the Second Plan while the development programme initiated under the First Plan was to be continued, a new approach towards social welfare had to be adopted so that the under privileged sections of the society including all who are handicapped socially, morally or physically could be provided adequate help to enable them to rise as close to the normal community as possible. It was also considered that the social welfare services will not be able to initiate an integrated process of development unless they are also accompanied by preventive and constructive measures alongwith the curative measures which will henceforth primarily be taken. Accordingly the Second Five Year Plan envisaged to provide welfare schemes for women, children, prisoners and beggars. Two more schemes, viz., social and moral hygiene and aftercare service schemes and welfare extension projects were proposed to be started under the Second Plan.

The Second Five Year Plan provided for Rs. 271.03 lakhs for the schemes under social welfare sector. Besides, Rs. 159.50 lakhs were provided for similar activities to be carried out under centrally sponsored schemes, as central share. Thus in all, Rs. 430.53 lakhs were provided for schemes relating to welfare of backward classes and social welfare.

Under the State Plan, Rs. 86.98 lakhs were provided for welfare of scheduled tribes, Rs. 56.89 lakhs were provided for welfare of scheduled castes, Rs. 17.11 lakhs for welfare of denotified tribes (formerly known as ex-criminal tribes) and Rs. 67.52 lakhs for welfare of other backward classes. Besides, provision for two new schemes was also made. Rs. 20.00 lakhs were provided for welfare extension projects and Rs. 22.53 lakhs for social and moral hygiene and aftercare programmes. Later since 1959-60, a new scheme, viz., social defence programme was started. This scheme provided for probation and welfare service for juvenile delinquents, beggars and prisoners. The expenditure on this scheme was to be adjusted within the overall plan provision of Rs. 271.03 lakhs.

Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 271.03 lakhs, Rs. 180.41 lakhs or 66.56 per cent were spent during the Second Plan period. In 1960-61 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 40.41 lakhs or 73.47 per cent of the allotment for the year. The expenditure through years continued to increase except for the last year when the expenditure was less as compared to the penultimate year of the Second Plan when Rs. 47.68 lakhs were spent. The percentage of expenditure in respect of welfare of scheduled tribes and welfare of scheduled castes schemes during the Plan period, was 89.79 and 85.34 respectively of the plan provision for these schemes. For the welfare of denotified tribes the percentage was 60.37 while for welfare of other backward classes the percentage was 45.17. Under welfare extension project schemes, the expenditure amounted to 46.10 per cent and under social and moral hygiene and aftercare programme it amounted to 13.72 per cent of the plan provision. Thus it would be seen that in all these schemes, there was shortfall in expenditure more particularly in the schemes relating to welfare of other backward classes, welfare extension projects and social and moral hygiene and aftercare programmes. The details of financial achievements are given in table No. 12. Besides Rs. 158.19 lakhs were spent as central share in the social welfare schemes which were centrally sponsored. Rs. 110.69 lakhs were spent for the welfare of scheduled tribes, Rs. 24.00 lakhs on welfare of scheduled castes, Rs. 4.73 lakhs on welfare of denotified tribes, Rs. 15.07 lakhs on development of under developed areas (other backward classes) and Rs. 3.70 lakhs on social and moral hygiene and aftercare programme. Of this amount of Rs. 158.19 lakhs most of the expenditure i.e., Rs. 79.95 lakhs was incurred in the last year, the expenditure during the first three years in all aggregated to Rs. 29.74 lakhs and that during the fourth year Rs. 48.50 lakhs.

During the Second Plan period, for the welfare of scheduled tribes, 10 primary schools were converted into basic schools, scholarship was awarded to 74449 students, ten hostels were opened and aid was provided to 28 students for boarding. 20 Social education centres and 6 basic schools were opened. Subsidy to ten co-operative societies were provided in 1956-57. 1117 Families were provided loans for rehabilitation. Loans were provided for drinking water wells, irrigation wells, and aid for better housing. Six drinking water well, ten panchayatgarh building and ten school buildings were constructed. 5548 Irrigation wells and 370 tanks were constructed. Nine training-cum-production centres were started. Three dispensaries buildings were constructed and 499 step wells were converted into draw wells. Aid was provided for constructing 423 houses.

For welfare of scheduled castes 83 old social education centres were equipped and 15 new centres were opened. Three nursery schools were opened. Five community centres were converted into sanskar kendra and 15 old sanskar kendras were duly equipped. 12 New sanskar kendras were opened. Scholarship was provided to 69148 students. 11 Cottage industries centres were opened and 58 sewing machines were provided to 58 widows. Five prachar mandlies were organised. 549 Drinking water wells were constructed and aid was provided for construction of 365 houses.

For the welfare of denotified tribes, 7 social education centres, three community centres and six nursery schools were opened. Two hostels were maintained and scholarship to 1559 students was provided. 131 Families were rehabilitated and subsidies for purchase of bullocks were provided to 51 families. Six cottage industries centres were opened and aid for better housing was provided to 134 families.

For the welfare of other backward classes five nursery schools were started. Scholarship was provided to 7120 students and 630 families were rehabilitated. The targets for the plan period and the annual achievements under the various items in respect of individual schemes are given in table No. 13. The various programmes provided facilities for rehabilitation of the scheduled tribes and other backward classes and ex-criminal tribes denotified tribes). They also provided facilities for education, cultivation, irrigation cottage industries and better housing.

33 Social welfare extension projects were started during the plan period—14 in 1956-57, 5 in 1957-58, 15 in 1959-60 and one in 1960-61. The scheme of welfare extension projects was sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board and these 33 extension projects were functioning under auspicious of the State Social Welfare Board. Under this scheme, initially grant was given by the Social Welfare Board up to 50 per cent of the total expenditure. 25 Per cent was given as aid by the State Government and the remaining 25 per cent of the expenditure had to be contributed by the people themselves, but later on towards the close of the plan period, the public contribution was eliminated and the Central Government contributed 2/3rd of the project expenditure, 1/3rd being provided as aid by the State Government. The Central Social Welfare Board also provided assistance for maintaining the office of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 50 per cent expenditure of which was aided by the State.

Besides these, problems relating to moral delinquency among women and the immoral traffic and child welfare also received attention. To protect the society from social evils arising out of the activities of individuals who come into conflict with law, the programme of social and moral hygiene and aftercare programme was started since the beginning of the Second Plan. Under this scheme three rescue homes and 11 district shelters were opened. The homes and shelters were declared as protective homes for the purpose of Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, except the aftercare home for males at Udaipur and two district shelters for males at Ajmer and Udaipur. These institutions were managed by the managing committees appointed by Government separately for each institution. Special police officers and magistrates were appointed wherever needed under the Act. In the rescue homes, the girls rescued from moral danger, fallen women, deserted wife, the despised widow, the unmarried mothers were being given admissions. Rescue Homes were, thus, characterised as homes for homeless, hopeless and helpless. Two aftercare homes were started in Udaipur and Ajmer in 1958. In Udaipur Home, the male ex-convicts, discharged from correctional institutions like jails etc. were admitted. These Homes were provided with necessary requirements of life with a view to re-establish the ex-convicts as self-reliant and normal citizens. They provided for educational and vocational training for self-sufficiency.

The social defence programme was started in 1959-60 and was continued till the end of the Plan period. This included programmes relating to beggar home, remand home, certified schools, probation services, welfare services in prisons and boy clubs. A beggar home was started at Jaipur in 1959-60 and another at Jodhpur in 1960-61 in which old, infirm, diseased or disabled beggars were admitted. They were taught and trained in useful and paying arts with a view to rehabilitate them in life as useful citizens. A remand home was started at Udaipur to take care of the children awaiting trial before the Court, delinquent children, children needing protection such as dependent and neglected children without proper care, lost children in need of an emergency shelter, mental defectives, habitual school truants and children in temporary custody who run away from their families. Services like physical and custodian care, medical treatment, recreation and instruction etc. are provided in the remand home. A certified school to receive juveniles and adolescents undergoing detention and to impart instructions with a vocational bias was started at Udaipur in 1959-60. The purpose of the certified school is to bring about a real change in personality and to rehabilitate the inmates, besides provided medical and mental health supervision and vocational training. Probation services were also provided under the Plan. Probation is a process of treatment prescribed by the Court for the persons convicted of offences against the law during which the individual on probation regulates his own life under condition issued by the court and is subject to supervision by the officer concerned. 14 Probation officers were appointed. 8 Welfare officers for prison were also appointed to provide welfare services to the prisoners, with a view to provide opportunities to the convicts to change their attitude and learn certain vocations, so as to establish them in life as normal human beings. Two boys clubs at Jaipur, one at Ajmer and one at Jodhpur was also started in 1960-61.

With a view to provide special opportunities for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for entering into government services, reservation to the extent of 12½ per cent in State services, in subordinate and ministerial services and to the extent of 15 per cent in class IV services was made. One third of the unoccupied agricultural land was reserved for allotment to backward classes. All backward classes students were absolutely exempted from the payment of tuition fees, exemption to the extent of 50 per cent was also given in respect of fees other than tuition fees in all government education institutions throughout the State. Besides scholarships were also given liberally. The details of scholarships provided have been given above. Besides the state government, there were other organisations also engaged in the social welfare work. Most important of them was the State Social Welfare Board, which was established in 1954 and was working with the aid being received from the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Government. The Board functions as co-ordinating body between Central and State Governments in respect of social welfare work. It undertook the schemes relating to welfare extension project, rescue and district shelter homes and nursery schools. The work of the Board was spread over 22 districts of the State. By the end of 1960-61, the Board was maintaining in 31 blocks, balbaries, industrial training centres, social education centres and maternity centres.

Besides the Central Social Welfare Board, there were the State Tribes Advisory Board, State Scheduled Castes Welfare Board, District Social Welfare Board and other Voluntary Agencies functioning for the welfare of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes. There were 31 voluntary agencies working for the welfare of the scheduled tribes and 38 working for the welfare of the scheduled castes. Aid were provided to these voluntary agencies during the course of implementation of plan schemes by the state government. With the introduction of democratic decentralization, the execution of welfare activities relating to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes and the denotified tribes were transferred to Panchayat Samitis along with the attendance staff.

By the end of the year 1960-61 there were 140 schools and 44 hostels were maintained for the welfare of scheduled tribes, denotified tribes, scheduled castes and backward classes. 84 Cottage industries centres were opened to them for training. 51 Sanskar kendras and 231 social education centres were functioning for their welfare. 33 Social welfare projects, one rescue home and two aftercare homes, 11 district shelters and two beggar homes were functioning. Besides a remand home and a certified school had also been opened. Probation services were made available to the convicts through appointment of Probation Officers. The Second Plan extended both the scope and coverage of the social welfare activities. During the progress of the schemes, it was read that there was much to be done for the welfare of women, children, beggars, convicts, old and infirm. During the course of the Second Plan period attention was also directed towards the need for providing schemes for rehabilitation of the crippled and physically handicapped. The need for setting up a research unit to explore the social behaviour of the sections of the society for whom the social welfare activities were meant to be directed was also felt.

CHAPTER XVI

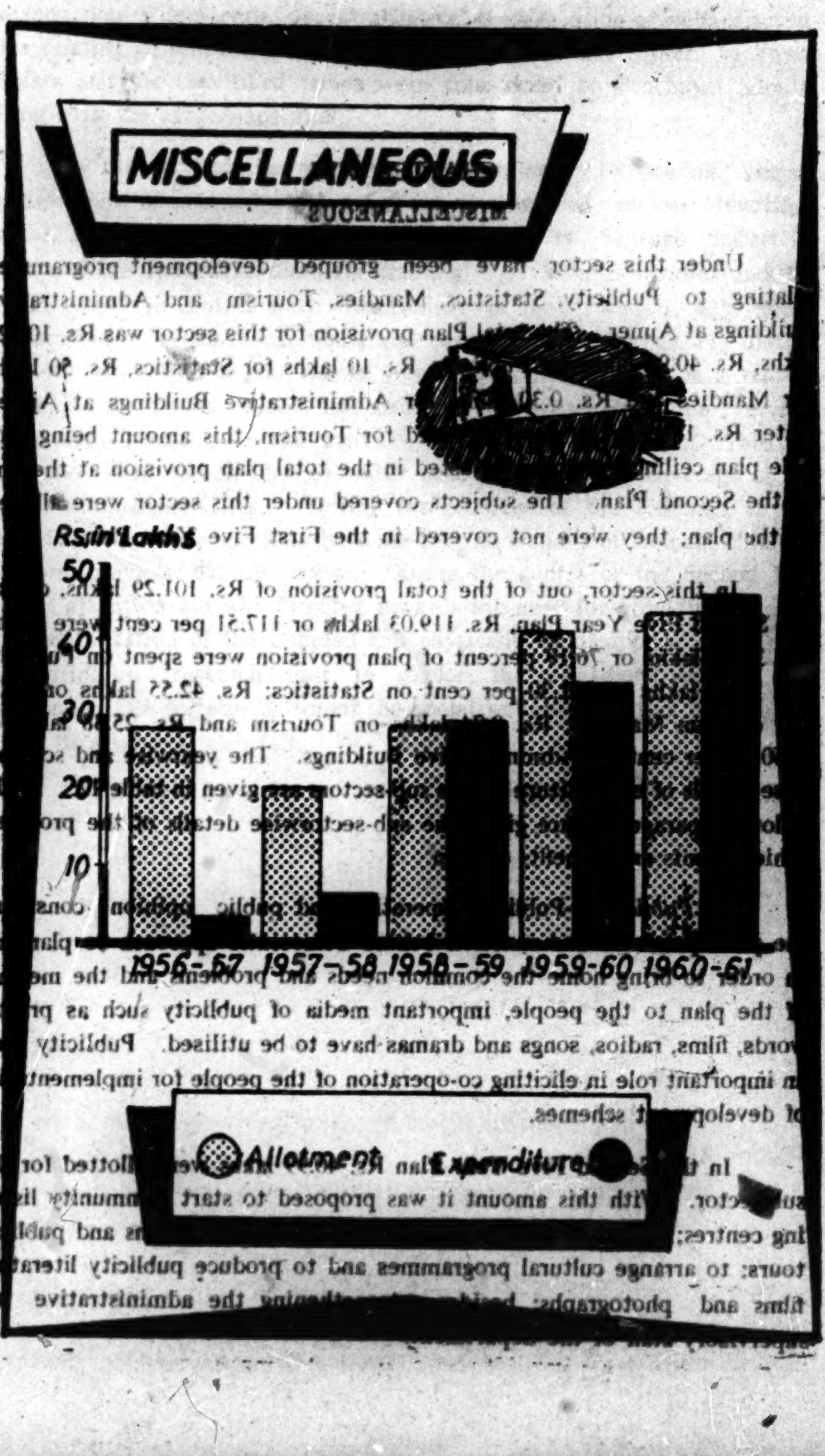
MISCELLANEOUS

Under this sector have been grouped development programmes relating to Publicity, Statistics, Mandies, Tourism and Administrative Buildings at Ajmer. The total Plan provision for this sector was Rs. 101.29 lakhs, Rs. 40.99 lakhs for Publicity, Rs. 10 lakhs for Statistics, Rs. 50 lakhs for Mandies and Rs. 0.30 lakhs for Administrative Buildings at Ajmer. Later Rs. 15.59 lakhs were provided for Tourism, this amount being outside plan ceiling but to be adjusted in the total plan provision at the end of the Second Plan. The subjects covered under this sector were all new to the plan; they were not covered in the First Five Year Plan.

In this sector, out of the total provision of Rs. 101.29 lakhs, during the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 119.03 lakhs or 117.51 per cent were spent. Rs. [illegible] lakhs or 76.19 percent of plan provision were spent on Publicity; Rs. [illegible] lakhs or [illegible]1.30 per cent on Statistics; Rs. 42.55 lakhs or [illegible].10 per cent on Mandies; Rs. [illegible] lakhs on Tourism and Rs. 25.38 lakhs or [illegible] per cent on Administrative Buildings. The yearwise and schemewise details of expenditure on the sub-sectors are given in table 12. In the following paragraphs are given the sub-sectorwise details of the progress, achievements and benefits of Plan.

1. *Publicity*.—Public co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind democratic approach to planning. In order to bring home the common needs and problems and the message of the plan to the people, important media of publicity such as printed words, films, radios, songs and dramas have to be utilised. Publicity plays an important role in eliciting co-operation of the people for implementation of development schemes.

In the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 40.99 lakhs were allotted for this sub-sector. With this amount it was proposed to start community listening centres; to pursue field publicity; to organise exhibitions and publicity tours; to arrange cultural programmes and to produce publicity literature, films and photographs; besides strengthening the administrative and supervisory staff of the department.


MISCELLANEOUS
Rs. in Lakhs
50
40
30
20
10
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
▨ Allotment
Expenditure ●

Earlier in 1956-57 the Directorate of Public Relations was strengthened and 13 district public relation offices were established. The next year, 3 more district public relation offices were established and by the end of 1958-59, 20 district public relation offices were functioning in the State. During the Second Plan period 17 mobile vans were purchased and were allotted to district public relation officers for publicity in rural areas.

26 Information centres were opened in 1956-57. In 1958-59 besides these centres a large scale information centre was also established at Jaipur to diseminate information relating to plan activities at State level. 1650 radio sets were installed during the plan period in the villages having population more than 1000. Besides, a number of plan publicity exhibitions were organised. The State also participated in the exhibitions organised in the important cities of the country in connection with world Agriculture Fair, National Agriculture Fair, Khadi Gramodhyog Exhibition etc. A number of cultural programmes were organised. Publicity literature was brought out from time to time high lighting improved achievements of the Plan.

During the Plan period on these schemes, in all, Rs. 31.23 lakhs or 76.19 per cent of the allotment were spent. During 1960-61, Rs. [illegible] lakhs or 63.29 per cent of the allotment for the year 1960-61 were spent. The details of expenditure are given in table 12.

The short-fall in expenditure and in physical achievements is mainly ascribed to the shortage of technical personnel such as operators, mechanics etc, who could not be available for the existing pay scales with requisite qualifications.

2. *Statistics:*—The growth of planned activities brought to bear the importance of statistics at all the three stages planning, execution and appraisal; the need for expansion of statistical data in scope and coverage and for re-organisation of the statistical system in the State arose. Consequently in the Second Five Year Plan for the first time, provision was made for this sub-sector.

Rs. 10 lakhs were provided in the plan for reorganisation and strengthening of the bureau of statistics and setting up of district statistical agencies. Later, the scheme of training the statistical personnel was also provided to be adjusted in this ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. Provision for statistical activities was made in other sectors also, the progress thereunder has already been dealt with in the relevant sectors.

The bureau of statistics which was hither-to-fore a skeleton-organisation for collection and processing of primary data largely amanating as a by-product of administration was reorganised into the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1956 and the staff strength considerably increased to cope up with the expansion of scope and coverage of statistics and to meet the over-all planning needs.

Under the scheme of opening of District Statistical Agencies, 6 full fledged agencies at Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Ganganagar with one Statistician and contingent staff were opened. Besides single Inspector agency, were also opened in 17 additional districts under this scheme.

During the plan period the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, collected data with varied break-ups on plan activities both physical and financial on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis and prepared progress reports with these periodicities regularly. Earlier the Directorate prepared and published the appraisals of First Five Year Plan. Towards the end of the Second Plan the work on certain aspects of the formulation of the State's Third Five Year Plan was taken up and Directorate provided technical and secretarial services to the Third Five Year Plan Advisory Committee set up by the State.

The Directorate conducted 9 *ad hoc* surveys, gave technical guidance to other departments of the State government in conducting surveys and participated with the National Sample Survey Organisation on half matching basis in their regular programme of socio-economic surveys since the 16th round commencing from July, 1960. Since the 17th round of the Directorate is participating on full matching basis.

During this period the collection of prices-retail and wholesale, daily and weekly was also attended to. Index Numbers of wholesale prices, Consumer price indices, Index Numbers of Agricultural production and Index Numbers of house construction cost were prepared. Census of Government employees, Census of manufacturing Industries and the collection of Industrial Statistics (Labour) was done regularly and statistical series in respect of other important items were also built up.

The work of computation of the State Income of Rajasthan was taken up towards the end of the year 1956-57. The estimates for the year 1954-55 to 1958-59 were finalised by the end of the year 1960-61.

A number of publications were brought out, regular of them being (1) Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics (2) Basic Statistics (3) Statistical Abstract (4) Budget Study and (5) Plan Progress Reports—Quarterly and Annual. Similarly a number of charts and graphs were prepared and the Directorate participated in 18 exhibitions. Departmental training to 80 progress assistants was imparted besides the training of statistical inspectors recruited during the period.

In all the schemes, in this sub-sector, Rs. 10.13 lakhs were spent during the period 1956-61 against the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs. The details of expenditure are given in table 12.

Besides, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the statistical units in other departments viz., agriculture, medical, labour, social welfare, co-operation, mining, animal husbandry and board of revenue were also engaged in the statistical work. *Ad hoc* organisation were also set up in the State for special assignments. The Directorate of Economic and Industrial Survey was set up in 1958 for carrying out economic and industrial survey of the State. The Directorate of Evaluation was set up in 1960 for organising studies to evaluate the achievements under the Plan, particularly in respect of democratic decentralisation. The State government also entrusted to the National Council of applied economic Research the work relating to Techno Economic Survey of Rajasthan for exploring the potentialities of further development. With the increase in demand of statistics and of the statistical organization efforts, were also being made to evolve an integrated statistical system.

3. *Mandies.*—The multipurpose projects—Bhakra and Chambal started during the First Five Year Plan period, were to provide water to Rajasthan in Ganganagar District and Kota Division. More irrigation facilities, increase agricultural production which in turn accelerates trade and commerce, necessitate the out come and growth of mandies in the area. In order that the mandies in Bhakra and Chambal areas may be developed alongwith the increase in irrigation facilities, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose. Initially the sole provision was meant for Bhakra Mandies but later on, in 1960-61 out of this amount a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was earmarked for mandies in Chambal area.

It was proposed to set up 'A' class mandi at Hanumangarh Junction and 'B' class mandies at Bhadra, Nohar, Suratgarh, Sangaria, Sadulshahr, Pillibangan and Talwara Jheel in Bhakra Canal areas. The programme included acquisition of land, construction of shops, residential buildings and approach roads.

The work on this scheme could be taken up only from second quarter of 1957-58 when the work of construction of shops in Hanumangarh town, Sadulshahr and Sangaria was started. In 1959-60 the construction work was initiated at 3 more mandies i.e., Pillibangan, Suratgarh and Nohar. The work of development of all these Mandies was in progress at the end of 1960-61 except at Suratgarh where it was held up due to non-settlement of Plan. By the end of Second Five Year Plan, 18 miles of road, 29 residential buildings, 2 wells, one dispensary, one primary health centre and 9 other works had been completed. The work on other sites was in progress. The work of development of mandies in Chambal area was taken in hand in 1960-61 and was in progress at the end of the plan period.

During the course of execution of works in Bhakra Mandies it was experienced that delay in administrative sanction from the Government hampers the progress of work. Accordingly the Bhakra Mandi Development Board was authorised in December, 1959 to accord sanction for works up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the place of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Shortage of Bengal coal was also experienced during this period. This was met by using Palana lignite (coal) for manufacturing bricks and jhama. However, scarcity of material shortage of labour and water remained a set back in the progress of work. Labour was imported from outside, roofing slabs from Jodhpur, Bajri from Bikaner, lime from Gotan and stone grit from Delhi and joinery fitting from other places. Water for even drinking purpose at some places had to be fetched from distances.

By the end of 1960-61 Rs. 34.50 lakhs were spent on Bhakra mandies and Rs. 8.05 lakhs on Chambal mandies totalling to Rs. 42.55 lakhs as against the plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The allotment for these mandies for 1960-61 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs against which Rs. 24.65 lakhs was spent during the year. The excess of expenditure was to be adjusted within the plan provision.

4. *Tourism.*—No where in India will the tourist find so much as traditional and picturesque as in Rajasthan. She abounds beauty spots and pleasure resorts and offers many opportunities for individual tastes like fishing, boating and hiking. During the First Five Year Plan no attention could be paid for the development of tourist facilities, nor the scheme was included even in the country's First Five Year Plan. It was

in the Second Five Year Plan that, realising that Rajasthan being one of the most important tourist centres of the country, could promote tourism so as to make it a source of additional revenue income to the State finance, a sum of Rs. 15.59 lakhs, was provided for the development of tourism in the State and it was stipulated that this amount would be adjusted within the State Plan ceiling of Rs. 105.27 crore at the end of the Second Plan period. With this amount it was proposed to open tourist bureaux, to construct low income group rest houses at important places, to improve the circuit houses at important towns and cities, to renovate parks and gardens and to improve sites of tourists' interest and to provide boating facilities.

The operation of these schemes started only from 1957-58 and by the end of the year 1960-61, Rs. 9.74 lakhs had been spent. The details of plan provision and yearwise expenditure are given in table 12.

The shortfall in expenditure was mainly because most of the schemes involved construction work and due to the difficulties of procurement of land, non availability of contractors etc., the P.W.D. could not utilise the amount allotted in full.

During the Second Plan period, 7 tourist bureaux as targetted, were opened. The Bureaux at Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Mount Abu were opened in 1958-59 and at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer in 1959-60. Low Income Group rest houses now known as tourist bungalows were constructed at Jaipur and Udaipur in 1959-60 and rest house at Ajmer in 1960-61 and are now open for the home and foreign tourists visiting Rajasthan. Besides, construction of low income group rest house building at Mount Abu was still continuing till the end of 1960-61. Improvement in circuit houses at Alwar and Jodhpur was made and sites of tourists interests were improved. Boating facilities were provided at Udaipur, Mount Abu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Kota and Jaipur.

In addition, various other facilities were provided to the Tourists. Three plymouth cars were purchased by the Government during the year 1960-61 for the use of tourists only. To facilitate the tourists visiting Jaipur, a deluxe bus service has been started by the Government for site seeing in Jaipur city. Facilities of air service were also increased and during the Second Plan period, the Government of Rajasthan connected Udaipur and Jodhpur by air with Delhi on one side and Ahmedabad and Bombay on the other, while previous to this arrangement, Jaipur was the only centre connected by air.

Advertisement and publicity was used as another measure of expanding tourist traffic through the media of folders inserts, hand outs and personal contacts. During the Second Plan period the tourist organisation was successful in having contact and regular correspondance with 1000 important travel agents in United State of America. It may be pointed out that Rajasthan is the only State which claims five places on the itinerary of foreign tourist viz., Jaipur, Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

With a view to attaining greater efficiency in implementing programmes of tourism, a tourist assistant was sent to attend the first training course in the Staff Training School at Delhi for a period of ten weeks from 1-3-1960 onwards.

Efforts were also made during the Second Plan to elicit fuller public participation through initiating, in 1959-60, two different schemes, hospitality scheme and paying guest scheme—accommodation scheme and staying as a guest without payment. The main idea behind these schemes was to provide foreigners with an opportunity to meet their counterparts in Rajasthan, exchange views and promote mutual understanding and goodwill. If the private sector comes forward in providing amenities to tourists, the tourist traffic is expected to increase appreciably. There is yet much to be achieved in this direction.

A State tourist advisory committee to advise the government on the ways and means that could be adopted for promotion of tourist traffic in the State was also formed.

As a result of concentrated efforts for the promotion of tourist traffic in the state during Second Plan period, the number of tourists who visited this state, increased to 10.65 lakhs in the year 1960-61 as against 6.01 lakhs in 1955-56. Of the total tourists visiting the State in 1960-61 as many as 10.50 lakhs were home tourists and the remaining 15 thousands were foreign tourists.

The total foreign exchange earned as a result of the visits of foreign tourists is estimated to have increased to Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the year 1960-61 as compared to Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the year 1955-56. Thus it is clear that tourism is a latent potential in our State and can be encashed to add profitably to the growing economy of the State.

SECTION III

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

Provision under the First and the Second Five Year Plans.

Table 1. *(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sector. 1	Provision for 1951-56 2	Percentage to total provision 1951-56. 3	Provision for 1956-61 4	Percentage to total provision 1956-61. 5	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 4 over Col. 2. 6
I. Agriculture & Community Development.	**664.09**	**10.29**	**1702.57**	**16.18**	**+156.37**
1. Agriculture	261.00	4.05	429.38	4.08	+64.51
2. Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	32.50	0.31	**
3. Animal Husbandry	35.43	0.55	211.19	2.01	+496.08
4. Co-operation	17.64	0.43	164.00	1.56	+493.34
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	28.12	0.43	182.00	1.73	+547.23
6. Fisheries	..	..	9.00	0.08	**
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	321.90	4.83	674.50	6.41	+116.26
II. Irrigation	**2983.55**	**46.25**	**2813.28**	**26.73**	**—5.71**
III. Power	**958.23**	**14.86**	**1999.51**	**18.99**	**+108.67**
IV. Industries & Mining.	**55.10**	**0.85**	**577.21**	**5.48**	**+947.57**
1. Industries	55.10	0.85	537.06	5.10	+874.70
2. Mineral Development	..	..	40.15	0.38	**
V. Roads	**626.65**	**9.73**	**941.50**	**8.94**	**+50.24**
VI. Social Services	**1106.59**	**17.15**	**2391.90**	**22.72**	**+116.15**
1. Education	496.07	7.69	1056.25	10.03	+112.92
2. Medical & Health 3. Ayurved 4. Water Supply	332.71	5.15	739.42	7.03	+122.24
5. Housing	139.20	2.16	263.50	2.50	+89.30
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	3.80	0.06	61.70	0.59	+1523.68
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	134.81	2.09	271.03	2.57	+101.05
VII. Miscellaneous	**56.05**	**0.87**	**101.29**	**0.96**	**+80.71**
1. Publicity	..	..	40.99	0.39	**
2. Statistics	..	..	10.00	0.09	**
3. Mandies	..	..	50.00	0.48	**
4. Tourism	..	..	15.59*	**	**
5. Others	56.05	0.87	0.30	0.00	—99.46
Total	6450.26	100.00	10527.26	100.00	+63.21

*Outside Plan ceiling.

**Comparision not possible.

Provision and Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Table 2.

Sector.	Plan Provision 1956-61.	Total Expenditure 1956-61.	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2.
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture & Community Development	1702.57	2333.02	137.03
1. Agriculture	420.38	538.44	125.40
2. Consolidation of Holdings	32.50	49.67	152.83
3. Animal Husbandry	211.19	127.94	60.58
4. Co-operation	164.00	193.69	118.10
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	182.00	165.63	91.01
6. Fisheries	9.00	5.41	60.11
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	674.50	1252.24	185.65
II. Irrigation	2812.28	2530.18	89.94
III. Power	1999.51	1514.97	75.7
IV. Industries and Mining	577.21	338.13	58.58
1. Industries	537.06	326.33	60.76
2. Mineral Development	40.15	11.80	29.39
V. Roads	941.50	1007.61	107.02
VI. Social Services	2391.90	2431.21	101.64
1. Education	1056.25	1271.86	120.41
2. Medical & Health	347.51	338.19	97.32
3. Ayurved	47.95	36.08	75.25
4. Water Supply	343.96	349.22	101.53
5. Housing	263.50	220.10	83.53
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	61.70	35.35	57.29
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	271.03	180.41	66.56
VII. Miscellaneous	101.29	119.03	117.51
1. Publicity	40.99	31.23	76.19
2. Statistics	10.00	10.13	101.30
3. Mandies	50.00	42.55	85.10
4. Tourism	15.59*	9.74	..
5. Others	0.30	25.38	8460.00
Total	10527.26	10274.15	97.60

*Outside Plan Ceiling.

Table 3.

Allotment During Second Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector.	Allotment During					
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**319.58**	**394.91**	**395.81**	**498.48**	**621.51**	**2230.29**
1. Agriculture	78.69	108.14	117.81	139.96	150.00	594.60
2. Consolidation of Holdings	3.50	10.00	5.00	13.79	13.00	45.29
3. Animal Husbandry	25.02	29.40	27.60	47.51	50.00	179.53
4. Co-operation	31.30	35.40	27.56	70.00	89.61	253.87
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	16.56	28.67	33.00	47.00	50.00	175.23
6. Fisheries	0.70	1.69	0.80	3.00	4.00	10.19
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	163.81	181.61	184.04	177.22	264.90	971.58
II. Irrigation	**675.29**	**580.28**	**537.73**	**554.63**	**435.00$**	**2782.93**
III. Power	**360.53**	**476.70**	**408.16**	**395.63**	**608.50@**	**2249.52**
IV. Industries & Mining	**59.38**	**95.78**	**70.33**	**82.42**	**105.58**	**413.49**
1. Industries	58.78	95.78	70.33	77.42	100.58	402.89
2. Mineral Development	0.60	..	..	5.00	5.00	10.60
V. Roads	**193.00**	**182.60**	**160.00**	**200.00**	**245.00**	**980.60**
VI. Social Services	**409.62**	**403.39**	**411.98**	**632.80**	**760.00**	**2617.79**
1. Education	147.00	175.32	190.00	299.06	380.00	1191.38
2. Medical & Health	52.12	60.61	75.16	96.40	120.00	404.29
3. Ayurvedic	3.00	5.73	6.70	8.60	15.00	39.03
4. Water Supply	100.90	66.20	35.00	100.00	105.00	407.10
5. Housing	70.00	43.00	46.12	56.49	60.00	275.61
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	5.60	13.47	15.00	20.00	25.00	79.07
7 Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	31.00	39.06	44.00	52.25	55.00	221.31
VII. Miscellaneous	**27.60**	**20.03**	**27.59**	**41.20**	**43.78**	**160.20**
1. Publicity	6.00	7.56	9.05	13.88	14.00	50.49
2. Statistics	1.60	2.47	2.50	3.32	5.00	14.89
3. Mandies	20.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	20.00	83.00
4. Tourism	..	3.59*	3.04	4.00	4.78	11.82
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2045.00	2153.69	2011.60	2405.16	2819.37	11434.82

$Includes Rs. 112.00 lakhs as share of common works.

@Includes Rs. 80.00 lakhs as share of Bhakra Nangal Projects.

*Outside Plan ceiling but to be adjusted at the end of Second Plan.

PROGRESS REPORT, 1956-61

Yearwise Expenditure under the second Plan.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Table 4.

Sector.	Expenditure During					Total 1956-61
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Community Development	227.68	341.47	478.43	564.54	720.90	2333.02
1. Agriculture	35.53	71.88	110.56	118.02	202.45	538.44
2. Consolidation of Holdings	1.98	7.23	9.73	14.81	15.92	49.67
3. Animal Husbandry	7.49	13.08	28.18	34.03	45.16	127.94
4. Co-operation	3.13	27.11	21.77	61.54	80.14	193.69
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	18.41	21.24	35.37	44.21	46.40	165.63
6. Fisheries	0.04	1.06	0.99	1.51	1.81	5.41
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	161.10	199.87	271.83	290.42	329.02	1252.24
II. Irrigation	524.10	512.39	281.91	515.31	396.47	2230.18
III. Power	82.82	148.95	334.04	219.49	729.67	1514.97
IV. Industries & Mining	25.87	55.63	60.98	80.43	115.22	338.13
1. Industries	25.54	55.63	60.98	79.21	104.97	326.33
2. Mineral Development	0.33	..	..	1.22	10.25	11.80
V. Roads	129.62	147.99	203.70	230.19	296.11	1007.61
VI. Social Services ..	238.93	314.40	391.53	608.54	877.81	2431.21
1. Education	82.71	170.34	189.43	323.73	505.65	1271.86
2. Medical & Health	26.64	48.16	57.97	84.96	120.46	338.19
3. Ayurved	1.18	3.59	7.05	9.33	14.93	36.08
4. Water Supply	48.97	24.74	47.14	94.38	133.99	349.22
5. Housing	53.21	37.08	40.01	40.35	49.45	220.10
6. Labour and Labour Welfare	1.52	4.88	7.92	8.11	12.92	35.35
7. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	24.70	25.61	42.01	47.68	40.41	180.41
VII. Miscellaneous	3.01	6.19	28.90	34.49	46.44	119.03
1. Publicity	2.26	2.97	8.45	8.69	8.86	31.23
2. Statistics	0.75	1.32	1.68	2.44	3.94	10.13
3. Mandies	..	1.38	4.50	12.02	24.65	42.55
4. Tourism	..	0.52	2.31	3.13	3.78	9.74
5. Others	..	..	11.96	8.21	5.21	25.38
Total	1232.03	1527.02	2079.49	2252.99	3182.62	10274.15

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure in Sectors During First Plan.

Table 5.

Sector.	Years.				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**7.95**	**12.28**	**16.86**	**19.21**	**17.78**
1. Agriculture	6.51	10.30	7.38	6.88	4.80
2. Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	..	..	..
3. Animal Husbandry	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.74	1.30
4. Co-operation	1.01	0.80	0.48	0.34	0.84
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	0.40	0.44	0.65	0.54	1.15
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	..	0.70	8.31	10.71	9.68
II. Irrigation	**30.87**	**35.17**	**35.86**	**36.72**	**36.63**
III. Power	**17.59**	**6.80**	**5.69**	**1.24**	**1.57**
IV. Industries & Mining	**1.75**	**1.69**	**1.32**	**0.97**	**1.39**
1. Industries	1.75	1.69	1.32	0.97	1.39
2. Mineral Development	..	..	—	..	..
V. Roads	**7.07**	**13.37**	**20.04**	**21.40**	**14.96**
VI. Social Services	**34.77**	**30.69**	**20.23**	**20.46**	**27.67**
1. Education	17.90	18.47	10.66	10.09	7.59
2. Medical & Health 3. Ayurved	7.26	4.50	3.66	2.67	2.60
4. Water Supply	5.27	4.30	3.43	4.61	9.91
5. Housing	1.32	..	..	0.23	4.61
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..	0.03	0.07	0.0
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	3.02	3.42	2.45	2.79	2.89
VII. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure in Sectors During Second Five Year Plan.

Table 6.

Sector.	Years.				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**18.48**	**22.37**	**23.01**	**25.06**	**22.65**
1. Agriculture	2.88	4.71	5.33	5.24	6.37
2. Consolidation of Holdings	0.16	0.47	0.47	0.66	0.50
3. Animal Husbandry	0.61	0.86	1.35	1.51	1.42
4. Co-operation	0.26	1.78	1.05	2.72	2.52
5. Forests and Soil conservation	1.49	1.30	1.70	1.96	1.45
6. Fisheries	..	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	13.08	13.09	13.06	12.90	10.33
I. Irrigation	**42.54**	**33.53**	**27.98**	**22.87**	**12.46**
III. Power	**6.72**	**9.75**	**16.06**	**9.74**	**22.93**
IV. Industries & Mining	**2.10**	**3.64**	**2.93**	**3.57**	**3.62**
1. Industries	2.08	3.64	2.93	3.52	3.29
2. Mineral Development	0.02	..	..	0.05	0.33
V. Roads	**10.52**	**9.69**	**9.80**	**10.22**	**9.30**
VI. Social Services	**19.39**	**20.60**	**18.83**	**27.01**	**27.58**
1. Education	6.71	11.16	9.10	14.38	15.89
2. Medical & Health	2.16	3.15	2.79	3.77	3.78
3. Ayurved	0.10	0.24	0.36	0.40	0.47
4. Water Supply	3.98	1.62	2.27	4.19	4.21
5. Housing	4.32	2.43	1.92	1.79	1.55
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	0.12	0.32	0.38	0.36	0.41
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	2.01	1.68	2.01	2.12	1.27
VII. Miscellaneous	**0.25**	**0.40**	**1.39**	**1.53**	**1.46**
1. Publicity	0.18	0.19	0.40	0.39	0.28
2. Statistics	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12
3. Mandies	..	0.09	0.22	0.53	0.77
4. Tourism	..	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.12
5. Others	..	..	0.58	0.36	0.17
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Expenditure Indices During Second Plan Period.
(Base Year 1956-57=100).

Table 7.

Name of Groups. 1	1957-58 2	1958-59 3	1959-60 4	1960-61 5
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**149.98**	**210.13**	**2[illegible]4.44**	**25[illegible].53**
1. Agriculture	202.31	311.17	332.16	569.80
2. Consolidation of Holdings	365.15	491.41	747.97	804.04
3. Animal Husbandry	174.63	376.23	454.34	602.94
4. Co-operation	866.13	695.53	1966.13	2560.38
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	115.37	192.12	240.14	252.04
6. Fisheries	2650.00	2475.00	3775.00	4525.00
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	124.07	168.73	147.05	163.10
II. Irrigation	**97.77**	**111.03**	**98.22**	**75.65**
III. Power	**179.85**	**403.33**	**265.02**	**881.03**
IV. Industries & Mining	**215.04**	**235.72**	**310.90**	**445.28**
1. Industries	217.82	238.76	310.14	411.00
2. Mineral Development	..	..	369.70	3106.06
V. Roads	**114.17**	**157.15**	**177.59**	**228.44**
VI. Social Services	**131.59**	**163.87**	**254.69**	**367.29**
1. Education	205.94	229.02	391.40	611.35
2. Medical and Health	180.78	217.61	318.92	452.18
3. Ayurvéd	304.24	597.46	790.68	1265.25
4. Water Supply	50.52	96.26	192.73	273.82
5. Housing	69.68	75.19	75.83	92.93
6. Labour and Labour Welfare	321.05	521.05	533.55	797.37
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	103.68	170.08	193.04	163.60
VII. Miscellaneous	**205.65**	**960.13**	**1162.45**	**1542.36**
1. Publicity	131.42	373.89	384.51	392.04
2. Statistics	176.00	224.00	325.33	512.00
3. Mandies	..	..	..	..
4. Tourism	..	..	..	..
5. Others	..	..	..	..
General Index	123.94	168.79	182.87	258.32

Distribution of Allotment and Expenditure between Revenue, Capital & Loan During Second Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Table 8.

Sector.	Allotment.				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**1536.57**	**289.26**	**404.46**	**2230.29**	**1452.34**	**223.13**	**657.55**	**2333.02**
1. Agriculture	308.75	141.73	144.12	594.60	200.68	94.59	243.17	538.4
2. Consolidation of Holdings	45.29	..	..	45.29	49.67	..	..	49.67
3. Animal Husbandry	138.78	37.61	3.14	179.53	94.54	30.86	2.54	127.94
4. Co-operation	158.33	64.05	31.49	253.87	125.17	36.60	31.92	193.69
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	173.36	1.43	0.44	175.23	165.63	..	..	165.63
6. Fisheries	9.69	0.50	..	10.19	5.09	0.32	..	5.41
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	702.37	43.94	225.27	971.58	811.56	60.76	379.92	1252.24
II. Irrigation	**28.55**	**2754.38**	..	**2782.93**	**26.99**	**2503.19**	..	**2530.18**
III. Power	..	**837.23**	**1412.29**	**2249.52**	..	**231.77**	**1283.20**	**1514.97**
IV. Industries & Mining	**218.54**	**91.09**	**103.86**	**413.49**	**169.96**	**61.63**	**106.54**	**338.13**
1. Industries	217.94	81.09	103.86	402.89	169.63	50.16	106.54	326.33
2. Mineral Development	0.60	10.00	..	10.60	0.33	11.47	..	11.80
V. Roads	..	**980.60**	..	**980.60**	..	**1007.61**	..	**1007.61**

Table 8 (*Concld*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*).

Sector.	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9
VI. Social Services	**1743.59**	**595.36**	**278.84**	**2617.79**	**1627.27**	**520.56**	**283.38**	**2431.21**
1. Education	983.74	207.64	..	1191.38	1005.17	266.69	..	1271.86
2. Medical & Health	270.70	133.59	..	404.29	201.10	137.09	..	338.19
3. Ayurved	32.70	6.33	..	39.03	33.41	2.67	..	36.08
4. Water Supply	181.99	104.14	120.97	407.10	182.23	54.91	112.08	349.22
5. Housing	6.57	111.17	157.87	275.61	2.14	46.66	171.30	220.10
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	53.83	25.24	..	79.07	28.07	7.28	..	35.35
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	214.06	7.25	..	221.31	175.15	5.26	..	180.41
VII. Miscellaneous	**70.65**	**89.55**	..	**160.20**	**45.80**	**73.23**	..	**119.03**
1. Publicity	50.49	..	..	50.49	31.23	..	..	31.23
2. Statistics	14.89	..	..	14.89	10.13	..	..	10.13
3. Mandies	..	83.00	..	83.00	..	42.55	..	42.55
4. Tourism	5.27	6.55	..	11.82	4.44	5.30	..	9.74
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	25.38	..	25.38
Total	3597.90	5637.47	2199.45	11434.82	3322.36	4621.12	2330.67	10274.15

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Expenditure Pattern During Second Plan.

Table 9 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector. 1	Direct. 2	Grants & Subsidies. 3	Loans. 4	Total 5
I. Agriculture and Community Development	913.80	789.21	630.01	2333.02
1. Agriculture	246.74	48.53	243.17	538.44
2. Consolidation of Holdings	49.67	..	..	49.67
3. Animal Husbandry	105.27	20.13	2.54	127.94
4. Co-operation	50.92	74.25	68.52	193.69
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	161.44	4.19	..	165.63
6. Fisheries	4.77	0.64	..	5.41
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	294.99	641.47	315.78	1252.24
II. Irrigation	2484.18	46.00	..	2530.18
III. Power	..	..	1514.97	1514.97
IV. Industries and Mining	192.93	33.66	106.54	333.13
1. Industries	181.13	33.66	106.54	326.33
2. Mineral Development	11.80	..	..	11.80
V. Roads	1007.61	..	..	1007.61
VI. Social Services	1797.86	462.06	171.29	2431.21
1. Education	1098.25	173.61	..	1271.86
2. Medical and Health	338.19	..	..	338.19
3. Ayurvedic	36.08	..	..	36.08
4. Water Supply	166.99	182.23	..	349.22
5. Housing	47.30	1.51	171.29	220.10
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	35.35	..	..	35.35
7. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	75.70	104.71	..	180.41
VII. Miscellaneous	115.76	3.27	..	119.03
1. Publicity	29.23	2.00	..	31.23
2. Statistics	10.13	..	..	10.13
3. Mandies	42.55	..	..	42.55
4. Tourism	8.47	1.27	..	9.74
5. Others	25.38	..	..	25.38
Total ..	**6512.14**	**1339.20**	**2422.81**	**10274.15**

Table 10

State and Central Share in Expenditure During Second Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure on schemes financed exclusively by State.	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by				
		State's share	Central share			Total
			Loans	Grants & subsidies.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**307.99**	**607.37**	**760.86**	**656.80**	**2025.03**	**2333.02**
1. Agriculture	30.05	133.99	279.69	94.71	508.39	538.44
2. Consolidation of Holdings	..	37.26	..	12.41	49.67	49.76
3. Animal Husbandry	66.48	27.60	2.48	31.38	61.46	127.94
4. Co-operation	17.38	83.98	53.24	39.09	176.31	193.69
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	53.18	37.71	44.40	30.34	112.45	165.63
6. Fisheries	0.64	3.58	..	1.19	4.77	5.41
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	140.26	283.25	381.05	447.68	1111.98	1252.24
II. Irrigation	..	**120.34**	**2289.50**	**120.34**	**2530.18**	**2530.18**
III. Power	**29.97**	..	**1485.00**	..	**1485.00**	**1514.97**
IV. Industries and Mining	**128.41**	**69.20**	**105.15**	**35.37**	**209.72**	**338.13**
1. Industries	116.61	69.20	105.15	35.37	209.72	326.33
2. Mineral Development	11.80	..	..	..	..	11.80
V. Roads	—	**1007.61**	..	..	**1007.61**	**1007.61**

VI. Social Services	**576.69**	**804.37**	**194.92**	**855.23**	**1854.52**	**2431.21**
1. Education	106.61	550.84	..	614.41	1165.25	1271.86
2. Medical and Health	247.47	54.93	..	35.79	90.72	338.19
3. Ayurved	35.53	0.55*	..	..	0.55*	36.08
4. Water Supply	166.98	91.11	..	91.12	182.23	349.22
5. Housing	0.64	0.68	194.92	23.86	219.46	220.10
6. Labour and Labour Welfare	19.45	15.90*	..	..	15.90*	35.35
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	..	90.36	..	90.05	180.41	180.41
VII. Miscellaneous	**106.19**	**7.98**	..	**4.86**	**12.84**	**119.03**
1. Publicity	30.10	0.57	..	0.56	1.13	31.23
2. Statistics	0.91	6.16	..	3.06	9.22	10.13
3. Mandies	42.55	..	..	..	..	42.55
4. Tourism	7.25	1.25	..	1.24	2.49	9.74
5. Others	25.38	..	..	..	..	25.38
Total	1149.25	261[illegible].87	483[illegible].48	1672.00	9124.90	10274.15

* Represents the State share in the centrally sponsored schemes.

Table II

Expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1956-61

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector/Schemes.	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Irrigation.										
Flood control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.10
2. Industries.										
Weights and measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.38
3. Roads.										
Roads of economic importance.	4.90	17.75	1.87	12.97	1.17	14.13	0.51	7.27	0.27	6.94
4. Education.	**21.59**	**15.69**	**16.25**	**15.50**	**17.26**	**37.13**	**28.71**	**69.20**	**37.10**	**127.94**
1. *Primary and Secondary Education.*										
(*i*) Improvement of teaching of science in elementary schools pilot projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	0.07
(*ii*) Expansion of girls education and training of women teachers	..	..	..	..	1.05	3.14	1.34	4.00	1.40	4.31
(*iii*) Establishment of physical education training college and organisation of physical education	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.43	0.43	—	0.75
(*iv*) Implementation of Government of India Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.29	0.80	1.11
(*v*) Youth hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	0.08
(*vi*) Expansion of teachers training facilities for implementing schemes on free and compulsory education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.75	—	22.50

(*vii*) Improvement of salary scale of primary school teachers	8.75	8.75	10.51	10.51	11.99	11.99	14.47	14.47	18.52	18.52
(*viii*) Relief to educated unemployed	10.17	4.27	2.22	0.74	..	15.29	..	28.95	..	54.05
(*ix*) Establishment of Rajasthan Sports Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	1.50	0.75	2.25
(*x*) Improvement of salary scale of Secondary School teachers	2.67	2.67	3.28	3.27	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32
(*xi*) Educational tours for elementary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
2. *Technical Education.*										
(*xii*) Opening of 2 new polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	3.05	2.90
(*xiii*) Mining diploma course at Polytechnic, Udaipur	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.39	0.06	0.54	0.05	1.17
(*xiv*) Mining degree course at M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur	..	..	..	0.43	..	1.15	..	1.41	0.26	1.23
(*xv*) Additional intake	..	..	0.24	0.55	01.77	1.40	1.06	1.14	1.61	2.38
(*xvi*) Jodhpur polytechnic	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.45	1.40	3.29	..	6.05
3. *University Education.*										
(*xvii*) Introduction of three years degree course	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.91	5.91	7.34	7.34
5. **Medical and Health.**	..	..	..	..	**11.90**	**3.95**	**26.46**	**18.33**	**28.25**	**43.17**
1. Opening of new Medical College and expansion of Medical college including social and preventive medicine department	..	..	..	..	3.49	1.85	7.61	3.94	3.35	26.45
2. Training of dais	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.56	..	0.46
3. National malaria eradication programme	..	..	..	..	5.99	1.19	15.64	6.98	20.53	12.75
4. Isolation of Advanced T.B. cases	..	..	..	..	1.02	0.14	1.46	0.41	2.27	0.32
5. Child guidance clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.16
6. After care and rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Expansion of B.C.G.	..	..	..	..	1.27	..	1.51	0.02	1.68	0.02
8. Family planning centres	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.52	0.17	1.29	0.37	3.01
6. **Ayurvedic.**										
Research in paralysis and guineaworm	..	..	0.19	0.04	0.27	0.40	0.09	0.40	..	0.51

Table II (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sectors/Schemes	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Water Supply.										
Urban water supply	**38.18**	**38.18**	**55.92**	**55,92**	**89,11**	**89.11**	**54.90**	**54.90**	**23.37**	**23.37**
8. Housing.	**—**	..	..	..	**0.05**	**2.04**	**0.21**	**13.71**	**1.06**	**22.31**
(*i*) Rural housing	..	..	..	..	**0.05**	**2.04**	**0.21**	**13.71**	**0.38**	**20.26**
(*ii*) Slum clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**0.68**	**2.05**
9. Labour and Labour Welfare.	**0.72**	**1.07**	**1.07**	**1.62**	**3.89**	**5.81**	**3.79**	**5.70**	**7.55**	**11.32**
(*i*) Manpower and employment studies	**0.05**	**0.07**	**0.24**	**0.37**	**0.54**	**0.79**	**0.74**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.69**
(*ii*) Craftsmen training scheme	**0.67**	**1.00**	**0,83**	**1.25**	**3.35**	**5.02**	**3.05**	**4.57**	**6.42**	**9.63**
10. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.	..	**6.26**	..	**9.55**	..	**13.93**	..	**48.50**	..	**79.95**

1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	..	3.47	..	5.89	..	8.72	..	36.10	..	58.51
2. Welfare of scheduled castes	..	2.05	..	2.51	..	3.45	..	6.92	..	9.07
3. Welfare of denotified tribes	..	0.70	..	0.82	..	1.16	..	0.81	..	1.24
4. Development of under developed area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	..	11.57
5. Social moral hygiene and after-care programmes	..	0.04	..	0.33	..	0.60	..	1.17	..	1.56
11. Publicity.										
Community listening centres	..	..	0.26	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.23
12. Tourism.										
Development of Siliserh rest house Alwar	..	..	..	0.43	..	0.17	..	..	..	..
Total	65.39	78.95	75.56	96.53	124.25	167.17	114.79	213.13	97.82	322.22

Table 12.

Allotment and Expenditure under State Plan Schemes, Rajasthan

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.										
I. Agriculture										
I. Minor Irrigation	**141.83**	**35.00**	**21.84**	**36.92**	**53.64**	**38.42**	**114.39**	**265.21**	**326.83**	**183.99**
(a) Construction of wells	70.58	15.00	13.98	29.53	37.09	22.42	88.00	191.02	586.67	270.64
(b) Deepening of wells	11.00	6.00	7.00	1.99	2.00	3.70	2.79	17.48	46.50	158.91
(c) Development of village tanks	34.00	5.00	..	3.47	6.34	6.00	11.25	27.06	225.00	79.59
(d) Boring of tube-wells	10.00	5.00	..	..	3.67	3.00	2.10	8.77	42.00	87.70
(e) Loans for pumping sets	10.85	3.00	0.41	1.52	3.67	2.50	3.00	11.10	100.00	102.30
(f) Loans for persian wheels	5.40	1.00	0.45	0.41	0.87	0.80	1.00	3.53	100.00	65.37
(g) Construction of anicut rapat and channel	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	6.25	..	..
II. Land Development and Consolidation of Holdings	**19.56**	**3.00**	**0.06**	**1.26**	**1.20**	**1.74**	**5.60**	**9.86**	**186.67**	**50.40**
(a) Reclamation of land	15.00	3.00	..	1.16	1.20	1.74	5.60	9.70	186.67	64.67
(b) Land Planning Survey	0.56	..	0.03	0.06	..	..	..	0.09	..	16.07
(c) Soil Conservation (Medh bunding)	4.00	..	0.03	0.04	..	..	..	0.07	..	1.75
III. Seed Scheme										
Multiplication of pure seed	75.00	20.94	1.06	7.93	16.52	23.23	14.05	62.79	67.10	83.72
IV. Supply Schemes and Plant Protection	**34.96**	**17.35**	**2.63**	**7.91**	**11.81**	**12.95**	**14.06**	**49.36**	**81.04**	**141.19**
(a) Plant Protection	17.46	6.21	2.26	3.89	4.99	4.94	4.08	20.16	65.70	118.04

(b) Agricultural implements	2.55	1.00	..	..	0.87	1.00	1.00	2.87	100.00	112.55
(c) Phosphatic fertilisers	3.35	2.50	0.11	0.16	0.50	1.98	2.50	5.25	100.00	156.72
(d) Compost development	7.60	2.77	..	2.53	2.54	1.55	1.61	8.23	58.12	108.29
(e) Development of local manurial resources	..	4.87	..	1.33	1.91	3.48	4.87	11.59	100.00	..
(f) Distribution of improved seeds	4.00	..	0.26	..	1.00	..	..	1.26	..	31.50
V. Development of Commercial Crops and Horticulture and Food Preservation	**38.10**	**9.41**	**0.87**	**3.95**	**6.04**	**6.48**	**5.75**	**23.09**	**61.11**	**60.60**
(a) Fruit development	18.00	5.54	0.39	2.29	4.23	4.00	3.53	14.44	63.72	80.22
(b) Sugarcane development	9.10	1.85	0.21	0.63	0.73	1.05	1.11	3.73	60.00	40.99
(c) Cotton extension	11.00	2.02	0.27	1.03	1.08	1.43	1.11	4.92	54.95	44.73
VI. Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics	**80.12**	**42.48**	**1.38**	**4.96**	**11.24**	**22.04**	**25.86**	**65.49**	**60.90**	**81.74**
(1) *Strengthening of Agricultural Research*	26.50	13.29	0.41	1.66	4.34	6.86	6.62	19.89	49.81	75.06
(a) Extension of Botanical section	4.64	1.29	0.19	0.40	0.58	0.91	1.18	3.26	91.47	70.36
(b) " " Chemistry section	6.22	1.97	0.04	0.75	1.08	1.04	1.13	4.04	57.36	64.95
(c) " " Entomolgy section	2.80	1.14	..	0.08	0.31	0.51	1.07	1.97	93.86	70.36
(d) " " PlantPathology section	4.24	1.97	0.12	0.35	1.04	1.13	1.12	3.76	56.85	88.70
(e) " " Agronomical section	2.85	1.23	..	..	0.15	0.40	0.83	1.38	67.48	48.42
(f) Statistical Research	1.25	0.21	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.62	90.48	49.60
(g) Construction of Research Building	4.50	2.42	..	..	1.05	2.71	0.95	4.71	39.26	104.67
(h) Establishment of Research farm	..	3.06	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	4.90	..
(2) Weed control	0.77	0.10	..	..	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.15	00.00	19.48
(3) I. C. A. R. SCHEMES	11.07	7.61	0.11	0.13	0.30	0.86	2.17	3.57	28.52	32.25
(a) Reclamation of saline & alkaline soil	3.50	0.73	..	..	..	0.06	0.29	0.35	39.73	
(b) Sugarcane Research		0.42	..	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.31	19.05	
(c) Simple fertilizers trial		0.40	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.31	0.37	1.11	92.50	
(d) Model Agronomical trial		0.10	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.20	80.00	
(e) Soil survey in Rajasthan		4.00	..	..	..	..	0.62	0.62	15.50	
(f) Survey of additional agricultural implements	5.40	0.10	..	..	..	0.01	0.05	0.06	50.00	
(g) Lump-Sum provision of mechanical farm in Chambal area		1.00	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.17	17.00	
(h) Designing of agricultural implements		0.27	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	111.11	
(i) Date Palm citrus Research		0.60	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07	11.67	
(j) Wheat breeding	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	100.00	

Table 12 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(*k*) Identification and control of citrus diseases	0.17	..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	..	0.10	..	58.82
(*l*) Hybrid Maize scheme	2.00	0.75	..	..	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.85	40.00	42.50
(4) Commodity Committee Scheme	..	0.90	..	..	..	0.14	0.58	0.72	64.44	..
(*a*) Oilseed development	..	1.02	..	..	0.20	0.24	0.33	0.77	32.35	..
(*b*) Plant Protection of oilseed		1.52	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	32.89	..
(*c*) Phythophithore control of seasamum		0.19	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	5.26	..
(*d*) Scheme for checking of malpractices		0.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Agricultural Information	2.95	1.20	0.42	0.51	0.90	0.60	0.68	3.11	56.67	105.42
(6) Integrated Scheme for improvement of market and intelligence	1.00	1.39	..	..	0.25	0.70	1.09	2.04	78.42	204.00
(7) Staff Scheme	16.00	10.92	0.09	1.32	2.00	5.78	7.28	16.47	66.67	102.94
(*a*) Strengthening of District Staff (*b*) Strengthening of Divisional staff (*c*) " H. Q. Staff	16.00	5.66	0.09	1.32	2.00	4.45	4.78	12.64	84.45	102.94
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Establishment of Agri-Workshop		5.26	..	..	..	1.33	2.50	3.83	47.52	..
(8) Integrated Training Centres	13.26	4.21	0.13	0.82	2.77	6.25	6.49	16.46	154.16	124.13
(9) Improvement of agricultural statistics	8.57	1.86	0.22	0.52	0.80	0.64	0.89	3.07	47.85	35.82

(10) Preliminary Scheme to the III Five Year Plan	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Agricultural Education	35.81	20.64	7.47	8.36	9.40	13.25	21.33	53.81	103.34	168.55
Agricultural Production ..	424.88	148.82	35.31	71.29	109.85	117.11	201.04	530.69	132.46	124.90
VIII. Agricultural Marketing	4.50	1.18	0.22	0.59	0.71	0.91	0.90	3.33	76.27	74.00
Intensive Agri. Distt. Programme	..		..	..	..	..	0.51	0.51	..	..
Total$	429.38	150.00	35.53	71.88	110.56	118.02	202.45	538.44	134.97	125.40
2. Consolidation of Holdings										
Consolidation of holdings	32.50	13.00	1.98	7.23	9.73	14.81	15.92¶	49.67	122.46	152.83
3. Animal Husbandry.										
1. All India key village scheme	29.64	6.03	0.46	2.35	3.18	4.22	5.75	15.96	95.51	53.85
2. Gaushala Development	6.60	[illegible]	0.84	1.38	1.21	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.12	113.69	107.88
3. Opening of gosadans	2.29	[illegible]		[illegible]	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.70	80.00	30.57
4. Purchase & subsidy to calves	5.01	0.46	0.30	0.24	0.32	0.22	0.46	1.54	100.00	30.74
5. Bull premium scheme	5.40	0.48	..	..	0.12	0.31	0.48	0.91	100.00	16.85
6. Organisation of cattle shows	2.50	0.20	..	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.31	0.50	155.00	20.00
7. Dairy development	11.90	4.87	0.11	0.12	0.18	1.54	1.47	3.42	30.18	28.74
8. Sheep & wool development	55.49	4.67	0.07	2.07	2.77	3.88	4.48	13.27	95.93	23.91
9. Poultry development	5.61	2.09	0.05	0.35	1.01	1.82	2.00	5.03	95.69	89.66
10. Camel improvement	3.00	0.33	..	0.06	0.28	1.87	2.29	4.50	693.93	150.00
11. Piggery development	*	0.43	..	..	0.07	0.32	0.25	0.64	58.14	..
12. Opening of new veterinary dispensaries	11.33	2.83	0.95	0.83	1.58	1.38	2.62	7.36	92.58	64.96
13. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	3.90	0.80	0.16	0.40	0.16	0.19	0.80	1.71	100.00	43.85
14. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	4.84	0.94	..	..	0.35	0.06	0.93	1.94	98.94	40.06
15. Rinderpest eradication	13.49	6.81	..	..	3.50	4.01	4.69	12.20	88.72	90.44

$ The figures exclude contribution from I. C. A. R. and from Commodity Committee in respect of schemes VI (3) and VI (4) respectively.

¶ Including Rs. 8.60 lakhs spent by the Colonisation Commissioner, Rajasthan Canal area.

* Scheme to be financed from Savings of other Schemes.

Table 12 (Contd.)

[(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure during					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. Veterinary college	23.62	3.31	0.47	0.46	2.19	3.32	5.21	11.65	157.40	49.32
17. Advanced training	1.00	0.17	0.03	0.05	..	..	..	0.08	..	8.00
18. Supervisory staff	13.37	3.46	0.25	2.37	2.51	2.94	3.31	11.38	95.66	85.11
19. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	5.00	0.85	..	0.18	0.42	0.34	0.34	1.28	40.00	25.60
20. Hostel at farm Nagaur	0.50	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Mass immunisation of cattle	0.20	*	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	100.00
22. Opening of Gir cattle breeding farm	*	*	..	..	..	..	0.43	0.43	..	..
23. Feed & Fodder scheme	*	0.78	..	..	0.08	0.30	0.67	1.05	85.90	..
24. Investigation of veterinary diseases	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.17	154.55	..
25. Co-ordination scheme of skin diseases	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	100.00	..
26. Buildings	6.50	6.46	3.60	2.08	3.04	5.33	5.90	24.95	91.33	383.85
TOTAL	211.19	50.00	7.49	13.08	28.18	34.03	45.16	127.94	90.32	60.58

4. Co-operation

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
1. Share capital contribusion to credit institutions	118.00¶	28.69¶	9.88¶	21.75¶	1.96¶	17.41¶	3.20¶	54.20¶	11.15	45.92
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	19.00	0.03	0.09	5.10	3.88	0.08	0.14	9.29	466.67	48.89
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	10.71	0.89	0.84	1.39	2.15	1.43	0.78	6.59	87.64	61.53
4. Processing societies :—										
(a) Cotton gin	5.25	3.09	..	1.20	..	0.03	2.07	3.30	66.99	62.86
(b) Oil mill	2.00	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. State warehousing corporation	10.00	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00	..	100.00
6. Creation of funds :—										
(a) Co-operative development fund	4.58	—	—	0.75	..	0.50	..	1.25	..	27.28

(b) Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund	10.50	..	..	2.00	0.10	1.75	..	3.85	..	36.66
7. Departmental staff	52.86	28.40	0.87	4.24	9.08	16.94	23.62	54.75	83.17	103.58
8. Co-operative development below district level	×	18.50	..	..	0.71	2.99	20.85	24.55	110.90	..
9. Primary mareketing societies	28.84	23.98	0.83	5.08	3.73	26.23	22.89	58.76	95.45	203.74
10. Apex. marketing society	5.50	0.05	..	2.35	..	2.30	0.05	4.70	100.00	85.45
11. (a) Co-operative training	11.34	3.54	0.30	..	0.82	0.89	1.40	3.41	39.55	30.07
(b) Research & experimentation	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Co-operative farming	3.00	0.50	0.20	..	0.08	1.96	0.50	2.74	100.00	91.33
13. Education for non-officials	×	3.79	..	..	0.51	1.44	2.40	4.35	63.32	..
14. Agricultural marketing	×	..	..	..	0.71	..	..	0.71	..	..
15. Industrial co-operative Bank	×	5.10	..	..	..	..	5.10	5.10	100.00	..
16. Study tours and award of prizes	×	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	80.00	..
17. Wool marketing	×	1.39	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	21.58	..
Total	164.00	89.61	3.13	27.11	21.77	61.54	80.14	193.69	89.43	118.10
5. Forests and Soil Conservation										
1. Education	9.16	2.80	1.57	1.90	2.60	2.22	2.44	10.73	87.14	117.14
2. Demarcation and settlement	13.40	4.50	3.80	4.07	4.96	4.98	4.77	22.58	106.00	168.51
3. Forest research	1.98	0.61	0.32	0.44	0.40	0.43	0.54	2.13	88.52	107.58
4. Preparation of working plan, cost of equipment and original surveys	17.00	2.50	0.40	0.45	1.71	1.93	2.13	6.62	85.20	38.94
5. Creation of village forests-afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to wind and water erosion	33.40	4.84	3.28	3.58	5.65	4.31	3.93	20.75	81.20	62.13
6. Commercial plantations	11.58	4.00	4.14	3.24	4.57	4.41	3.97	20.33	99.25	175.56
(a) Economic plantations	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	2.94	2.94	98.00	..
7. Industrial plantations	1.00	2.69	0.10	0.48	2.37	3.12	2.64	8.71	98.14	871.00
8. Rehabilitation of jagir forests	7.70	1.50	0.57	0.51	0.53	1.30	1.45	4.36	96.67	56.62
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	7.50	2.57	0.57	1.31	1.51	2.46	2.51	8.36	97.67	111.47
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	4.00	0.56	..	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.38	1.98	67.86	48.75
11. Development of national park and games sanctuaries	7.53	1.38	0.40	0.76	1.27	1.41	1.55	5.39	112.32	71.58
12 *Soil conservation	56.33	18.53	2.03	2.30	5.90	12.78	12.74	35.75	83.03	63.47
13 Opening of forest nurseries	1.17	0.49	0.06	0.14	0.23	0.26	0.45	1.14	91.34	91.44

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* Scheme to be financed from savings of other Schemes.

¶ The total amount for the scheme of share capital contribution to creditinstitutions will be obtained by State government, as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. Its allotment and expenditure does not form part of the plan allotment and expenditure.

× These schemes were not provided for in the Second Five year Plan but were included later on.

Table 12 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14 Communications and buildings										
(*a*) Roads	3.25	1.05	0.12	0.60	1.54	1.46	1.07	4.79	101.90	141.38
(*b*) Buildings	7.00	1.82	1.05	0.91	1.63	2.62	1.81	8.02	99.45	114.56
15. Lump sum provision for other schemes	..	0.16	..	..	..	..	1.08	1.08	675.00	..
Total	182.00	50.00	18.41	21.24	35.37	44.21	46.40	165.63	92.80	91.01
6. Fisheries										
1. Fisheries development	9.00	4.00	0.04	1.06	0.99	1.51	1.81	5.41	45.25	60.11
7. Community Development and National Extension Service										
1. Supervision		5.73	2.59	4.56	5.51	5.44	5.00	23.10	87.26	
2. District project head quarters		131.02	38.60	53.01	60.76	120.07	185.85	458.29	141.85	
3. Agriculture		..	5.16	5.70	13.25	3.73	1.48	29.32	..	
4. Irrigation		1.77	6.84	3.64	5.61	2.04	1.97	20.10	111.30	167.90
5. Reclamation		..	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.08	..	
6. Health and Rural sanitation	674.50	5.00	23.76	21.20	23.96	7.21	2.72	78.85	54.40	
7. Education		..	6.87	9.54	8.26	2.32	..	28.99	..	
8. Social education		0.50	8.60	11.09	12.78	10.79	1.75	45.01	350.00	
9. Communication		0.08	10.57	8.53	9.19	3.00	0.12	31.44	150.00	
10. Rural arts & crafts		0.90	1.61	2.44	5.92	4.36	0.70	15.03	77.78	
11. Housing		..	5.85	12.68	5.70	1.48	..	25.71	..	
12. Project loans & advances		50.00	48.83	57.10	99.34	53.05	57.46	315.78	114.92	

*Includes expenditure incurred by Agriculture Department

13. Buildings		5.00	..	10.38	21.55	23.11	5.72	60.76	114.40	..
14. Democratic Decentralisation	..	64.90	..	..	..	53.53	66.25	119.78	102.08	
Total ..	674.50	264.90	161.10	199.87	271.83	290.42	329.02	1352.24**	124.21	166.83
II Irrigation										
I. Bhakra Nangal Project	563.00	112.00	199.65	142.81	123.59	105.30	87.19	658.54	77.85	116.97
1. Works in Rajasthan	133.00	6.58	61.96	(—)0.03	(—)0.67	5.21	3.85	70.32	58.51	52.87
2. Share of common works	430.00	105.42	137.69	142.84	124.26	100.09	83.34	588.22	79.06	136.80
II. Chambal Project	850.00	110.00	173.98	241.36	342.57	248.60	127.43	1134.24	115.84	133.44
1. Kota barrage 2. Right main canal 3. Left main canal	800.00	100.00	174.79	239.47	342.88	246.34	110.29	1113.77	110.29	139.22
4. Rana Pratapsagar	50.00	10.00	(—)0.81	1.89	(—)0.31	2.26	17.14	20.47	171.40	40.94
III. Major & Medium Plan Works	940.78	97.61	48.17	29.96	33.38	47.06	74.51	282.97	76.33	24.76
1. Parbati	31.60	7.86	12.12	5.76	6.59	8.46	11.27	44.22	142.38	139.94
2. Meja	12.00	1.60	10.61	7.65	4.84	1.87	1.84	26.81	115.00	223.42
3. Mahar sagar	0.63	..	0.25	0.27	0.64	..	..	1.16	..	184.13
4. Ummed sagar	1.00	..	0.69	0.14	0.04	..	..	0.87	..	79·82
5. Gudha	3.65	3.06	2.53	6.56	11.97	3.44	1.60	26.10	52.29	715.07
6. Morel	5.00	1.00	4.26	0.57	1.09	0.19	0.45	6.56	45.00	131.20
7. Bankli	0.50	..	0.79	0.39	0.12	..	..	1.30	..	260.00
8. Girinanda	4.60	0.05	2.40	2.54	0.93	0.33	(—)0.01	6.19	(—)20.00	134.57
9. Jawai	10.00	1.10	11.77	1.82	2.34	(—)0.04	0.16	15.95	14.55	150.50
10. Hemawas	2.65	..	0.24	0.01	0.16	0.23	0.01	0.65	..	245.28
11. Kalisil	4.50	2.08	1.20	3.07	0.16	0.48	0.39	5.83	18.75	119·78
12. Juggar	1.50	0.68	0.46	0.29	0.12	0.18	0.24	1.29	35.29	86.00
13. Nindar	0.30	..	0.51	..	..	..	..	0.51	..	170.00
14. Bhula	0.68	..	0.11	(—)0.26	..	..	..	(—)0.15	..	(—)22.06
15. Surwal	0.70	1.00	0.14	0.89	1.22	0.62	0.50	3.37	50.00	481.43
16. Sabi	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Mahi	98.00	10.00	..	..	..	2.05	7.68	9.73	76.80	90.20

*Includes expenditure incurred by Agriculture Department.

**Includes non-plan expenditure against a allotment of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Table 13—(Contd)

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61.	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Wagan (Orai)	46.50	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	30.00	0.65
19. Bandi	26.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Angore	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Khoma-i	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Gurgaon Canal	95.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Sawan Bhadon	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Alnia	12.50	12.00	..	..	0.22	9.23	11.66	21.11	97.17	168.88
25. West Banas	28.00	13.00	..	..	0.50	3.79	9.12	13.41	70.15	47.89
26. Sukli	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Berach at Bargaon	45.00	1.00	..	..	0.04	0.31	1.41	1.76	141.00	3.91
28. Berach at Vallabhnagar	32.00	8.00	..	..	..	0.06	1.82	1.88	22.75	5.88
29. Banas	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Jakham	70.00	9.18	..	0.14	2.33	4.53	6.89	13.89	75.05	19.84
31. Khari feeder	20.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	14.00	0.70
32. Bharatpur-feeder	20.00	8.00	..	0.02	0.04	4.33	8.00	12.39	100.00	61.95
33. Narain-sagar	34.73	15.00	..	..	0.13	6.97	11.04	18.14	73.60	52.23
34. Other works in Ajmer	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Scarcity Area Works	**170.00**	**55.79**	**69.70**	**65.81**	**45.75**	**29.95**	**34.14**	**245.35**	**61.19**	**144.32**
1. Sarwania	2.70	3.00	1.24	2.40	0.30	0.75	1.84	6.53	61.33	241.85
2. Sareri	18.83	1.50	7.26	8.34	2.88	1.85	0.85	21.18	56.67	112.48
3. Arwar	18.00	2.00	7.88	4.81	4.50	4.24	1.66	23.09	83.00	128.28
4. Deoria	1.66	..	0.74	1.42	0.57	0.05	0.04	2.82	..	169.88
5. Atwara	2.00	..	1.42	2.07	1.45	0.02	0.04	5.00	..	250.00
6. Kantri	0.35	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.08	..	22.86
7. Kalabhata	0.26	..	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	0.10	..	38.46

8. Bagolia	1.20	..	2.27	0.08	..	..	..	2.35	..	195.83
9. Ora	5.68	..	4.62	2.18	0.51	0.08	0.27	7.66	..	134.86
10. Parwan	6.41	5.08	2.80	2.56	1.51	1.07	2.54	10.28	50.00	160.37
11. Kalisindh	7.14	8.36	3.26	2.77	4.24	4.08	4.24	18.59	50.72	260.36
12. Bundi-ka-Gothra	2.97	2.05	0.92	0.88	1.06	0.31	4.28	7.45	208.78	250.84
13. Paibalapur	0.87	0.85	(—)0.04	0.02	0.12	0.06	(—)0.18	(—)0.02	(—)21.18	(—)2.30
14. Gadola	3.07	0.50	0.64	1.13	0.14	0.63	0.52	2.66	104.00	86.64
15. Galwa	10.00	14.86	2.51	1.27	4.00	5.76	7.73	21.27	52.02	212.70
16. Lodiana-ka-naka	8.00	0.53	4.64	1.99	2.27	1.23	0.86	10.99	162.26	137.38
17. Mashi	10.00	5.19	2.97	4.89	5.88	3.55	3.85	21.14	74.18	211.40
18. Bhimsagar	11.13	5.06	1.57	1.09	0.75	1.55	0.14	5.10	2.77	45.82
19. Kheri	20.33	1.18	6.71	10.64	2.78	1.04	0.60	21.77	50.84	107.08
20. [illegible] Canal	20.00	1.02	8.11	13.53	7.45	2.29	1.57	32.95	153.92	164.75
21. Gambhiri	19.65	4.81	10.02	3.72	5.34	1.99	3.29	24.99	71.37	123.97
V. Minor Irrigation Works	276.30	45.00	31.37	29.16	28.49	57.52*	64.78*	211.50	140.00	76.57
VI. Survey and Investigation	13.25	14.00	1.28	2.27	7.28	8.18	8.48	29.12	57.67	219.77
Total	2813.28@	435.00	524.10	512.39	581.91	515.31¶	396.47	2530.18	91.14	89.94
		III Power								
I. Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project	595.00	137.00	36.73	83.73	178.06	98.71	135.22	532.45	98.79	89.40
1. Common pool works§	342.22	80.00	27.93	58.50	85.43	57.24	76.45	305.55	95.56	89.28
2. Bulk supply scheme	138.78	32.00	..	0.60	76.38	20.04	29.52	126.54	92.25	93.19
3. Local distribution scheme	114.00	25.00	8.80	24.63	16.25	21.43	29.25	100.36	117.00	88.04
II. Chambal Hydel Project	903.00	344.00	0.06	1.05	8.39	70.89	465.04	546.13	135.42	89.43
1. Common pool works	..	..	..	..	..	..	233.00	233.00	..	..
2. Chambal transmission system	420.00	294.00	0.06	1.05	8.39	70.89	232.35	312.73	79.03	74.44
3. Rana Pratap Sagar project	250.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.96	0.19
4. Gandhisagar project	233.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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§ Share of Common works of Bhakra Nangal Project has been calculated on the basis of percentage [illegible] of Rajasthan in the works executed by Punjab Government.

* Includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1959-60 and Rs. 26.00 lakhs for 1960-61 transferred to panchayat samitis.

@ Total of schemewise breakup comes to Rs. 2813.92 lakhs but plan provision has been fixed at Rs. 2813.28 lakhs due to rounding off.

¶ Includes Rs. 18.60 lakhs on account of pro rata charges.

Table 12—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Development of Thermal Power Stations and Connected Works	216.00	75.00	33.63	51.45	134.98	21.11	86.42	327.54	115.23	151.64
(*a*) Installation of diesel generating sets at										
1. Jhalawar		0.34	0.39	0.41	0.19	1.53	1.09	3.61	320.59	
2. Hindaun-Karauli		1.19	0.75	0.56	0.72	0.93	0.84	3.82	70.59	
3. Newai-Tonk		1.03	1.75	0.77	0.41	1.91	0.87	5.71	84.47	
4. Bhilwara		0.20	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	120.00	
5. Shahpura		0.36	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	5.56	0.56
6. Jaisalmer		..	..	0.13	0.13	..	..	0.26	..	
7. Dungarpur		1.65	0.55	0.96	1.47	1.01	0.78	4.77	47.27	
8. Kishangarh		..	1.11	1.07	0.13	(—)0.02	0.02	2.31	..	
9. Sagwara		0.70	0.44	0.51	0.97	0.14	(—)0.51	1.55	(—)72.86	
10. Dholpur		0.05	..	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.96	1.06	112.94	
11. Bharatpur		1.00	..	..	..	..	1.61	1.61	161.00	
12. Alwar		3.03	..	..	..	..	1.25	1.25	41.25	
13. Jodhpur		..	..	..	..	..	6.67	6.67	..	
14. Ratangarh		..	..	..	..	3.65	..	3.65	..	
15. Bikaner		..	..	..	..	..	2.63	2.63	..	
(*b*) Renovation of diesel power houses										
1. Bharatpur		..	0.62	0.63	2.26	0.95	0.06	4.52	..	
2. Bhilwara		0.26	2.34	1.53	1.23	0.32	..	5.42	..	
3. Shahpura		..	0.01	..	1.48	0.10	0.32	1.91	..	
4. Alwar		0.10	2.36	0.14	0.31	0.07	0.93	4.01	930.00	
5. Deeg		..	0.03	0.25	0.77	0.05	..	1.10	..	
6. Kotah		..	..	..	..	..	0.82	0.82	..	

7. Dungarpur		0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Dholpur		1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Installation of additional Steam plants at										
1. Jodhpur Masuria		9.87	2.92	1.12	40.23	11.82	20.39	76.48	206.59	
2. Kotah		..	..	14.24	2.86	3.29	2.07	22.46	..	
3. Jaipur		9.30	..	0.09	30.24	4.22	16.49	51.04	177.31	
4. Alwar		6.25	..	..	14.81	5.02	9.27	29.10	148.32	
5. Bharatpur		6.29	..	..	26.12	7.94	16.39	50.45	260.57	
6. Udaipur		..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	..	
7. Bilara		..	..	..	..	..	3.44	3.44	..	
(d) Spare parts for generating plant at Bikaner		1.40	0.64	0.32	..	0.04	..	1.00	..	
(e) Transmission line		17.05	0.34	0.52	2.56	1.96	26.14	31.52	153.31	
(f) Erection of power house buildings		..	..	..	..	1.12	..	1.12	..	
(g) Establishment, tools & plants		13.63	19.18	28.14	8.01	(—)24.97	(—)26.40	(—)3.96	(—)193.69	
	99.51	**7.50**	**0.14**	**0.04**	**0.59**	**3.38**	**5.49**	**9.64**	**73.20**	**9.69**
IV. Ajmer Schemes										
1. Kekri power station & distribution	99.51	7.50	0.14	0.04	0.59	3.38	5.49	9.64	73.20	9.69
2. Deoli power station & distribution										
3. Bijainagar power station & distribution										
4. Pisangan transmission & distribution										
5. Nasirabad transmission & distribution										
6. Acquisition of Ajmer Electric Supply Co.										
7. 33 KV line Ajmer-Beawar-Bijainagar										
8. Small town electrification										
V. Rural & Urban Electrification Scheme	**80.00**	**15.00**	**9.60**	**12.61**	**12.16**	**15.83**	**17.67**	**67.37**	**117.83**	**84.21**
1. Bilara		0.98	2.17	1.20	1.60	3.79	1.74	10.50	177.55	
2. Nagaur		0.05	1.73	0.18	1.18	2.28	1.77	7.14	3540.00	
3. Chittorgarh		..	0.54	2.07	1.34	1.06	0.59	5.60	..	
4. Sumerpur		..	0.44	1.08	0.76	0.71	2.23	5.22	..	
5. Baran		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Jalore		..	0.21	1.07	0.56	0.51	0.89	3.24	..	
7. Rajsamand		0.37	0.26	0.62	0.21	0.64	3.85	5.58	1040.54	
8. Taranagar		0.82	0.38	0.53	0.08	(—)0.37	(—)0.63	(—)0.01	(—)76.88	
9. Jhunjhunu		2.10	0.33	..	0.19	(—)0.31	(—)0.20	0.01	(—)9.52	
10. Toda Bhim		..	0.16	..	1.11	0.88	0.61	2.76	..	
11. Sawai Madhopur		..	0.26	..	0.82	0.71	1.06	2.85	..	
12. Deedwana		0.10	0.44	1.26	0.76	0.60	1.25	4.31	1250.00	

Table 12—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of col. 8 to 3	Percentage of col. 9 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Chomu-Reengus line		3.76	0.48	0.80	0.14	0.23	1.91	3.56	50.80	
14. Alwar (29 villages)		4.85	2.19	0.06	..	(—)2.23	5.64	5.66	116.29	
15. Steam turbine for Jaipur power house		..	..	3.46	1.67	2.93	0.04	8.10	..	
16. Additional plant at Masuria		..	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.05	..	
17. Sirohi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Falna		..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0.02	..	
19. Malpura		0.50	..	..	1.60	1.56	1.50	4.66	300.00	
20. Other charges, establishment, tools plants etc.,		1.47	0.01	0.23	0.14	2.34	(—)4.60	(—)1.88	(—)312.93	
VI. Other schemes	**106.00**	**30.00**	**2.66**	**0.07**	..	**10.08**	**19.04**	**31.85**	**63.47**	**30.05**
1. Installation of 13000 KW steamturbo-alternator set complete with boiler at Jodhpur	30.00	17.50	..	..	..	9.68	3.71	13.39	21.20	44.63
2. 33 KV Jodhpur-Bilara line	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.15	5.15	..	24.52
3. Construction of 11KV line from Bharatpur to Deeg	3.00	1.50	..	..	..	..	2.44	2.44	162.67	81.33
4. 33 KV Bhilwara-Shahapur line	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	2.03	..	22.56
5. Rehabilitation of privately owned power houses	40.00	10.00	2.66	0.07	..	0.10	4.22	7.05	42.20	17.63
6. Survey and investigation	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.30	1.49	1.79	149.00	59.67
TOTAL	1999.51	608.50	82.82	148.95	334.04	219.49	729.68	1514.98	119.91	75.77

IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING

1. Industries

I. Handloom Development.										
1. Inspection and stamping offices and central office		1.33	1.15	1.49	1.10	0.95	1.01	5.70	75·94	77.89
2. Handloom sales depots, mobile sales van and rebate on handloom	29.62	1.99	2·43	5·79	5.81	1.86	1.48	17·37	74.37	77.89
3. Research designing and marketing of handloom (Publicity and propaganda, prizes, survey and statistics, Purchase of Improved implements and samples & Miscellaneous schemes)	4.04	4.18	0.22	0.81	2.34	4·44	5.76	13.57	137.80	335.89
4. Housing colony for weavers and loan for renovation of weavers' houses										
5. Establishment of dyeing houses	7.33	0.60	0.04	0.29	0.48	0.43	0.16	1.40	26.67	19.10
6. Working and share capital to weaver's co-operative societies and purchase of shares of apex co-operative societies	19.37	1.01	2.28	9.54	0.59	0.80	1·36	14.57	134.65	73.33
7. Powerloom distribution	*	1.05	..	..	..	5.55	8·50	14.05	809.52	
II. Wool Development.—										
1. Establishment of wool manufacturing centres (Mechanised dyeing and finishing and blanket production centre, Bikaner)	9.10	1.35	0.76@	0.71	1.00	0.78	0.17	3.42	12.59	37.58
2. Establishment of wool training-cum-production centres (Woollen cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner and drugget and carpet production cum-training centre, Jaipur)	19.60	1.18	0.58	0.91	0·82	0·71	0.84	3.86	71.19	19.69
3. Central wool co-ordination office	0.90	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.56	30.00	62.22
4. Pilot wool carbonizing plant	8.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Khadi and Village Industries and subsidy to cottage industrie	61.68	3.00	1.73	2.17	2.82	3.35	4.92	14·99	164.00	24.36
IV. Development of salt petre industry	2.26	0.23	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.22	0.80	84.63	35.40
V. Industrial estate	80.71	20.00	0.39	2.48	8.17	11.74	23.28	46·06	116.40	57.07

@Includes Rs. 0.58 Lakhs spent on sheep & wool improvement scheme transferred to Animal Husbandry in 1957-58.

*To be met out of savings of other schemes.

Table 12—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of col. 8 to 3	Percentage of col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Chomu-Reengus line		3.76	0.48	0.80	0.14	0.23	1.91	3.56	50.80	
14. Alwar (29 villages)		4.85	2.19	0.06	..	(—)2.23	5.64	5.66	116.29	
15. Steam turbine for Jaipur power house		..	..	3.46	1.67	2.93	0.04	8.10	..	
16. Additional plant at Masuria		..	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.05	..	
17. Sirohi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Falna		..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0.02	..	
19. Malpura		0.50	..	..	1.60	1.56	1.50	4.66	300.00	
20. Other charges, establishment, tools plants etc.,		1.47	0.01	0.23	0.14	2.34	(—)4.60	(—)1.88	(—)312.93	
VI. Other schemes	**108.00**	**30.00**	**2.66**	**0.07**	..	**10.08**	**19.04**	**31.85**	**63.47**	**30.05**
1. Installation of 13000 KW steamturbo-alternator set complete with boiler at Jodhpur	30.00	17.50	..	..	..	9.68	3.71	13.39	21.20	44.63
2. 33 KV Jodhpur-Bilara line	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.15	5.15	..	24.52
3. Construction of 11KV line from Bharatpur to Deeg	3.00	1.50	..	..	..	..	2.44	2.44	162.67	81.33
4. 33 KV Bhilwara-Shahapur line	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	2.03	..	22.56
5. Rehabilitation of privately owned power houses	40.00	10.00	2.66	0.07	..	0.10	4.22	7.05	42.20	17.63
6. Survey and investigation	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.30	1.49	1.79	149.00	59.67
TOTAL	1999.51	608.50	82.82	148.95	334.04	219.49	729.68	1514.98	119.91	75.77

IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING

1. Industries

I. Handloom Development.										
1. Inspection and stamping offices and central office		1.33	1,15	1.49	1.10	0.95	1.01	5.70	75•94	77.89
2. Handloom sales depots, mobile sales van and rebate on handloom	29.62	1.99	2·43	5·79	5.81	1.86	1.48	17·37	74.37	77.89
3. Research designing and marketing of handloom (Publicity and propaganda, prizes, survey and statistics, Purchase of Improved implements and samples & Miscellaneous schemes)	4.04	4.18	0.22	0.81	2.34	4·44	5.76	13.57	137.80	335.89
4. Housing colony for weavers and loan for renovation of weavers' houses										
5. Establishment of dyeing houses	7.33	0.60	0.04	0.29	0.48	0.43	0.16	1.40	26.67	19.10
6. Working and share capital to weaver's co-operative societies and purchase of shares of apex co-operative societies	19.87	1.01	2.28	9.54	0.59	0.80	1·36	14.57	134.65	73.33
7. Powers loom distribution	*	1.05	..	..	..	5.55	8·50	14.05	809.52	
II. Wool Development.—										
1. Establishment of wool manufacturing centres (Mechanised dyeing and finishing and blanket production centre, Bikaner)	9.10	1.35	0.76@	0.71	1.00	0.78	0.17	3.42	12.59	37.58
2. Establishment of wool training-cum-production centres (Woollen cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner and drugget and carpet production cum-training centre, Jaipur)	19.60	1.18	0.58	0.91	0·82	0·71	0.84	3.86	71.19	19.09
3. Central wool co-ordination office	0.90	0.26	0.03	0.13	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.56	30.00	62.22
4. Pilot wool carbonizing plant	8.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Khadi and Village Industries and subsidy to cottage industries	61.69	3.00	1.73	2.17	2.82	3.35	4.92	14·99	164.00	24.36
IV. Development of salt petre industry	2.26	0.26	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.22	0.80	84.62	35.40
V. Industrial estate	80.71	20.00	0.39	2.48	8.17	11.74	23.28	46·06	110.40	57.07

Includes Rs. 0.58 Lakhs spent on sheep & wool improvement scheme transferred to Animal Husbandry in 1957-58.

*To be met out of savings of other schemes.

Table 12—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI. Small scale industries.—										
1. Subsidy for electricity to S.S.I. & supervisory staff to industrial co-operatives	10.00	0.50	..	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.37	20.00	3.70
2. Loan to small scale industries and industrial co-operatives for working and share capital	84.50	17.26	12.25	16.66	17.39	18·86	17.00	82.16	98.49	97.23
3. Organisation of S. S. I. on co-operative basis	6.60	0.06	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.09	83.33	13·64
4. Extension Officers in C.D. blocks	8.00	4.37	..	1.44	2.41	4.10	4.37	12.32	100.00	154.00
5. Gadia Lohar workshops	6.05	..	0.30	0.49	0.28	0.34	1.94	3.35	..	55.37
VII. Sericulture (Silk & Sericulture institute)	**5.17**	**0.64**	**0.06**	**0.13**	..	..	..	**0.19**	..	**3.68**
VIII. Administration strengthening of the Directorate of Industries	**14.48**	**4.58**	**1.35**	**2.70**	**3.02**	**3.34**	**4.52**	**14.28**	**98.69**	**103.11**
IX. Research and Training—										
1. Industrial research laboratory	0.36	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.07	0.40	100.00	111.11
2. Production-cum-training centres (black smithy agriculture implements manufacturing, carpentry, leather tanning leather footwear and other articles of utility manufacturing, light chemicals plastic goods & toys	11.67	0.34	4.76	6.36	..	5.39	7.57	24.42	64.87	..
3. Training of artisans	73.17	0.05	..	..	..	Neg.	0.01	0.01	20.00	35.38
4. Central development office and inspectorate of industries	..	0.39	0.14	0.30	0.44	0.32	0.26	1.46	66.67	..
5. Foreign training	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

X. Handicrafts.—			..							
1. Marketing of handicrafts (Central organisation, mobile van and demonstration, sales emporia and quality marking scheme)	15.20	4.37	1.01	2.07	3.80	4.08	3.79	14.70	86.73	10000'
2. Handicraft office		0.18	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.50	61.11	
3. Handicrafts training institute (Artistic craft institute, Jaipur and Cloth printing centre, Jodhpur).	7.43	1.40	0.01	0.55	0 0	1.05	1.10	3.61	78.57	48.59
4. Handicrafts production centres (Dyeing and printing of cloth, durry-niwar and carpet making, wool carding and ramda making, laquerwares, toy making, bamboo basket making, pottery & common facility centre)	+	2.63	0.20	0.76	1.20	1.20	2.13	5.49	80.99	..
XI. General Schemes—										
1. Industrial & Economic survey	10.00	4.00	..	..	0.65	4.13	3.04	7.82	76.00	78.20
2. Centrally assisted schemes (Industrial workshop, research and design, mobile work shop and tool supply, quality marking of S.S.I.)	35.41	0.26	..	1.06	0.76	2.08	0.17	4.07	65.38	11.49
3. Weights & Measures	*	..	..	..	..	0.52	..	0.52	..	..
4. Co-operative sugar factory, drug factory and pilot plant for sodium sulphate	15.78	12.00	..	..	..	2.50	10.98	13.48	91.50	85.42
Total	537.06	100.58	25.54	55.63	60.98	79.21	104.97	326.33	104.36	60.76
2. Mineral Development										
1. Reorganisation and expansion of the department of Mines and Geology	0.60	..	0.33	..	..	..	..	0.33	..	55.00
2. Purchase of equipment of prospecting	4.40	2.00	..	..	..	0.02	8.21	8.23	410.50	187.05
3. Wet mica grinding plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Fuller's earth activisation plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Purchase of equipment for quarry improvements	14.25	3.00	..	..	..	1.20	2.04	3.24	68.00	22.74
Total	40.15	5.00	0.33	..	..	1.22	10.25	11.80	205.00	28.14

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*To be met out of Savings of other Schemes.

+Included in production-cum-training Centres under item IX.

T. ble 12 (*Contd*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. ROADS										
1. Construction of new roads										
(*a*) State high ways	29.28	11.42		4.38	5.12	7.80	14.49	31.79	126.88	108.57
(*b*) Major district roads	79.62	16.14		9.47	17.22	17.92	31.58	76.19	195.66	95.69
(*c*) Other district roads	250.90	81.75	116.56	29.24	50.14	54.94	83.01	217.33	101.54	86.62
(*d*) Village roads	44.98	15.22		6.51	12.32	11.30	16.91	47.04	111.10	104.58
(*e*) Cross drainage works and bridges	48.75	22.73		6.32	4.70	9.60	28.58	49.20	125.74	100.92
(*f*) Bhakra roads	80.00	18.33		9.38	15.27	21.05	19.71	65.41	107.53	81.76
(*g*) Approach roads to town and villages	50.00	15.33		4.72	14.63	15.43	20.65	55.43	134.70	110.86
(*h*) Approach roads to mines and quarries	10.00	2.31		0.60	1.84	2.31	1.54	6.29	66.67	62.90
2. Improvement of existing roads	295.47	63.30	..	62.18	71.51	77.34	62.16	273.19	98.20	92.46
3. Construction and Improvement works on roads of Ajmer	42.50	21.56	13.06	6.84	5.30	10.37	14.37	49.94	66.65	117.51
4. Others (Tools and plants)	10.00	..	..	8.35	5.65	2.13	3.11	19.24	..	192.40
Total	941.50	@245.00	129.62	147.99	208.70	230.19	296.11	1007.61	120.86	107.02
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES										
1. Education										
Administration	**29.03**	**8.34**	**0.77**	**3.68**	**5.23**	**7.11**	**9.20**	**25.99**	**110.31**	**89.53**
1. Administrative and supervisory staff	25.33	8.34	0.77	3.68	5.23	7.11	9.20	25.99	110.31	102.60
2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of Dy. Director of Physical Education	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Appointment of deputy inspector and deputy inspectress of Physical education	2.00	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	292.16	138.83	10.94	46.15	40.50	99.99	159.98	357.56	115.23	122.88
Primary Education										
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	105.00	34.85	0.84	18.94	12.40	26.26	43.30	101.74	124.25	96.90
5. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	56.50	14.14	0.69	4.52	6.56	12.24	12.75	36.76	90.16	65.06
6. Introduction of craft in non-basic schools	17.90	0.62	1.63	4.27	1.55	1.27	0.50	9.22	80.65	54.24
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	42.50	21.47	0.57	4.30	5.85	12.66	26.86	50.24	125.10	118.21
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools	50.00	7.85	6.95	6.64	6.15	7.69	7.66	35.09	97.58	70.18
9. Short course training	8.50	5.51	..	5.87	4.48	4.44	5.04	19.83	91.47	283.29
10. Improvement of salaries of primary teachers	..	3.70	..	..	..	2.70	2.44	5.14	65.95	..
11. Expansion of compulsory education in urban areas	..	2.32	..	..	..	0.77	2.23	3.00	96.12	..
12. Expansion of girls education and training of women teachers	..	1.71	..	..	1.05	1.34	1.44	3.83	84.21	..
13. Relief to educated unemployed	..	42.90	..	..	..	28.54	54.06	82.59	125.90	..
14. Senior basic education	12.66	3.76	0.26	1.61	2.46	2.08	3.71	10.12	98.67	79.94
	257.79	114.85	28.34	54.38	59.10	102.96	189.50	384.28	181.46	149.07
Middle School Stage										
15. Raising of primary schools to middle standard	34.00	27.33	1.37	10.84	14.37	21.32	33.26	81.16	121.70	234.57
Secondary Education—										
16. (a) Conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools	26.00	15·79	7.90	11.95	6·25	11.65	19·86	57·61	125.78	221.58
(b) Upgrading of middle schools to secondary schools	54.00	37.13	4.28	13.53	18.61	29.54	50.20	116.16	135.20	215.11
(c) Conversion of high schools into multipurpose higher secondary schools	28.00	4.50	8.99	2.39	2.15	8.61	3.82	25.96	84.89	570.89
(d) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools	5.00									
17. (a) Improvement of teaching science in high schools	3.20	0.77	0.37	0.47	0.18	0.44	0.68	2.00	81.22	65.21
(b) Introduction of general science, social studies and other subjects and improvement of teaching facilities	..	3.31	0.04	1·47	1.02	2.58	2.95	8.06	80.12	..
18. Improvement of libraries in high schools	2.55	1.09	0.40	1.03	1·41	2.11	2.13	7.07	125·44	277.25
19. Improvement of schools equipment	37.00	7.00	1.03	4.58	1.63	5.46	7.30	10.99	104.29	54.03

@Schemewise details include a sum of Rs. 23.08 lakhs on account of probable savings.

Table 12 (Contd)

(*Rs in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau and councillors in M.P. schools	2.80	0.78	..	..	0.39	0.46	0.49	1.34	62.82	47.86
21. Aid to private institutions	3.50	2.50	0.35	1.01	5.89	10.25	4.84	22.34	193.60	638.28
22. Raising of training college Bikaner to B.Ed. standard and teachers training college, Ajmer	1.00	3.62	1.53	1.66	1.88	3.12	3.08	11.25	85·08	1125.00
23. Conferences, seminars and refresher courses	2.80	0.55	0.33	0.23	0.08	0.25	0.46	1.35	83.64	48.21
24. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	2.35	0.32	0.20	0.36	0.37	0.09	0.30	1.32	93.75	56.17
25. Opening of multipurpose schools	14.99	3.51	0.31	2.47	2.63	3.49	3.01	11.91	85.75	79.45
26. Opening of higher secondary schools	30.00	6.05	1.24	2.39	2.27	3.59	7.18	16.67	118.67	55.57
University Education	76.22	39.48	4.69	8.37	13.35	40.99	55.42	122.82	140.37	161·14
27. Establishment of Rajasthan College	21.50	5.09	0.05	1.39	1.86	2.50	4.61	10.41	90·57	204.52
28. Raising of girls Inter college to degree standard	3.80	6.35	1.64	2.12	2.49	5.08	8.46	19.79	133.23	520.79
29. Development of degree & postgraduate studies	16.40	26.34	1.89	3.46	7.95	14.20	35.03	62.53	132.99	381.28
30. Improvement and expansion of University education	7.52	1.70	1.11	1.40	1.05	1.35	1.74	6.65	102.35	88.43
31. Buildings	27.00	..	..	..	..	17.86	5.58	23.44	..	86.81
Technical Education	81.15	41.58	5.23	10.99	16.58	22.59	31.07	86.46	75.45	106.54
32.(a) Expansion & development M. B. M. Engineering College Jodhpur	7.00	3.55	3.98	7.57	7·57	8.82	5.70	33.64	160.56	480.57
(b) Condensed overseers course	3.00	..	0.71	0.39	0.32	0.11	..	1.53	..	51.00
(c) Additional intake	..	3.98	..	0.24	0.77	1.06	1.61	3.68	40.45	..
(d) Conversion of 4 year's degree course into 5 years course	..	1.93	..	..	0.26	0.13	1.93	2.32	100.00	..

(c) Opening of polytechnic Institutes including mining course	39.00	4.54	..	1.61	4.31	5.71	7.06	18.69	155.51	47.92
33. Junior technical schools	18.90	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.37
34. Board and directorate of technical education	1.80	1.48	0.14	0.62	0.84	1.61	1.52	4.73	102.70	28.26
35. Opening of technical vocational training institute	9.45	4.84	..	0.56	1.96	3.13	5.13	10.99	106.99	114.20
36. Polytechnic, Bikaner	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	16.13	..
37. Polytechnic, Jodhpur	..	8.64	..	..	0.11	1.40	4.18	5.60	48.38	..
38. Polytechnic, Alwar	..	7.88	..	..	..	0.09	3.53	3.62	44.80	..
39. Polytechnic, Kota										
40. Scholarships	2.00	0.40	0·40	..	0.40	0·40	..	1.20	..	60.00
41. Mining degree course at M.B.M. Engineering college, Jodhpur	..	1.49	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.26	17.45	..
42. Mining diploma course at polytechnic Udaipur	..	2.23	..	..	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.12	2.24	..
Social Education	37.90	2.86	0.46	1.94	1.49	2.02	2.19	8.90	76.57	21.18
43. District Social Education Organisation	7.00	1.30	0.30	1.03	0.95	1.19	1.15	4.62	88.46	96.00
44. Janta College	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. Production and distribution of literature for children & adults	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. Opening of rural libraries	9.00	0.38	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	..	2.00
47. Audio visual education	4.90	1.18	0.15	0.01	0.45	0.83	0.86	3.20	72.58	66.67
Miscellaneous Schemes	282.10	34.06	22.99	44.98	63.27	46.07	108.29	296.75	817.94	101.65
48. Construction of Stadium at Jaipur	4.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council	1.00	0.50	..	0.20	0.60	0.50	0.75	2.05	150.00	205.00
50. Establishment of Physical Education Training Colleges	1.70	..	..	0.41	0.28	0.43	..	1.12	..	65.88
51. Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., scouting and girls guides	20.61	11.63	1.56	2.81	2.17	11.60	12.04	10.15	103.53	146.43

Table 12 (*Contd*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of Schemes.	Total plan provision 1956-61	Allotment during 1960-61	Actual Expenditure During					Total expenditure 1956-61	Percentage of Col. 8 to 3	Percentage of Col. 9 to 2
			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
52. Youth hostel	1.70	..	..	0.24	0.05	0.04	..	0.33	..	1.94
53. Development of agencies of informal education	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54. Establishment of training institution for pre-primary education	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Financial assistance to institutions for pre-primary education	0.80	1.15	..	0.34	0.57	1.16	1.02	3.09	88.70	386.25
56. Schools for handicapped	2.50	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	60.00	0.96
57. Scholarship and stipends	8.50	6.00	2.00	1.75	1.00	4.24	10.17	19.16	169.50	225.41
58. Development of music, dance, drama & fine arts.										
59. (a) Establishment of shilp kala vidyalaya	4.00	1.86	..	..	0.75	0.97	1.87	3.59	100.54	193.01
(b) Establishment of sangeet maha-vidyalaya	1.00									
(c) Aid to divisional and district institutions	2.40									
(d) Natak & fine art academies	..									
60. Buildings	200.89	11.52	28.73	37.19	42.77	26.70	68.05	204.44	590.71	101.77
61. Implementation of Government of India scheme	7.50	..	..	0.98	0.08	0.09	0.88	2.03	..	1.17
62. Grant in aid	20.20	1.00	..	0.91	4.00	2.34	13.37	20.52	132.70	101.58
Total	1056.25	380.00	82.71	170.34	189.43	323.73	505.65	1271.86	133.07	120.41

2. Medical and Health

1. Administrative and supervisory staff	2.33	2.65	0.37	0.53	1.06	1,31	2.33	5,00	87.92	260.34
2. Education and Training.										
(i) Compounders	4.60	2.00	0.38	0.78	0.87	1.24	1.85	5.07	92.50	110.23
(ii) Auxiliary nurses and midwives	10.18	2.92	0.77	0.75	1.08	1.21	1.37	5.18	46.92	50.88
(iii) Doctors specialists and refresher courses	2.00	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Medical Colleges—										
(a) S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	*	2.24	1.17	1.08	0.94	1.18	1.56	5.88	69.64	..
(b) Medical College, Bikaner			..	..	2.05	2.95	1.50	7.50	66.96	..
(v) Child guidance clinics	5.36	0.13	..	..	..	0.01	0.11	0.12	94.92	2.24
(vi) Integration of public health with basic course of nursing	1.72	0.70	..	0.11	0.21	0.51	0.73	1.56	164.30	90.70
(vii) Health workers.—										
(a) T.B. Health visitors	4.60	..	0.09	0.08	0.02	..	..	019	..	..
(b) Sanitary inspectors		0.08	..	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.17	62.50	..
(c) Auxiliary health workers		1.10	..	0.07	0.38	0.58	0.61	1.64	55.45	..
(d) Lady health visitors		0.43	..	..	..	0.13	0.27	0.40	64.29	..
(viii) Dais	1.00	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	0.06	..	6.00
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units—										
(i) Upgrading of district hospitals	25.73	21.35	0.90	4.07	4.39	1.89	1.96	13.21	9.18	51.34
(ii) Primary Health centres	101.50	19.39	1.14	3.33	7.29	11.54	16.28	30.57	83.96	36.90
(iii) Building expansions and alterations	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Development of hospitals										
(a) S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur	30.20	1.00	..	1.80	1.00	1.51	1.11	5.42	111.00	..
(b) Kota and Udaipur Hospitals		..	..	..	..	0.49	0.06	0.55	..	..
(c) Zenana Hospital, Jaipur		0.17	..	0.27	0.42	0.20	0.35	1.24	205.88	..
(d) Zenana Hospital, Udaipur		1.45	..	..	..	2.53	1.15	3.68	79.31	..
(e) Mental Hospitals, Jaipur		0.14	..	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.46	81.88	..
(f) Victoria Hospital, Ajmer	13.87	4.55	0.36	0.00	0.00	1.30	2.38	5.30	80.99	33.04
(g) Beawar Hospital, Beawar	4.85	1.45	..	..	..	..	0.71	0.71	48.97	18.64
(h) King George V. Maternity home	0.06	2.90	..	..	0.48	0.41	1.24	2.13	42.76	28.51
(i) Kekri Hospital, Kekri	2.26	0.48	..	..	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.56	58.33	24.78
(j) Vijay Nagar hospital.	..	0.94	..	..	..	0.03	0.36	0.39	38.30	..
(k) Leprosy Hospital, Tilonia	..	1.89	..	..	..	..	0.58	0.58	30.80	..
(l) Nasirabad Cantonment Hospital	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The provision is in S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur.